

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
4 May – 10 May
1947
Number 19**

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SECTION I
WELFARE

Public Assistance

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PREFECTURAL REPORTS
MARCH 1947

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance</u>	
	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>in Institutions</u>	<u>in Cash</u>	<u>in Kind</u>
Aichi	99,388	5,447	yen 6,282,185	2,964,214
Akita	54,525	1,558	3,163,356	
Aomori	43,016	1,928	2,678,924	9,638
Chiba	37,276	2,795	2,303,030	
Ehime	38,643	645	2,875,597	1,099,500
Fukui	62,853	2,999	2,631,827	631,670
Fukuoka	142,592	905	5,192,866	8,498,567
Fukushima	33,018	458	5,780,528	24,038
Gifu	69,422	2,611	3,730,845	2,768,135
Gumma	55,731	542	5,551,938	91,266
Hiroshima	64,397	2,969	5,485,909	397,582
Hokkaido	69,382	2,978	7,556,331	404,965
Hyogo	106,769	3,506	9,747,105	7,857,087
Ibaragi	55,650	1,869	3,137,854	147,462
Ishikawa	30,950	1,447	2,314,267	176,271
Iwate	53,837	180	2,639,326	170,757
Kagawa	22,935	4,940	1,653,741	249,115
Kagoshima	135,415	215	6,214,346	372,260
Kanagawa	47,010	3,495	5,990,046	69,920
Kochi	32,599	479	7,920,542	8,498,567
Kumamoto	46,419	1,530	2,998,188	
Kyoto	73,855	3,725	6,493,243	121,174
Mie	40,902	783	2,980,257	6,351
Miyagi	59,701	788	3,361,906	15,603
Miyazaki	43,363	584	2,292,503	779,235
Nagano	94,336	755	5,311,695	264,035
Nagasaki	42,517	519	3,486,706	12,714,635
Nara	25,246	377	1,843,333	304
Niigata	80,119	7,397	5,712,758	146,584
Oita	24,175	2,350	1,885,242	2,298,868
Okayama	44,005	3,824	2,929,497	70,278
Osaka	153,962	10,067	9,827,651	32,228
Saga	85,745	395	2,618,470	4,991,556
Saitama	61,927	782	3,342,717	273,525
Shiga	29,726	250	1,364,568	
Shimane	35,507	1,350	2,460,524	800
Shizuoka	60,585	3,436	4,921,461	208,023
Tochigi	38,765	315	2,737,923	250,000
Tokushima	33,018	458	1,781,125	24,038
Tottori	26,069	627	3,219,853	94,357
Toyama	41,101	573	3,299,442	84,985
Wakayama	33,538	73	2,698,306	78,456
Yamagata	58,766	626	4,864,394	17,503
Yamaguchi	44,008	6,665	3,454,687	388,017
Yamanashi	22,496	163	1,535,673	

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Field Surveys

Representatives of PHW, SCAP conducted the following field surveys:

TOYAMA PREFECTURE

Livestock

Practically all farm work in this Prefecture is performed by horses, if the animals now in the fields are any indication. The condition of livestock is the best observed in Japan. Every animal was in good flesh which indicates the presence of ample concentrate feed.

Animal Disease Control

Animal diseases are being controlled. The 1947 tuberculin test of dairy cattle, rabies immunization of dogs and pullorum test of chickens are in progress.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

Ante and post mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. A demonstration of proper procedure was made in each slaughter house visited.

The "Dairy Score Card" is being utilized for the inspection of dairy farms and milk plants.

ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

Livestock

Some reduction in numbers is in progress due to feed shortage. This is especially true of hogs. Dairy cows are generally underfed, emaciated and poorly groomed.

Animal Disease Control

Animal diseases are being controlled. The 1947 tuberculin test of dairy cattle and rabies immunization of dogs and testing of chickens for pullorum disease are in progress.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

Ante and post mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses, but its efficiency could be improved by a more detailed examination. A demonstration of proper procedure was made in each slaughter house visited.

A large proportion of the milk production is being manufactured into powdered skim milk and butter.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal industry) reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the period 4-10 May 1947.

SECTION III SUPPLY

Distribution

The Welfare Ministry has notified all prefectural governors that they must assume responsibility for the distribution of drugs required for the treatment of venereal disease. This includes items that are being imported as well as Japanese production. Under the plan prepared by the Welfare Ministry, each prefecture will be notified as to the amount of drugs that are being allocated for venereal disease control. The allocation of these drugs within prefectures and the development of a distribution system, are the responsibilities of the prefectural health officers.

Prefectural governors have been advised that the present prefectural medicine distributing company has been temporarily designated as the agency to receive and distribute these drugs. Additional agencies may be designated as distributing outlets by the prefectural governor, if desired, but the central wholesaler will ship to only one dealer in each prefecture.

Public clinics are to be given preferences in allocations in accordance with the ministry instructions.

It is essential that prefectural health officers immediately formulate a plan covering the distribution of 220,000 pieces in 1947, as follows:

Sprayer, knapsack type	50,000 each
Sprayer, semi-automatic pump type	20,000 "
Sprayer, hand	50,000 "
Duster, DDT	100,000 "

The allocations to the prefectures are based on population. Instructions regarding this distribution plan are being forwarded by the Welfare Ministry to the prefecture government officials concerned.

Production of much of this equipment is still in progress. As quantities are made available by the manufacturers, they are to be shipped to the prefectures.

Emphasis is being placed on the speedy distribution of spraying equipment, since the season for intensive spraying of insecticides is at hand. There is a quantity of imported equipment which has recently been received, a back-log of previous import programs. This is being used to supplement the supply of Japanese produced apparatus.

Distribution has already started, and will continue until the program is completed. Some 3800 pieces have been shipped to a total of 10 prefectures, on requests from prefecture authorities.

On hand now, and in the process of being distributed are some 44,383 pieces, as follows:

Sprayer, knapsack type	9,383
Hand equipment (sprayers and dusters)	35,000

These are to be distributed to local prefecture authorities, and to the Transportation Ministry, by the end of May. The Transportation Ministry will make use of this equipment for disinfection of rolling stock and other transportation facilities.

In connection with the distribution of spraying equipment, a plan for wide distribution of pyrethrum emulsion is being carried out. Distribution to the prefectures has already been started, and under present plans, will be completed by the end of June. A total of 782,000 gallons will be shipped to the various prefectures under this program.

Production

The following releases of DDT products and Typhus Vaccine was approved by Welfare Ministry during period 5 - 10 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hiroshima	3,850 lbs.		
Chiba	15,600 "		1,230 vials
Hakodate (Quar. Sta.)			1,800 "
Maizuru	"		1,440 "
Ujina	"		1,080 "
Moji	"		720 "
Nagoya			360 "
Kumamoto	6,000 lbs.		
Shimane		4,150 gals.	

Total stocks now in depots, factories and intransit are as follows:

10 % DDT Dust	2,222,896 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	285,845 gals
Typhus Vaccine	6,630 vials

The below listed companies have been authorized by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to manufacture penicillin for sale. The entire output continues to be distributed in accordance with allocations determined by the central committee established by the Welfare Ministry. Two (2) manufacturers have now completed pilot plants. Actual production is still very low averaging approximately 300,000,000 units monthly.

Companies authorized to produce Penicillin for sale

Morinaga Co., Ltd.	Mishima-City, Shizuoka Pref.
Wakamoto Co., Ltd.	Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-To
Banyu Co., Ltd.	Kamiora-machi, Okazaki-City
Yashima Co., Ltd.	Kitaurawa-machi, Urawa-City
Lion Co., Ltd.	Date-Gun, Fukukshima Pref.
Wakodo Co., Ltd.	Awa-Gun, Chiba Pref.
Meiji Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Kawasaki-City, Kanagawa Pref.
Gunze Co., Ltd.	Isuka-Gun, Kyoto-Fu
Taito Shokusan Co., Ltd.	Osawara-City, Kanagawa Pref.
Sanyo Yushi Co., Ltd.	Nishi-ku, Nagoya-City
Mitsui Co., Ltd.	Meguro-ku, Tokyo-To
Teikokusha Co., Ltd.	Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-City
Osawa Milk Co., Ltd.	Kumagaya-City, Saitama Pref.
Tamagawa Inst.	Suginami-ku, Tokyo-To
Riken Eiyo Co., Ltd.	Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Shinagawa Denki	Naka-kanbara-Gun, Niigata Pref.
Yamanouchi Co., Ltd.	Higashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Nihon Kako Co., Ltd.	Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-To
Meiji Milk Co., Ltd.	Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka City
Nakajima Kagaku	Sarashina-Gun, Nagano Pref.
Kowa Med. Inst.	Chichibu-Gun, Saitama Pref.
Hokkaido Rakukno Co., Ltd.	Sapporo-City, Hokkaido
Hida Seiyaku Co., Ltd.	Yoshiki-Gun, Gifu Pref.
Toyo Jyozo Co., Ltd.	Takata-Gun, Shizuoka Pref.

Production of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment was initiated early in April and gained momentum during the latter half of the month. Actual production during April was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	9,946
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	1,800
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	1,050

Production program of microscope with dark field attachments, initiated to provide all venereal disease clinics with required number, has progressed satisfactorily during 1947. Actual production of 85 has been accomplished from January through April and distribution has been made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	4	Nagano	3
Iwate	1	Gifu	3
Miyagi	2	Shizuoka	1
Akita	4	Aichi	2
Fukushima	2	Mie	2
Ibaraki	2	Kyoto	2
Tochigi	2	Tottori	2
Gunma	7	Okayama	1
Saitama	2	Hiroshima	2
Chiba	4	Yamaguchi	4
Tokyo	3	Tokushima	1
Kanagawa	7	Kagawa	1

Niigata	3	Saga	4
Toyama	2	Nagasaki	4
Fukui	3	Kumamoto	2
Yamanashi	1		

Narcotics

A two-day conference was held in Fukushima prefecture with Japanese narcotic agents from seventeen prefectures comprising the eastern part of Japan. The narcotic and marihuana laws were explained by four Japanese officials from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare. The SCAP Narcotic Control Officer emphasized the progress made in narcotic control during the past year, the necessity of acquiring prestige for themselves and gaining the cooperation of other public officials and registrants through use of common sense, hard work, honesty and a thorough understanding of the narcotic and marihuana laws. Corrective action, considered necessary from personal field trips and reports received from the Ministry of Welfare, that must now be taken by prefectural narcotic officials to assure continued progress in narcotic control work was also stressed.

The Assistant Narcotic Control Officer gave instructions in modern narcotic enforcement procedure, citing as examples the results obtained in recent investigations conducted as directed by Narcotic Control Officers.

Narcotic officials from all the remaining prefectures in Japan will assemble in Nara prefecture 13 May 1947.

The Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture have instructed prefectural officials to authorize marihuana cultivators to plant the crop now in the areas authorized by registration, without waiting for the actual issuance of a marihuana producer's certificate, since the planting season is at hand.

The Ministries of Welfare, Justice and Home Affairs have been instructed to proceed with a plan to grant power of arrest, for narcotic violations only, to authorized narcotic agents as a result of a conference between the officials of the above Ministries and SCAP officials from the special staff sections concerned. Narcotic enforcement is a national problem rather than a local one and it is necessary that uniform procedure as directed by the Ministry of Welfare and supervised by Narcotic Control Officers, be followed to assure strict narcotic enforcement and control.

SECTION IV PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus

Comparative Score (Includes total figures from 1 January 1947 to 9 May 1947)

1947	762
1946	25,955

Thirteen prefectures reported programs underway for the delousing of school children's heads since 1st of May. Several others have not reported but are known to be working.

Venereal Disease Control

The following epidemiologic data is for March 1947.

	<u>Carried over from previous Month</u>	<u>March 1947</u>
1. Classification by Disease		
Gonorrhea		
Acute	7497	9307
Chronic	4324	4689
Ophthalmia	58	69
Syphilis		
Primary	4014	3025
Secondary	4737	2818

Early Latent	3259	1665
Late Latent	1236	623
Late	528	380
Congenital	721	403

Chancroid		
L. V.	24	50
G. I.	25	25

	<u>Carried over from</u>	<u>March 1947</u>
	<u>previous Month</u>	
2. Sex		
Male:	16,436	12,815
Female:	12,132	12,873

3. Occupation of Patients

	<u>March only</u>			<u>March only</u>	
Farming	3037	11.1%	Taxidancer	329	1.2%
Fishing	637	2.3%	Prostitute	6438	23.6%
Merchant	1586	5.8%	Geisha	566	2.1%
Industrial	364	1.4%	Cooks & Waiters	135	0.49%
Factory Worker	1289	4.7%	Teachers	33	0.12%
Construction	587	2.2%	Sailor	739	2.7%
Mining	130	0.48%	Unemployed	5544	20.3%
Casual Laborer	456	1.7%	Miscellaneous	2303	8.4%
Clerk	2396	8.7%			
Salesman	173	0.64%			
Waitress	531	2.0%			

4. Sources of Infection

	<u>March only</u>	
Commercial Prostitutes	10,219	54.1%
Clandestine Prostitutes	1,511	7.9%
Friend	1,721	9.1%
Husband	2,251	11.9%
Wife	138	0.73%
Unknown	3,068	16.1%

SECTION V SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

The initial major recommendations were made to the Ministry of Welfare with respect to those projects believed necessary to incorporate democratic principles into the administration of the social insurance laws and to attain a comprehensive coordinated social insurance system. The recommended projects are as follows:

1. The establishment of a comprehensive informational and educational program at all administrative levels for conveying to the public full information on all aspects of the social insurance program.

2. The establishment of a system of reports covering statistical and financial information with reference to all the social insurance programs to be gathered and compiled by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, with special emphasis on the regular receipt of reports from the prefectural governments and various mutual aid associations.

3. The initiation of a program of research and analysis for the development of an unemployment insurance program.

4. The development of a plan for the utilization of reserve funds of the Welfare Pension, Seamen's, and health Insurances.

5. The conducting of necessary research and giving consideration to the possibility of paying pension benefits at an earlier date than now prescribed by law and the possibility of revising the present high contribution costs.

6. The development of a supervisory plan for insuring proper administration of the various insurance laws at all administrative levels.

7. The study and consideration of the possibility of unifying the various health provisions of the social insurance laws into one national health program.

The Ministry of Welfare is responsible for the direct supervision of those sections of the prefectural governments administering the social insurance program and controls the appointment of the heads of such sections.

Discussions were held with Japanese officials relative to the administration and coverage under the social insurance programs of employees of concerns operated by foreign interests. It was finally determined that the social insurance laws are applicable to such concerns, and officials will formulate procedures to be followed by such employers for meeting their obligations under such laws.

No objections were made to a revised draft of an Imperial Ordinance which incorporates features prescribed by the new Constitution and Civil Code into the administration of the Seamen's Insurance Law.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 21 March 1947 shows 3162 hospitals with a capacity of 219768 beds, 106,299 of which were occupied. During this same period 279,694 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII NUTRITION

Nutrition surveys were begun May 4 in the Tokyo area.

During the week, a meeting was held with the Japanese Nutritionists, conducting the surveys.

The nutrition surveys were observed by the Nutrition Consultant in the following Kus:

Shinziku, Adachi, Ushigome, Setagaya, Nabano, Shinagawa, Meguro, Toshima, Takinogawa, and Yadobashi

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-19 22 April - Research in Scrub-Typhus and Scrub typhus Control in Japan.

PHMJG-20 6 May - Information relative to utilization of Imported corn flour, milk, canned foods, etc.

PHMJG-21 10 May - Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Agencies,

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

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 3 May 1947 w/digest.

2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 3 May 1947.

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SECTION I - General
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SECTION I GENERAL

Public Health Training Program

Reference is made to Section II, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin for period 8-14 December 1946 and Section I, Bulletin #12 for period 16-22 March 1947.

The inauguration of this program has been delayed, however dormitory facilities are now under construction and it is expected that facilities sufficient to accommodate 100 students will be available by 16 June 1947.

The first course for Public Health nurses began as scheduled on 2 April 1947. The course for Public Health officers (doctors) and a course for Public Health Sanitarians is scheduled to start on 16 June 1947. Each class will have approximately 50 students. Current plans call for the opening of two additional courses on 1 July 1947 and two on 1 August 1947. The two courses beginning 1 July will be for Veterinarians and Pharmacists. Courses beginning 1 August will be for Sanitary Engineers and Nutritionists.

These courses are intended to serve as refresher courses for those with some knowledge of public health practices and to teach modern public health methods to those who are not properly grounded in their respective public health specialities. By this means, it is hoped to provide the necessary training to effectuate a sound coordinated public health program throughout Japan. It is expected that the students for these courses will be selected largely from those personnel who are now actively engaged in public health work in the various prefectures. Each class will have at least one student from each prefecture.

The Institute of Public Health will extend invitations to each Prefectural Health Department in advance of the starting date of each class. Each military government Health Officer is urged to have the prefectural Health Officer notify him upon arrival of the invitations and to exercise surveillance over the selection of students for the various courses. It is believed that the first students selected for attendance should be the key personnel in each health department.

It is important that the prefectural Health Officer himself should attend the course for Health Officers. He should attend the first course, but if this is not possible then he should attend the second course. Courses will be repeated until such time as they are either no longer required or are supplanted by more appropriate training courses.

SECTION II WELFARE

Child Welfare Law

The second draft of the child Welfare Law is now under study by PHW Section, SCAP. Incomplete study indicates that several changes may be necessary in context as well as underlying philosophy.

Personnel

Mr. Don Wilson, formerly Public Welfare Officer, MG, 8th Army, has Joined PHW, SCAP as Social Work Training Consultant.

Summary Covering Recent Fire Disasters (Nagasaki & Ibaraki Prefectures)

Fire disasters have continued and between the period 21 April 1947 - 29 April 1947 there occurred six fires of major proportions which destroyed 1,598 homes and rendered 7,871 persons homeless. A brief summary report on these fires has been received from the Health and Welfare Ministry and is given below:

IBARAKI PREFECTURE

Itako: Fire started at 1420 on 21 April 1947 and was under control at 1740 the same date. 102 homes were destroyed with 570 persons made homeless. No casualties reported. Estimated property damage 35,000,000 yen. Immediate emergency relief measures were taken by the prefecture with 100 yen issued to each destroyed or seriously damaged household. Emergency feeding was accomplished through generosity of neighboring

towns and villages. 2 go of soy, 50 momme of miso and 2.5 go of rice as a daily ration in an amount for a period of 7 days distributed free to disaster sufferers.

Ishizuka: Outbreak of fire discovered at 1210 on 26 April 1947 and extinguished at 1400 on the same date. 158 homes were destroyed with 666 persons homeless. 3 persons were injured. Estimated damage of property placed at 82,000,000 yen. Emergency relief was provided by both prefectural and local officials. The prefecture made available; 250 blankets, 300 pieces of clothing and 17 cases of canned goods. The local officials provided cooked rice to all sufferers. Plans are now underway to construct 150 houses (barrack type) to house the homeless.

Nakaminato: Fire occurred at 1710 on 29 April 1947 and burned out at 2300 on the same date. 1,116 homes were destroyed rendering 5,580 persons homeless. No casualties reported. Estimated property damage 100,040,000 yen. The Chief of Education and Welfare was assigned the responsibility of supervising emergency relief operations. Temporary housing was provided in the schools and temples where food was also made available. The prefecture distributed 550 blankets, 730 pieces of clothing, 131 cases of canned goods and 50 cases of biscuits. Present plans are being made to construct 100 houses (barrack type). Neighboring towns and villages are sympathetic and assisting materially to alleviate the suffering.

Kanasa: Fire started at 1330 on 29 April 1947 and brought under control at 1500 on the same date. 52 homes were destroyed with 300 persons homeless. No casualties reported. Local officials are handling emergency relief problems and have furnished food, 300 blankets and clothing.

NAGASAKI PREFECTURE

Obama: Fire outbreak at 1300 on 22 April 1947 and extinguished on same date. 81 homes destroyed with 364 persons homeless. All homeless persons provided with temporary shelter through relatives and friends. All households in Takaku Country contributed 3 yen to relief which was disbursed to sufferers. Distribution of clothing, foodstuffs and cooking utensils is reported to be underway.

Shinchi: Fire occurred at 1330 on 24 April 1947 and extinguished at 1705 same date. 89 homes destroyed with 391 persons homeless. 1 person reported injured. All homeless were sheltered by relatives with the exception of 50 persons who were housed in Sufuku Temple and Jichu primary school. 100 yen per household was granted and each person was provided with a blanket, clothing, cooking utensil and a special distribution of rice sufficient for a period of 5 to 10 days.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIR

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for April 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Brucellosis	2
Triohomoniasis	63
Texas Fever	22
Equine Infectious Abortion	22
Swine Erysipelas	3
Strangles	121
Rabies	5
Equine Infectious Anemia	52
Pullorum Disease	915

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 11-17 May 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	2

SECTION IV DENTAL AFFAIRS

Sixteen dentists were re-established in practice during the month of April.

Three thousand dentists attended the first National Dental Convention ever to be held. Lectures and table clinics were given by American dental officers. The general Dispensary Dental Clinic was opened for the inspection of American equipment.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Two, one week courses were held in Kyushu for the purpose of giving lectures and demonstrations to Japanese nurses. First course was held from 5 to 10 May 1947, at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Lectures and demonstrations on various phases of nursing were given by Japanese and American nurses.

The second week, 12 to 17 May 1947, the course was held in the National Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Kumamoto.

Both programs were very successful, well attended and considerable interest was shown by the prefectural authorities.

Prefectures represented:

Fukuoka	30	Saga	7	Nagasaki	8
Oita	8	Kumamoto	22	Miyazaki	12
Kagoshima	13	Total --	100		

A conference was held in Gifu with Prefectural nurses and doctors for the purpose of discussing their Prefectural nursing organization. Problems relating to the Public Health Nurses course in Tokyo were reviewed. Several hospitals were visited, programs for nurses training schools were discussed.

SECTION VI SUPPLY

Production

The allocation of coal and lignite for hospital use has been increased for the months of May and June by the Economic Stabilization Board, Japanese Government. A study is being made by the Welfare Ministry, to determine past consumption and requirements during summer and winter season for all hospitals throughout Japan. Blank forms have been forwarded to all prefectural governors requesting detailed data on this subject. This data will provide a basis for presenting requests for additional allocation of coal to meet actual requirements in hospitals. Military Government Officials should stress the necessity for high priority of coal for hospital use with local prefectural officials handling distribution. In addition a check should be made to determine that local officials are submitting the report mentioned above, to the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Production of Insect and Rodent Control Supplies continued according to plan during April. April production of DDT Products was sufficient to provide a sizeable reserve stock of 10% DDT Dust and a small stock of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray. Production of pyrethrum emulsion and spraying equipment, for mosquito and fly control program during 1947, was initiated and progress was excellent. Quantitative production of Insect and Rodent Control Supplies during April was accomplished as follows:

Antu (Rat Poison)	2,148,766 (3 gm pkgs)
Neikorazu (Rat Poison)	3,440 kg's
Rat Traps (Spring Type)	5,000 each
Pyrethrum Emulsion (x-30)	216,300 gal's

DDT Dusters	9,946 each
Sprayer, knapsack, 3 gallon	1,800 "
Sprayer, Pump Type, Semi-automatic	1,050 "
10% DDT Dust (Utilizing American Furnished DDT Concentrate)	121,510 lbs
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (Utilizing American DDT Concentrate)	45,233 gal's.
10% DDT Dust produced with Japanese DDT Concentrate	80,000 lbs.
Sprayer, Hand, 1/2 Gallon	7,000 each

Produced of X-Ray film during April is considered adequate to meet minimum requirements and compares favorably with previous monthly production. Quantitative production was accomplished as follows:

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	6,292 Dozen
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	3,588 "
8 x 10	3,759 "
10 x 12	12,980 "
14 x 17	84 "
35 m/m film	21,417 rolls

The following releases of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved by welfare Ministry during period 12 – 17 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Akita	8,000 lbs.	300 gals.	
Kyoto	1,500 "	15,000 "	
Mie	1,000 "	75 "	
Nara	15,400 "	250 "	250 vials
Takamatsu	6,000 "	3,550 "	
Saitama	2,750 "		
Gumma	6,000 "		
Nagasaki	2,480 "	350 "	
Gifu	3,740 "		
Shiga	980 "	2,650 "	475 vials
Ehime	1,000 "		
Kagoshima		345 "	
Hokkaido	7,000 "		

Total stocks now in depots, factories and intransit are as follows:

10% DDT Dust	2,155,471 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	291,380 gals.
Typhus Vaccine	113,738 vials

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying equipment decreased for the first ten days of May. Actual production accomplished was as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	43
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	600

The decided drop in the weekly production, especially in the case of the sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon is attributed to the temporary shortage of the necessary brass plate and brass pipe used in the manufacture of this sprayer. This shortage will be resolved in the very near future.

Distribution

Effective 15 May 1947, the Welfare Ministry assumes responsibility of distribution of all imported medicaments and medical supplies. Requisitions are submitted by the prefectural officials to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Welfare Ministry for supplies coming under above mentioned category.

The Welfare Ministry has scheduled a distribution, 10 May 1947, of Mapharsen and Bismuth subsalicylate to prefectures having a V. D. population of 1000 and over.

The following is a breakdown as of 14 May 1947, of U.S. Surplus Vehicles sold to Japanese Government, which have been allocated to the Welfare Ministry for distribution to hospitals and government agencies engaged in public health and sanitation activities:

<u>Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Allotted</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>To be Distributed</u>	<u>Due from Boeki Cho</u>
Weapons Carrier	347	92	51	41	255
Command Car	58	11	2	9	47
Ambulance	145	15	6	9	130
Trailer 1 Ton	100	100	54	46	0
Trailer # Ton	145	58	46	12	87
Trailer Water Tank	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	870	351	210	141	519

During the week ending 10 May 1947 a total of 3,386 fifty-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion has been distributed to the prefectures for use in the insect control program.. Shipment was made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50 gal. Drum</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50 gal. Drum</u>
Hokkaido	50	Nagano	46
Miyagi	45	Kyoto	369
Akita	20	Osaka	264
Yamagata	30	Hyogo	50
Fukushima	76	Nara	15
Saitama	174	Tottori	55
Chiba	188	Shimane	73
Tokyo	691	Okayama	70
Kanagawa	130	Yamaguchi	114
Gifu	35	Tokushima	61
Shizuoka	45	Kagawa	48
Aichi	80	Ehime	182
Mie	40	Kochi	67
Niigata	40	Nagasaki	90
Toyama	42	Oita	40
Ishikawa	40	Kagoshima	76
Fukui	40		
		Total	3,386

Shipments to prefecture not listed above are planned for the near future.

Narcotics

Narcotics seized as a result of recent investigations indicate many repatriates are entering Japan with narcotics concealed in their baggage and on their persons. A report from a Military Government Team to the same effect shows that stern measures are necessary to curtail this activity. Custom Officials in the Revenue Bureau, Finance Ministry, and Narcotic Officials, Ministry of Welfare, have been requested to issue instructions to all officials concerned at ports of debarkation to rectify this situation. Close surveillance by Military Government Teams is considered necessary to assure thorough search of all repatriates and prosecution of any persons criminally

liable for either entering or leaving Japan with narcotics. Heavy penalties imposed on such persons will act as a deterrent to any person contemplating smuggling narcotics for monetary reasons in lieu of currency or other goods. Illegal narcotics entering Japan are being supplied to addicts. Prompt action must be taken to prevent such entry which is highly detrimental to the narcotic control program.

Marihuana grown in Japan for fiber purposes by licensed dealers will be analyzed at the following laboratories: Tokyo Imperial University for eastern Honshu prefectures; Kyoto Imperial University for Hiroshima and Shimane prefectures; and Kumamoto Pharmaceutical College for the three prefectures in Kyushu. What is considered to be an average specimen from each prefecture will reach the laboratories at four-week intervals during the growth of the plant, ending at maturity, according to instructions given to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

Japanese narcotic agents from 29 prefectures attended a conference in Nara prefecture to discuss narcotic problems and to receive instructions from Narcotic Control Officials, PHW, SCAP, and Narcotic Section Officials, Ministry of Welfare. This conference and the Fukushima narcotic conference held the previous week with representatives from the other 17 prefectures, were indicative of the progress made in the narcotic control program during the past year. Instruction in modern narcotic enforcement methods was given. A round-table discussion concerning evaluation of narcotic conditions in each prefecture made by Narcotic Control Officers as a result of personal inspection trips through the prefectures highlighted the proceedings.

According to the Narcotic section, Ministry of Welfare report for the month of March, narcotics are being supplied as required by registrants in an orderly and effective manner by use of order forms. Enforcement also made considerable progress as shown by the number of narcotic seizures and arrests of both registrants (27) and non-registrants (31). Sentences imposed as a result of convictions varied from 150 yen fine for a lesser violation to 1 year penal servitude, 4 year probation and 1,500 yen fine for a more serious violation. Reported thefts (26) continue as a matter of concern since these narcotics constitute a source of supply for narcotic addicts.

SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Japanese B Encephalitis

Experimental work in the field and in the laboratory has conclusively shown that Japanese B Encephalitis is principally a mosquito-borne virus disease. This disease is of importance because of its high mortality rate. Susceptibility is greater in children than in other age groups and may be classified as a "children's disease" among Japanese.

In past years, outbreaks have nearly always been limited to the midsummer and early fall months. It thrives best in parts of the country which experience "hot summers, mild winters, less than average rainfall, low relative humidity and a high percentage of sunshine". Under such conditions, the mosquito vector(s) and mammalian and bird host-reservoirs find a favorable environment. The disease follows a northward wave of progression as summer advances – Okinawa in early July; Kagawa, Okayama, Hyogo in mid-July, and Tokyo and vicinity in August.

The distribution of the disease is wide spread throughout the island of Japan, having been reported from 40 of the 46 prefectures at some time during the past 16 years. Hokkaido in the north is apparently free from infection. The disease is most prevalent in the prefectures surrounding the Inland Sea, namely: Okayama, Hyogo and Kagawa. Outside of Japan proper Japanese B Encephalitis is consistently found in the Ryukus (Okinawa), Formosa, Philippines, China and Southern Korea.

Control measures should be concentrated in the areas of greatest expected prevalence and should be instituted well in advance of the expected encephalitis season. The prompt and compulsory reporting of any suspect case* is a measure of chief importance and must be handled in the most expeditious manner possible as outlined in Headquarters Eighth Army Circular No. 72, dated 3 May 1947, Section I, Japanese B. Encephalitis.

Control programs utilizing pyrethrum emulsion as a larvicide against mosquito larvae and 5% DDT spray in houses, etc, for residual effect of the killing agent in the control of adult mosquitoes, should be started at once, if not already underway. Proper application of residual effect DDT spray in houses and other buildings will serve as a control for flies, fleas, bed-bugs and other insect pests invading the household as well as adult mosquitoes. In order to conserve the DDT residual effect spray supplies, it is suggested that pyrethrum emulsion be used wherever

possible in the control programs. For quick-killing effect and residual DDT effect, a combination spray may be made by mixing one Liter of Pyrethrum (30x) emulsion to 29 Liters of 5% DDT residual effect spray.

(*The definition of a suspect case may be considered to be any person exhibiting clinical signs and symptoms of epidemic encephalitis – particularly if such cases occur during the months of July and August in groups of one, two or three or more within a square mile area.

Blood specimens from suspect cases and from neighbors of such cases should be sent to the 406## Medical General Laboratory, APO – 500 Tokyo.)

Typhus Fever Control

Comparatives Score: (includes figures of 15 May)

1946	26,398
1947	770

Head Lice in School Children

The Ministry of Welfare previously issued instructions to prefectural health offices to institute programs designed to eliminate head lice among school children by dusting with DDT powder. Many of these programs are underway at present, some having been completed.

The incidence of head lice is rather high, particularly among the school girls. In Tokyo, for example, results of a survey of one primary school was as follows:

		<u>Pos.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>% Pos.</u>
Boys Examined	411	0	411	0
Girls "	<u>427</u>	120	307	28%
	838			

In addition, many of the children were found to be infested with body lice as well. After two dustings at a 7 day interval, the incidence has been reduced to zero in this one school.

It is hoped that all Military Government teams in Japan will continue to push this dusting program during the summer.

Public Health "Train"

Any suggestions and ideas for exhibit material concerning public health and welfare, for use in this train, will be welcome. The cars are now in process of conversion.

Send any ideas for posters, models, etc., to Prev. Med. Div. P.H. & w. APO 500 - - Attn: Mr. C. Wheeler.

Smallpox Control

There have been several small outbreaks of smallpox in Japan during recent weeks. There has been no major epidemic during the current season; nevertheless, the disease is endemic in Japan and both sporadic cases and small outbreaks continue to occur. Vaccination with a viable vaccine is the only known measure of practical value in the control of smallpox. For details on control measures, military Government Health officers are referred to TB-PH-PREV. MED. 1 (Smallpox) dated January 1947.

The fact that a considerable number of smallpox continue to occur throughout Japan is evidence there are still large numbers of non-immune persons in the general population. Military government health officers are urged to exercises surveillance over Japanese health authorities in order to make sure that effective control measures are being carried out, particularly vaccination of the entire population of towns and villages in which cases occur. Checks should be made on vaccination technique and results of vaccination. If a viable vaccine and correct technique are used, vaccination will result in one of the following reactions: vaccinia, vaccinoid, or immune. If one of the above reactions are not obtained, these individuals must be revaccinated.

Military government health officers should also see that a maintenance smallpox immunization program is carried out in their respective prefectures. All children who were not of vaccination age last year, but have since reached vaccination age, should have been vaccinated in the interim.

The Committee on Therapeutic Procedures for Acute Infectious Disease and on Biologicals of the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends "vaccinations as early in life as possible - any time after the cord falls off and at least before 3 years of age". Due to the presence of endemic smallpox in Japan, all children should be vaccinated by the sixth month of life and certainly not later than the twelfth month of life.

Typhoid Immunization Program

Typhoid fever is a preventable disease for which effective preventive measures are available. Nevertheless, it continues to be a major public health problem in Japan. Good sanitary practices in matters of food, water, and waste disposal are the most important and most effective measures for prevention. Sanitation alone is not sufficient for complete control, however, and for this reason immunization is of utmost importance, particularly in Japan.

Vaccination with a good TAB vaccine will confer a high degree of protection upon those immunized, even under poor conditions of sanitation. Since the correction of sanitary deficiencies requires an extensive program of construction, education of the public, and a large budget extending over a long period of time, the only immediate effective control measure available for the general population is immunization. Before a nation wide immunization program could be put into effect, it was necessary to set up a most effective biologic control plan for production, assay and distribution. This plan has now been accomplished.

The Disease Prevention Bureau of the Welfare Ministry has prepared a plan for a nation wide typhoid immunization plan which has been approved.

a. The immunization program is scheduled to begin on or about 1 June 1947.

b. Persons to be immunized. All persons in Japan between the ages of 5 and 60 years with the exception of the sick and other persons in whom immunization is contra-indicated will be immunized during the current season. The program once begun will continue, as vaccine becomes available, until completion.

c. Order of Priority for Immunization. Due to the lack of sufficient stocks of vaccine to conduct the immunization program in all prefectures simultaneously, the following general order of priority will be followed.

First Stage: Persons in cities, towns (with a population of 30,000 or more) will be immunized first. Vaccine will be furnished to these cities and towns as rapidly as it becomes available. The total population to be immunized in this group is approximately 23 million. It is estimated that that will take two to three months to complete the first stage of the program.

Second Stage: When the immunizations outlined under the first stage have been completed, immunization of the remaining persons in the small towns, villages and rural areas in each prefecture will follow as vaccine becomes available. The order of priority for the 2nd stage will be governed by the incidence rate of typhoid during the year 1946, starting first with the prefectures having the highest rate and progressing in that order until finally the prefectures with the lowest incidence rate are reached. The number of persons to be immunized during the 2nd stage is approximately 50 million. The order of priority of prefectures to be immunized during the 2nd stage is: Tochigi, Kochi, Fukushima, Toyama, Tokushima, Hyogo, Mie, Hiroshima, Shimane, Wakayama, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Okayama, Saitama, Gifu, Hokkaido, Aomori, Yamagata, Kagawa, Chiba, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Niigata, Iwate, Nara, Tokyo, Ibaragi, Miyazaki, Fukui, Fukuoka, Aichi, Osaka, Yamagashi, Nagano, Shiga, Akita, Gunma, Ishikawa, Ehime, Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Saga, Oita, Kumamoto, Kagoshima.

Venereal Disease Control

Syphilis is taken as an index for reporting purposes by the leading authorities, since it is the best reported of all the venereal diseases. The incidence of gonorrhoea is usually considered to be 4 to 10 times that of syphilis, but because it is subject to so much self-treatment as well as being so much shorter in duration than syphilis, many authorities think that the incidence of gonorrhoea is even more than 10 times that of syphilis.

From available information, venereal diseases probably occur in the Japanese population in approximately the following proportion: 10 cases of gonorrhea to 2 cases of chancroid, to 1 case of syphilis. It is therefore apparent that Japanese VD statistics show two outstanding errors. First, gonorrhea is reported as only occurring half again as frequently as syphilis instead of ten times as frequently. Second, chancroid is reported as occurring only one-third as often as syphilis instead of twice as often.

Using syphilis as an index of reporting, Japanese statistics, therefore, show that about eight out of ten cases of gonorrhea and five out of six cases of chancroid are being missed. Military government health officers should convey this information to the Japanese physicians in the prefectures so that health department clinicians and private physicians will place additional emphasis on finding and reporting such cases.

Port Quarantine

On Wednesday, 14 May, the members of the newly organized Japanese Quarantine Service convened at the Welfare Ministry in Tokyo to open a three day program of study sessions and conferences on quarantine procedures under the new quarantine regulations. The first assembly was opened with a short address by the SCAP port quarantine consultant.

Weekly Report of Incoming Quarantinable Disease:

Week ending 3 May – Negative
Week ending 10 May – Negative

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY

National Health Insurance

Recent surveys of prefectural insurance offices and Health and National Health Insurance clinics, indicate a definite need for closer supervision from the national and prefectural level for the purpose of coordinating policies and systems of operation.

Recent visits to several prefectures indicated that insurance officials are of the opinion the decrease in the National Health Insurance budget was approved by SCAP. A clarification of this opinion has been obtained from the Finance Division of ESS, SCAP; that, no objections were made to the total budget for 1947 as presented by the Finance Ministry. The budget is subject to change by the Diet under provisions of the new Constitution.

The Health and National Health Insurance directors in each prefecture should be encouraged to give strong justification in submitting requests to the Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, as to additional requirements during this year.

A military Government Team initiated a medical service cost survey in their prefecture, conducted through a questionnaire which covered approximately five-hundred doctors. Results will be published in a later bulletin. It is planned to conduct similar surveys throughout Japan.

SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Report for the period ending 28 March 1947 shows 3172 hospitals with a capacity of 219,677 beds, 105,474 of which were occupied. During this same period 293,048 out-patients were treated.

National examinations for medical licensure were held from 15 to 17 May 1947. Applicants were distributed as follows:

Kanto	615
Tohoku and Hokkaido	190
Chubu	177
Kinki	373

Chugoku and Kyusyu	_____	315
Total		1,670

Results of examinations will be reported as soon as they are available.

SECTION X CONSULTANTS

Nutrition Surveys

Physical examinations in the nutrition surveys of the Tokyo-to area will be completed on 20 May.

During the week, the conduct of these surveys was observed by the Nutrition Consultant.

Japanese demonstration and explanation of methods used in the commercial processing of imported corn flour was given by the Ministry of Health. These are in extension of methods prepared by the nutritionists of the Ministry of Health and Agriculture in ordinary home cooking.

SECTION XI MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-21 10 May 1947 Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Insurance and Health (Sickness)
Insurance Agencies

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

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 10 May 1947 w/digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 10 May 1947.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
18 May – 24 May
1947
Number 21**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Dental Affairs
SECTION IV - Supply
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
SECTION VI - Social security
SECTION VII - Medical service
SECTION VIII - Consultants
SECTION IV - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
Welfare

Social Work Training

The fourth and last of a series of training conferences for welfare officers of local Military Government teams was held by the Military Government Section, Eighth Army, during the week of 19 May. This last training conference was attended by the social Work Training Consultant of the Welfare Division. Subjects discussed during the week included organization of welfare administration in the Japanese government, public assistance and child welfare programs, the Japanese Red Cross Society and disaster planning.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Dr. G. Ernest Bott, representative of Church World Service, has been approved by SCAP as the third official representative of LARA.

The seventh and eighth overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies have arrived in Yokohama and consist of the following items:

USAT Aberdeen Victory (4 May 47)

Wheat Flour	80 tons
Clothing	<u>44</u> tons
Total	124 tons

President Madison (23 May 47)

Clothing	50 tons
Foodstuffs	50 tons
Soap	20 tons
Miscellaneous	<u>30</u> tons
Total	150 tons

Note: The amount of relief supplies now received by LARA, since their first overseas shipment, (received dockside at Yokohama on 30 Nov 46) totals 2222 tons.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly Meat Inspection Report for March 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	15,376	556	334	7,025	4,016
Condemned ante mortem	4	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	13	3	0	2	6
Partial	322	18	0	7	234
Viscera	3,595	43	0	2,234	534

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for March 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm Inspections

3

Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	6363
Samples examined	7937
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	280
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	770
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	4197
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	147
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	709

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	30
Samples examined	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	3

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 18 – 24 May 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Kagoshima	Anthrax	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The value of dental materials manufactured for the month of April amounted to 2,788,291.38 yen, and that of instruments to 3,659,297.30 yen.

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Distribution

The distribution of insect and rodent control equipment by the Welfare Ministry has begun, with emphasis placed on sprayers, knapsack type. Latest information (23 May 1947) shows the following shipments to prefectures were made, a total of 4,184 sprayers:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity knapsack Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	200
Aomori	160
Iwate	160
Miyagi	160
Akita	160
Yamagata	160
Fukushima	160
Ibaraki	160
Tochigi	160
Gumma	160
Niigata	160
Toyama	160
Ishikawa	160

Nagano	160
Yamanashi	160
Shizuoka	160
Hyogo	304
Saitama	160
Chiba	160
Ishikawa	160
Fukui	160
Shiga	160
Tottori	160
Hiroshima	160
Yamaguchi	160

Shipments are continuing and equipment is expected to reach all prefectures in the near future.

Pyrethrum emulsion for use in the insect control program is also being distributed, and, as of 21 May 1947, a total of 5,170 fifty-gallon drums has been shipped to the prefectures by the Welfare Ministry. Shipments have been made to all but three prefectures. Miyazaki prefecture has not replied to Welfare Ministry request for shipping instructions. The cause for lack of shipments to Wakayama and Hiroshima prefectures is being investigated by the Welfare Ministry. An outline of shipments made through 21 May 1947 follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal.drums</u>
Hokkaido	50
Aomori	27
Iwate	45
Miyagi	90
Akita	80
Yamagata	30
Fukushima	76
Ibaragi	77
Tochigi	25
Gunma	50
Saitama	174
Chiba	188
Tokyo	741
Kanagawa	240
Niigata	80
Toyama	42
Ishikawa	80
Fukui	40
Yamanashi	20
Nagoya	46
Gifu	35
Shizuoka	45
Aichi	80
Mie	105
Shiga	50
Kyoto	427
Osaka	411
Hyogo	430
Nara	15
Tottori	55
Shimane	15
Okayama	120
Yamaguchi	162
Tokushima	61
Kagawa	80
Ehime	182
Kochi	67
Fukuoka	198

Saga	70
Nagasaki	120
Kumamoto	45
Oita	120
Kagoshima	75

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment increased satisfactorily for the manufacturing period of 10 – 20 May. Actual production accomplished was as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	360
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	340

The temporary shortage of brass plate and brass pipe necessary for the manufacture of the sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon, has been relieved. Production, for this reporting period, was increased to 360 as compared to the previous reporting period's production of only 43 sprayers during the brass shortage.

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 19 – 24 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Kochi	3,750 lbs.	580 gals	135 vials
Osaka	8,000 lbs.	2,000 gals.	
Gifu	3,200 lbs.	500 gals.	
Miyazaki	10,000 lbs.		
Hiroshima	3,000 lbs.	500 gals.	
Fukuoka	800 lbs.	100 gals.	40 vials
Shimane	<u>24,000 lbs.</u>		
Totals	52,750 lbs.	3,680 gals.	175 vials

Total stocks now in depots, factories and intransit are as follows:

10% DDT Dust	2,240,911 lbs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	248,180 gals.
Typhus Vaccine	81,218 vials

The program of the production of pyrethrum emulsion, to be diluted with thirty parts of water prior to spraying, for mosquito and fly control activities during 1947, has progressed satisfactorily since its initiation last year. Welfare Ministry reports, for the period up to 10 May, production of pyrethrum emulsion as follows:

	<u>50 gal. drums</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
Estimated Production for year 1947	17,000	850,000
Total Production to date (10 May)	7,503	375,150
Total amounts shipped	3,386	169,300

Total amount of pyrethrum flowers received was 556,083.94 kgs.

Narcotics

A recent inspection trip through Central Honshu showed that hospitals are cooperating with the program of narcotic Control efforts to eliminate thefts of narcotic stocks by storing their supply in regulation steel safes. This will also prevent loss of narcotics by fire. Narcotic stocks in some hospitals and local wholesalers were found to be depleted and in some instances this has been occasioned by the inability of Central Wholesalers to fill requisitions that are submitted on order forms. An investigation of these Central Wholesalers revealed that they have not maintained their stocks at a sufficient level and corrective action has been taken through conferences with the wholesalers and through instructions issued to the Welfare Ministry. Central wholesalers, by purchasing from registered producers, must keep their stocks representative and sufficient to meet requirements without any further instructions from the Japanese Government.

In order to place proper emphasis on narcotic enforcement by regularly appointed narcotic agents, the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been advised to require the following monthly reports from prefectural agents:

1. Number of inspections made.
2. Number of investigations begun.
3. Number of investigations being carried on.
4. Number of investigations completed.
5. Estimated number of violations.
6. Extent of illicit traffic.
7. General estimate of narcotic conditions.
 - a. Poor
 - b. Fair
 - c. Good
 - d. Very good
8. Prices of illicit narcotics.
 - a. Opium per kilogram
 - b. Morphine per gram
 - c. Heroin per gram
 - d. Cocaine per gram

A consolidated report from the above information will be completed by the Narcotic Section and forwarded to the Narcotic Central Branch so that proper evaluation of narcotic enforcement can be made.

As a further step to stop the introduction of narcotics into Japan by repatriates, the Ministry of Justice has been advised to inform all procurators that all persons involved in smuggling operations are to be prosecuted and heavy penalties demanded. This applies not only to repatriates but to any person entering or leaving Japan illegally with narcotics.

The order granting police power for narcotic offenses to narcotic agents should become effective within approximately two weeks. The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Welfare will issue instructions that such authority is to be granted only to regularly appointed narcotic agents who have no duties other than narcotic enforcement. It is not anticipated that there will be any exceptions to this provision.

A Korean living in Hachioji, Tokyo Prefecture, was apprehended for cultivation of opium poppies. Ninety-five plants were being cultivated and the case is being prepared for the local procurator. It was learned that such cultivation has been carried on by the Korean for the past two years. Military Government Teams should assure that narcotic agents and police make every effort to enforce the SCAP Directive and Japanese narcotic laws which prohibit the cultivation of opium poppies.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (includes figures of 23 May)

1946	-	816
1947	-	27,685

Summary of results of complement fixation tests:

The following table is a summary of the results performed to date on blood samples submitted to the 406th Med. General Laboratory. Other samples are under test. Detailed reports have been sent out to prefectures concerned. Some blood samples received have been badly haemolyzed through faulty technique in collection, thus nullifying the efforts made in collecting and shipping. Blood samples received from Shikoku show the need for improvement technique.

The column headed "Indeterminate" indicates samples in which the differentiation between Murine and epidemic typhus was not possible. This may mean that an "intermediate" form of typhus exists.

	Blood	Complement Fixation				
	Samples	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Epidemic</u>	<u>Murine</u>	<u>Indeterminate</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Hokkaido	25	22	0	0	3	
Miyagi	7	5	0	0	2	
Fukushima	1	1	0	0	0	
Todhigi	3	1	0	0	2	
Ibaragi	30	1	9	6	13	1
Saitama	11	0	8	2	1	
Chiba	6	1	3	0	2	
Tokyo	57	4	14	11	27	1
Ishikawa	6	0	5	1	0	
Gifu	5	0	3	0	2	
Shizuoka	49	1	31	9	8	
Fukui	8	0	3	4	1	
Aichi	79	0	48	12	18	1
Mie	5	0	3	2	0	
Nara	1	0	0	1	0	
Osaka	23	0	17	6	0	
Hyogo	36	2	21	4	6	3
Yamaguchi	9	0	5	3	1	
Total	361	38	170	61	86	6

Typhus Fever

Summary of results of complement fixation tests.

We are anxious to complete tests of all suspect cases reported since 1 September 1946. Send in blood sample (at least 10cc) from your suspect cases as soon as possible. We are especially interested in receiving blood samples from reported cases of "Takamatsu Fever" from Shikoku.

Cholera Control

During 1946 there were reported 1229 cases of Cholera in Japan. This does Not include cases that originated on repatriation ships while enroute to Japan or while in quarantine in reception ports. Most of these cases resulted from persons entering the country illegally though smuggling and illicit shipping from Korea and to a lesser extent from repatriation. There have been no cases of Cholera reported in Japan during the current calendar year. Nevertheless, this disease is over present on the Asiatic mainland and constitutes a continual threat to Japan.

Quarantine services other public health agencies did a splendid job last year of preventing the spread of the disease in Japan. The Cholera season is at hand and Military Government and Quarantine officer are urged to keep a close watch for suspects and to take appropriate steps to effect control.

Prefectural health personnel should be alerted for possible Cholera outbreaks by making provisions for vaccines, and isolation measures.

Venereal Disease Control

Contact reports indicate in some areas excellent results are being obtained by the contact tracing facilities initiated by the Military Government Health officer. In marked contrast to these prefectures, reports from other areas indicate that contact tracing is not receiving the serious attention of the civilian agencies responsible for this work.

Contact tracing is a new concept to Japanese public health departments. It is strictly a health department function that will be of increasing importance as a modern V.D. control program is developed. Even now, health department have the responsibility for finding as many cases of venereal disease as they can trace by epidemiologic methods.

The personal of contact tracing teams will vary in different prefectures, but will usually consist of public health nurses or Health Department inspectors. It is essential that these individuals understand the basic principles of the communicability of venereal diseases and something of the diagnostic procedures used. Tact and a real interest in V.D. control are necessary and personnel should be selected with these qualities in mind. These workers are health department employees who are tracing persons possibly infected; they are not police who apprehend violators of the law.

Contacts of gonorrhea patients who found and known to be promiscuous should be diagnosed clinically as having gonorrhea and treated, despite the absence of laboratory confirmation.

Every case that is found though contact tracing and treated may be the means of preventing many other cases.

Sanitation – Insect Control

Inventory should be made weekly of insecticides, and equipment on hand, and the number of control teams actually working. Spot investigations should be made periodically to determine the effectiveness of control measures. Local laws and regulations designed to prevent individuals from committing nuisances should be locked up and published. Routine inspections must be made by sanitary inspectors in order to uncover violations of these regulations and effect corrections.

The individual must be taught the fundamentals of fly and mosquito control, and what part he must play in community control. If it is to be successful, an insect control program must have good cooperation of the individual, the regular agencies that carry on garbage and night soil collection, and auxiliary agencies carrying out measures directed against specific problems, such as the sanitary teams being operated under the direction of the Health Department.

Laboratory control

Reference is made to Sec. VI, Public Health & Welfare Weekly Bulletin #16 dated 13 – 19 April 1947.
RE: National Institute:

Formal dedication exercises were held for the new National Institute of Health (NIH) at Shiba Ku in Tokyo. This was the culmination of five months of conferences and intensive negotiations between SCAP and the Welfare and Education Ministries of the Japanese Government.

The formal dedication exercises marked the beginning of an official governmental organization designed and dedicated to promote the national public health by controlling the production and assay of biologic products and conducting research on diseases and other problems affecting the public health.

The organization functions and aims of the new National Institute of Health are patterned after those of the National Institute of Health in the United States. The birth of the National Institute of Health is one of the major achievements in the promotion of public health in Japan.

The new National Institute of Health will be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health and Welfare however, it will enjoy freedom from political interference. It will be a relatively independent agency with an extremely wide range of latitude as regards the scope of its activities. These matters will be decided upon by the scientific director and his staff.

BCG Vaccine

In 1908 Albert Calmette and Alphonse Guerin reported the development of a strain of bovine tubercule bacilli which had lost its virulence by being passed through a long series of subcultures grown on glycerinated ox-bile media. In 1920, these scientists reported that the BCG culture was harmless to man and began the vaccination of newborn infants by feeding them the vaccine by mouth.

Since 1921, millions of vaccinations have been done, particularly in Europe and South America, and in the United States careful studies were made; but the use of the vaccine was not widely adopted. In 1930 Dr. Johannes Holm began his studies in Denmark, and since 1932, that country has used BCG vaccines extensively and feel that it is quite safe, and when carried out properly, few complications arise. In Japan BCG vaccine was developed from a strain given to Dr. Shiga in 1925 by Dr. Calmette, and since then, that strain has been maintained in the Government Institute of Infectious Diseases.

In 1933, the study of BCG vaccine was begun under the direction of the late Mr. M. Nagayo, succeeded by Dr. T. Kumagaya. This work was done on an experimental basis by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and in the various universities. It was not until 1944 that the Japanese Government assumed charge of BCG vaccination programs and carried them out on a national scale. In 1944, the Government supervised the vaccination of 5,025,794; in 1945, 8,671,611; in 1946 approximately 6,242,710 individuals, with negative tuberculin reactions, were vaccinated with BCG vaccine. The Japanese reporting in the past left much to be desired and was inadequate in its follow-up. Consequently, study is yet necessary before the effect of BCG vaccination can be truly evaluated in Japan.

Professional Medical Journals

Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, recognizes the need for professional journals for the use of Military Government Public Health Officers and other technical medical personnel. Efforts were made to obtain subscriptions for a basic list of medical periodicals for each Military Government Team. Sufficient copies of the following journals are being received to supply one copy of each journal to each Regional Headquarters in Japan for circulation among the teams of the Region.

- *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health
- *Journal of the American Medical Association
- *Annals of Internal Medicine
- Journal of Infectious Diseases
- Public Health Reports
- Venereal Disease Information
- *New England Journal of Medicine
- American Journal of Syphilis, Gonorrhea and Venereal Diseases
- American Journal of Nursing
- Water and Sewage Works Journal

*Journals marked with an asterisk are now being received by Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, and are being forwarded to Regional Headquarters for circulation within each region in Japan. The remaining Journals will be forwarded to each Region and District Headquarters upon receipt. Journals which have been received during the month will be forwarded to Regional and District Headquarters periodically about once each month. Military Government Health and Welfare personnel will find these periodicals of inestimable value in the prosecution of their health programs.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurances

Mr. William H. Wandel, has been assigned as Chief, Social Security Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, on loan from the Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

All prefectural insurance officers met in Tokyo on 21 – 22 May for an orientation and instructional conference for the promulgation of the Workers Accident Compensation Insurance Law. Principal points discussed were, the medical fee costs; coordination with the Labor Standards Law; procedure for appeals; participation of employees in general policies and employers responsibility.

With the enactment of the **Workmens** Accident Compensation Law to be effective as of 1 July 1947, the Employer's Liability Accident Insurance System becomes inoperative and some disposition will be made of the reserve funds approximating 22,800,000 yen as of March 1946 accumulated under the latter law. The Ministry of Welfare is to submit a plan for the allocation of the fund to other social insurance programs.

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare conducted as of 21 May a sample survey encompassing questionnaires to be answered by 163,000 individuals distributed in 15 prefectures and 4,728 concerns from all parts of Japan. The survey was expected to give pertinent data relative to the employment and unemployment situation for possible use in formulating an unemployment compensation program. The results of the survey and conclusions reached will be submitted to the Social Security Division when available.

Health Insurance

In addition to the health benefits provided by the five major programs in the Japanese social insurance system, and by the Postal Insurance program, each of the 13 ministries in the Japanese Government independently operates on behalf of its employees one or more mutual aid associations, one of the main functions of which is to offer protection against the costs and losses of illness.

The result is an extremely complicated system of health insurance coverage, with numerous ordinances, rules and regulations governing the activities of the component parts. It is difficult to find a Japanese official who is thoroughly familiar with all the ramifications of the numerous health insurances. The man on the street, for the most part, is ignorant of the rights and privileges to which he is eligible.

The Japanese Government has been urged to unify these several health benefit programs into a comprehensive national health insurance system.

The first step in this direction has been the achievement of an agreement to place the activities and records of the various Governmental mutual aid associations, mentioned above, under the supervision of the Bureau of Social Insurance in the Ministry of Welfare; Prior to this agreement the Finance Ministry and the Transportation Ministry had insisted on retaining independent control.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 4 April 1947 shows 3177 hospitals with a capacity of 220,740 beds, 103,905 of which were occupied. During this same period 337,956 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS NUTRITION

Conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Ration Board) and Ministry of Welfare with regard to the problem of the preparation of imported foods such as green peas, soy flour, milo and soap powder in Japanese homes.

Plans were made to study methods of preparation. It was recommended that nutritionists in the Sanitary Bureaus of cities and prefectures advise the populace how to prepare these foods.

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-20 20 May 1947 Publication of Results of Nutrition Surveys of civilian Population for November 1946.

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

1 Incl:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 17 May 1947 w/digest.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
25 May - 31 May 1947
Number 22**

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Supply
SECTION IV - Preventive Medicine
SECTION V - Social Security
SECTION VI - Medical Service
SECTION VII - Consultants
SECTION VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I
Welfare Division

Public Assistance Report for April

The Ministry of Health and Welfare reports the following figures for April. Included for comparative purpose are figures for March 1947 and April 1946.

	April 1947	March 1947	April 1946
No. of Persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,650,272	2,773,603	
No. of Persons (in institutions) assisted	112,769	108,420	
Total No. assisted	2,763,041	2,882,023	2,685,723
Cash Grants	Yen 197,818,652	Yen 201,012,453	
Grants in Kind (cost)	36,642,044	51,951,732	
Total Grants	Yen 234,460,696	Yen 252,964,185	Yen 48,891,879

30 prefectures show a decrease in the number of persons assisted. Average grant per person Yen 84.86 for April.

Social Work Training

The fifth of a series of training conferences for Japanese Welfare personnel was held in Saitama Prefecture from 27 May to 2 June 1947. Previous short training institutes of this kind have been held during the past six months in Shiga, Nagano, Chiba and Fukushima prefectures. These institutes are sponsored jointly by the Welfare Ministry and the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai). Persons attending the conference are selected by the governor of the prefecture and include public officials, welfare workers (minsei-iin) and public health nurses. Plans are being developed for similar training institutes to be held in other parts of Japan in the future. The next institute is tentatively scheduled to be held in Kyusyu in June or July if arrangements concerning housing, food and transportation can be worked out.

School Lunch Program (Elementary Schools)

The following information has been received from the Bureau of Physical Education, Ministry of Education covering above subject for the period 1 January 1947 to 1 April 1947.

1. Approximately 200 cities have inaugurated a school lunch program, serving school lunches not less than twice a week, although not all schools within these cities have a school lunch program due to lack of necessary facilities. Effort is being made to provide facilities so as to effect a school lunch program in these schools, within these cities, who have not been participating and the progress has been encouraging as reflected in the table below:

School Lunch Program (200 cities)

	Jan.'47	Feb.'7	Mar.'47
Number of Schools Participating	92%	96%	97%

2. It is estimated, according to preliminary reports received as of 1 April 1947, that 3,548 schools (200 cities) have established a school lunch program with 3,270,436 children and teachers receiving the benefits of this supplemental feeding program.

3. The school lunch program in the villages has shown a continual increase. As of 1 April 1947, approximately 4,470 schools in village areas are participating with 2,216,182 children and teachers receiving the beneficial effects. Note: These schools have not received governmental or LARA aid (foodstuffs) although the government is to release salt at the rate of 2 grams a meal per head.

4. The scarcity of food has presented a problem in establishing a continuous school lunch program (1 lunch for each school day) however every attempt is being made to serve not less than 2 school lunches per school week

and increasing the number of school lunches as conditions warrant. The following chart reflects school lunch serving progress for city and village schools.

School Lunches Served

Lunches per Week	Jan.1947	Feb.1947	Mar.1947
2	61%	62%	69%
3-5	16%	20%	9%
6	23%	18%	22%

5. The actual expense of school lunches varies within different localities and from month to month but averages 1 Yen in larger cities and 65 sen in smaller cities.

6. Supplies for the school lunch program are divided as follows:

- a. LARA: Approximately 100 tons released to school lunch program and distributed in Tokyo-To, Kanagawa and Yokohama Prefectures.
- b. Former Jap Army and Navy Stocks: 5,000 tons distributed to prefectures to inaugurate school lunch program.
- c. Imported Canned Goods: 14,000 tons of canned goods (chiefly juices) are expected to be made available for period March 1947 to March 1948 as released by Memorandum (SCAPIN 22-A) dated 14 March 1947.
- d. Fuel is necessary and it is contemplated to distribute 16,850 bundles of firewood each month, Nine (9) prefectures will receive a proportionate share of 101 tons of coal each month. The fuel program is to begin 1 April 1947 after consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- e. Salt is being distributed, for seasoning purpose, at the rate of 2 grams a meal per head in the elementary schools in the 200 cities having school lunch program. The Monopoly Bureau is being requested to release sufficient salt for distribution, on the same basis to the elementary schools in those villages having a school lunch program.
- f. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have made available whale meat, acquired recently from Antarctic Expedition, to the school lunch program sufficient for a 7 to 10 day supply on the basis of 30 grams per meal per head.
- g. 4,000 tons of "miso" is to be released through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and will be distributed in the 6 largest cities having a school lunch program.
- h. Approximately 583,180 kan of powdered fish is to be distributed to schools in village areas having a school lunch program and necessary arrangements have been arranged with the Fishery Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- i. Prefectural Governments, city authorities and school authorities are making a sincere effort, within the limit of circumstances, to secure and make available other items of foodstuffs to bolster the program.

7. A short course, sponsored by Ministry of Education and Prefectural Governments, was offered in each city to emphasize management of a school lunch program. The course covered; effect of a school lunch program, foodstuffs, fuel, equipment, menu preparation, cooking practice and school lunch measurement (nutritional accounting).

8. School lunches, within each school, are served the same and equally to each child. Children whose families are receiving relief assistance, shall receive their lunches (expense of same) over and above the regular relief (cash and kind) allowance to the family.

9. Measures have been taken to inspect all former Japanese Army and Navy canned beef allocated to the school lunch program to detect spoilage or contamination. The Director of the Bureau in charge of the school lunch program in each prefecture is charged with this responsibility by joint instructions from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

SECTION II Veterinary Affairs

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported no new outbreaks of animal disease during the period 25-31 May 1947.

A physical examination was made 21 May 1947 on 50 head of horses being shipped to Korea from the Moji Animal Quarantine Station.

SECTION III Supply

Distribution

The supply of laboratory animals continues to be critical. Production is increasing slowly, but it will be necessary to exercise closer supervision over distribution. The Welfare Ministry is making a study of requirements and will assign distribution priorities based on essential needs until such time as total production is sufficient to meet all requirements.

The Ministry of Health & Welfare has been advised there is no objection to the plans submitted covering distribution of surplus U. S. produced medical equipment and supplies purchased by the Japanese Government. The plan provides for handling through normal commercial channels with control of distribution at national and prefectural levels. The Welfare Ministry has designated a group of central wholesalers who will purchase the material and distribute to prefectures in accordance with instructions. At the prefectural level, distribution will be made on a ration basis in accordance with detailed plans to be prepared under direction of the prefectural governor.

The Welfare Ministry has submitted paper requirements to the Economic Stabilization Board for publication of medical textbooks, magazines and manuals. The paper sub-committee of the SCAP Requirements Committee has been advised of these requirements.

Additional shipments of pyrethrum emulsion have been made to the prefectures by the Welfare Ministry for use in the control of insect pests. A total of 6,841 fifty-gallon drums have been shipped, as of 27 May 1947. A breakdown of total shipments to date follows. Prefectures, the names of which are preceded by an asterisk (*), have received their allotted supply. (figures represent 50 gal. drums)

Hokkaido	100	Aichi	155
Aomori	77	Mie	105
*Iwate	87	Shiga	50
Miyagi	90	Kyoto	453
*Akita	50	Osaka	491
Yamagata	30	Hyogo	475
Fukushima	76	*Nara	15
*Ibaragi	77	*Tottori	55
Tochigi	25	*Shimane	15
*Gumma	163	Okayama	120
Saitama	174	Hiroshima	7
Chiba	213	*Yamaguchi	368
Tokyo	1142	*Tokushima	61
Kanazawa	283	*Kagawa	80
Niigata	80	*Ehime	182
Toyama	42	*Kochi	67
Ishikawa	80	Fukuoka	434
*Fukui	40	Saga	70
Yamanashi	20	Nagasaki	215
Nagano	46	Kumamoto	45
Gifu	80	*Oita	152

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment continued satisfactorily for the manufacturing period of 19-24 May. Actual production accomplished was as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	350
Sprayer, Pump type, semi-automatic	200

Initial shipments of the dusters and sprayers were made during this reporting period. Shipments made were as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,967
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	315

Information received from Japanese prefectural health officials indicate these officials may make plans to dispose of some quantities of their allocation of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for 1947 by sale to commercial organizations. This method of disposal will divert equipment being produced for public health programs in Japan. The percentage of breakdown in this equipment is high and new equipment will be needed constantly to replace broken parts, in order that the spraying program may continue uninterrupted. Close check should be maintained by Military Government personnel to assure usage of this equipment for public health programs.

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 26-31 May:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Hiroshima	3,616 lbs.		
Miyagi		10,000 gals.	
Aichi	101,000 lbs.	5 gals.	150 vials
Gifu	10,710 lbs.		
Nagasaki	5,500 lbs.	3,000 gals.	
Fukuoka	50,000 lbs.		250 vials
Hokkaido			51,200 vials
Ibaragi		5,000 gals.	
Aomori	20,000 lbs.	1,500 gals.	
Osaka		<u>2,000 gals.</u>	
Total	190,826 lbs.	21,505 gals.	51,600 vials

Narcotics

Memorandum number (PHMJG-24), 28 May 1947, was issued to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, stating there is no objection to the request for release of certain former Japanese military narcotics as submitted. Under the application for release, all codeine phosphate, codeine sulfate, and tincture of opium now held in former Japanese military narcotic stocks by SCAP-approved wholesalers, will be released to regular civilian channels of distribution under the new narcotic regulations. The release of these items is considered necessary because of reported shortage in wholesalers' stocks.

Information obtained from the Ministry of Welfare indicates that severe penalties are being assessed for narcotic violations in some prefectures, whereas in others the penalties are relatively light and in some cases the charges are being nolle prossed even in cases of willful violation. Close liaison is being maintained at the national level with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Welfare in an effort to determine that any person who wilfully violates the narcotic laws in properly punished. Prior to the promulgation of the present narcotic regulation, people of influence were able to traffic in narcotics with never more than a small fine being assessed when apprehended. Such a procedure is considered highly detrimental to the narcotic control program and Military Government Teams

should assure through proper instruction of and close liaison with Japanese officials that prefectural officials are properly educated to the prevailing worldwide opinion, namely that narcotic violators should be punished more for their crime against humanity than for the monetary value of the narcotics concerned. United Nations reports indicate that severe punishment for narcotic violators in Japan is viewed satisfactorily as a definite means of stamping out trafficking in narcotics.

SECTION IV Preventive Medicine Division

Dysentery Control

Previous years' experience indicates the "dysentery season" is present. A review of 1946 emphasizes the urgency of the situation. Over 87,700 cases of dysentery were reported. The national rate started to rise slowly in April, May and June. In 1946, August was the seasonal high point with a rate of 415.2 per 100,000 per year. Rates for July-207.9, September-377.8, and October 259.9 were nearly as high. It was not until December that reports indicated a return to the lower rates.

The various enteric diseases are largely transmitted by direct or indirect fecal contamination of food or water that is ingested. There are no vaccines for the dysenteries. The only preventive methods available are sanitary and personal hygiene procedure aimed at preventing ingestion of the etiologic organisms.

Basic procedures for the protection of food and water are well understood by Military Government Health Officers. What is known must be imparted to the Japanese at all levels i.e., individuals, communities, city governments, prefectures, etc. Equally as important as imparting the knowledge, is to sell the Japanese on the urgency of the situation. The sanitary situation, as it now exists, is not inevitable and need not be tolerated. They should realize that much can be accomplished with the facilities available. Coordination of the activities and responsibilities of each individual with their waste disposal services, water services, food handling services, and special programs must to be stressed.

As in other public health program, the success of this "anti-dysentery" campaign will largely depend on the initiative, interest and resourcefulness of Military Government Health Officers in each prefecture.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (Includes figures of 27 May 1947)

1946-	28,057
1947-	838

Typhus Vaccination Program in Hokkaido:

The typhus vaccination program in Hokkaido is now in operation in the ten largest cities and coal-mining areas of the prefecture. The work should be completed by 1 June 1947. A booster dose of 1 cc will be administered in late October.

Fleas and Typhus

In several instances recently, cases of typhus have been reported following rat control programs conducted in various cities on Japan. The occurrence of such cases indicates that no especial precautions were taken to prevent the fleas, normally found in rats, from migrating and attacking human beings.

Before undertaking a rat control program, particularly if such a program is to be done in the buildings on poor farms, in orphanages, theaters, etc., the proper procedure is to thoroughly apply 5% DDT residual effect spray or 10% DDT dust in and around rat harborages, along rat runways, inside burrows and around burrow entrances. This procedure will kill many wandering fleas as well as a great number of the rats themselves. After the DDT has been spread, proceed with the rat control program. As the rats die, fleas will leave the dead rats, come in contact with the DDT powder and be killed before they can do any harm.

Fleas are notably long-lived even without food and, if allowed to live, will continue to harbor and spread the rickettsiae of typhus to humans and to new rat hosts.

Tuberculosis Control

In the approved plan for the control of tuberculosis in Japan, it is planned to establish a Tuberculosis Care Committee in every city, town and village. The first problem of this committee is health education. It is by diffusion of this knowledge concerning the basic principles of tuberculosis control, both generally and specifically within the home, that this education is to be acquired.

The second function of this committee is to assist patients to enter the sanitoria, and when there must be delay in their entrance, to assist the patient and family to so plan their living conditions that they can occupy the same quarters under safe conditions, and the patient himself will be trained in protecting his associates from his infection.

The third function of this committee will be to assist the family in maintenance of their home during the patient's period of hospitalization and to assist both patient and family in making the necessary adjustments within the home upon his return from the hospital. They will also encourage him in maintaining the necessary follow-up examinations to remain in good health.

The fourth function will be assisting the patient to find an occupation of such type that he can support his family without danger of recurrence of his infection.

These phases of tuberculosis are governed in the United States by the medical social service departments of the hospitals. However, there are no such services or trained workers in this field in Japan and it is necessary that the committee assume these responsibilities. This is an entirely new conception for the Japanese because the basic responsibility for individuals began and ended with the family group. The Japanese need to be helped to realize that tuberculosis extends its activity far beyond that group and includes the entire community. To control the spread of this infection requires the cooperation of all the family groups within that community.

Consequently, from the standpoint of preventive medicine as well as education, this is a very important committee.

A second step in the plan for tuberculosis control which is new, is the formation of a Women's Anti-Tuberculosis Committee. This is a very sound idea because illness is so definitely a problem affecting the home, which is the main field of women's activity. It is through these women's committees, both on the levels of central and local governments, that diffusion of knowledge of tuberculosis control can do its effective work.

It is these women's committees who, working with the tuberculosis care committee, can help each community to realize the importance of maintaining medical supervision of their families and to realize the pressing necessity of immediate and adequate treatment of all early cases.

It is through these committees working within the home that basic principles which prevent the spread of infection can be infused. Such basic principles, as training the children and adults to cover their mouths and noses when coughing and sneezing must be taught. Promiscuous spitting is widespread throughout Japan and approved methods of disposal of sputum, such as its collection in tissue and the placing of such infective tissues in paper bags and then burning, is certainly a portion of home training. If a sputum cup is required, it should be a covered cup similar to a tea cup. The cup with its infected contents should be dropped in a 5% Lysol solution, permitting the cup remain there for 1/2 hour, and then it should be washed in very hot water and soap. It is the care of dishes and eating utensils from which a tuberculosis patient has eaten that will prevent spread within the home. These should be washed with hot water and soap separately from those used by the family and the use of the common cup, the common food bowl and the common chop sticks should be discouraged. It is through the interest of the women's committees that the necessity for individual towels, wash cloths, tooth brushes and toilet articles and keeping them separate from those of the rest of the family can be taught. The fact that hands should be washed always before eating and after coughing or sneezing would help to reduce the spread of infection from the respiratory to the alimentary tract.

It is based upon the ingenuity of the woman within the home that close intimate contact between the infected individual and others not infected can be prevented, plus not sharing a common bed and bedding. These are steps which they will understand. Realizing that young children and adolescents need especially to be protected from contact with members of the family with open tuberculosis, it is women working in the home who can assist much in this particular field.

It is these simple principles which the Japanese people need as a basic from which to work in the establishment of control of tuberculosis. They are practical starting points based upon “dos and don’ts” and these simple principles can be used by the Military Government medical officers for discussion groups among the women’s organization in the various prefectures.

“Ekiri” Commission

Plans are being made to receive the “Ekiri” Commission from the United States. The Commission is composed of: Dr. Katherine Dodd, who will carry out the clinical and epidemiological studies, Dr. John Buddingh, who will do the bacteriological, virological and pathological work and Dr. Samuel Rapoport, who will carry out the biochemical studies. Offices and laboratories will be located in the newly dedicated National Institute of Health in Tokyo. The Commission will work with the Japanese for approximately three months. Details of the project are not yet available, but will be published at a later date.

Venereal Disease Control

Report cards should now be in the hands of all prefectural health departments. These cards are to be distributed to all public and private facilities doing V.D. work. A card should be filled out on every patient on whom diagnosis of venereal disease is made. Cards should be forwarded to the prefectural V.D. Commanding Officer. Prefectures not having sufficient cards can request them from the Welfare Ministry.

Prefectural V.D. control facilities are more advanced in some prefectures than in others. As a visual demonstration of physical setup of clinics, conduct of clinics, and how histories, physical examinations and contact tracing are done, Military Government Health Officers should encourage their prefectural V.D. officials to visit other prefectural V.D. facilities.

SECTION V Social Security Division

Social Insurance

The Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has rescinded the decision made in December 1946 to postpone indefinitely the formulation of an unemployment compensation or assistance program and will formulate draft legislation based on the recommendations of SCAP and the Committee for Investigation of Social Insurance.

The Ministry of Welfare will draft legislation and administrative plans for consideration by the New Cabinet. The responsibility for preparing such material has been delegated to the Miscellaneous Affairs Section of the Insurance Bureau.

Health Insurance

Representatives of the Social Security Division, PH&W, SCAP, attended the All-Japan Federation of the Health Insurance Associations convention on 30 May at Nara. Eight hundred delegates were present, representing more than 500 organizations. The convention was held to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the date the Health Insurance law went into effect and the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Federation. The Health Insurance law provides for the organization of a health insurance association in any establishment employing three hundred or more workers. These associations carry out the Health Insurance law, by collecting premiums or contributions from the employees (which must be at least matched by the employer) and providing the benefits required by the act for cases of disability. The benefits include medical care, cash payments for temporary disability, maternity, nursing, and funeral allowances. About 500 associations covering approximately 2,000,000 employees have been formed.

Representatives from PH&W, SCAP, in addressing the convention, emphasized the need to reform the Health Insurance program in terms of changed economic conditions the close relationship of the social insurance programs to the attainment of economic stability, the need to improve service available under the health insurance program and of securing greater employee understanding and participation in the program. Also the need for equalizing the premium payments and making more uniform insurance benefits through a mobilization of all social insurance resources.

SECTION VI

Medical Service

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 11 April 1947 shows 3,173 hospitals with a capacity of 220,952 beds, 107,218 of which were occupied. During this same period 336,660 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VII Consultants

Nutrition

A committee has been formed by the Ministries of Health and Welfare, Agriculture and the Ration Board to study methods of utilizing imported foods, particularly corn, dried peas, soy flour and milo, in Japanese cooking. The committee of nutritionists will report weekly to the head of the Ration Board.

Plans are being fostered to send the Japanese nutritionists in prefectures to various coal mines to demonstrate the use of imported food.

An official announcement was made of the formation of the National Food and Nutrition Council under the Prime Minister. The regulations governing the Organization of the Council was also published in the Official Gazette.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-22 20 May 1947 Publication of Results of Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population for November 1946

PIMJG-23 23 May 1947 Surplus U. S. Government Property to be Purchased by the Japanese Government.

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

1 incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 24 May 1947 w/digest.