

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For Period
1 June - 7 June
1947
Number 23**

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SECTION I
Welfare Division

Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry's report for April indicates thirty prefectures reporting a decrease in the number of persons assisted.

<u>Prefecture</u>	No. of Persons Non-institutional	No. of Persons in institutions	Cost of Assistance in cash*	Cost of Assistance in kind
Aichi	58,601	6,296	5,977,118	2,467,303
Akita	54,405	1,261	3,267,141	
Aomori	40,912	1,932	2,602,533	6,741
Chiba	39,116	2,618	3,007,264	30,186
Ehime	39,089	656	3,219,905	5,061,940
Fukui	61,726	3,642	2,472,664	737,208
Fukuoka	123,896	909	5,440,410	1,278,210
Fukushima	79,896	2,782	5,107,262	144,518
Gifu	690,161	2,483	3,636,619	1,897,083
Gumma	55,659	919	3,747,178	79,580
Hiroshima	57,861	3,803	4,632,863	282,180
Hokkaido	65,634	4,130	8,303,356	313,852
Hyogo	104,763	4,358	9,346,569	
Ibaraki	54,808	2,329	3,045,043	37,779
Ishikawa	31,126	1,510	2,344,818	51,732
Iwate	55,093	164	3,012,876	1,132,100
Kagawa	24,353	4,945	1,945,223	243,885
Kagoshima	131,979	432	5,889,690	305,635
Kanagawa	46,532	4,051	5,536,955	108,486
Kochi	28,945	467	2,819,719	91,894
Kumamoto	47,759	1,332	3,571,108	
Kyoto	75,892	3,699	6,557,400	257,879
Mie	38,677	495	3,224,165	1,168,949
Miyagi	56,421	911	3,067,846	5,946
Miyazaki	36,706	719	1,951,128	271,231
Nagano	91,012	838	5,845,130	44,716
Nagasaki	41,173	517	3,449,515	6,129,122
Nara	24,607	396	1,535,941	
Niigata	80,435	7,310	6,401,366	193,465
Oita	25,199	2,217	1,685,982	1,267,589
Okayama	40,869	1,355	2,954,797	14,598
Osaka	98,469	10,254	10,201,749	24,539
Saga	80,434	505	3,807,319	3,322,911
Saitama	61,146	782	3,342,717	2,866,412
Shiga	34,326	246	2,083,355	
Shimane	28,498	1,332	2,227,297	
Shizuoka	58,601	3,441	4,913,978	91,146
Tochigi	38,055	275	2,729,562	111,910

Tokushima	32,020	462	1,727,087	19,748
Tokyo	154,685	17,539	20,102,258	
Tottori	27,323	662	3,907,452	89,208
Toyama	42,078	576	3,409,173	85,012
Wakayama	34,501	130	2,790,276	36,283
Yamagata	55,883	661	4,792,563	84,459
Yamaguchi	42,838	6,283	4,587,084	4,646,465
Yamanashi	19,278	145	1,597,198	1,639,844
Total	2,650,272	112,769	197,818,652	36,642,044

*These figures represent the total monthly cost and does not reflect repayments during the month. (36,793 yen)

L.A.R.A. (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

LARA will soon extend its program to include Okinawa. The resident agent selected is Rev. Everett W. Thompson (Methodist Missionary) who for years has resided in Nagasaki as a missionary.

Rev. Thompson is now in Tokyo awaiting transportation to Okinawa and will supervise the distribution of Okinawa's first shipment of supplies which will consist of the following:

- 116 Bales of cotton clothing
- 40 Bales of bedding
- 148 Cases of assorted canned food
- (Approximately 11.47 tons or 22,940 gross pounds)

Foreign Nationals

Chinese Nationals are so certified by the Chinese Mission, Tokyo as to their eligibility to receive the allied nationals ration of foodstuffs from the Japanese Government. Once certified, Chinese Nationals should receive renewals of their ration direct from the prefectural officials of the Japanese Government.

Social Work Training

JAPAN SOCIAL WORK ASSOCIATION (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai)

Purpose of Association

One of the oldest and most important welfare organizations in Japan is the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai) which has definite responsibilities in the field of private welfare work and close relationship to the Welfare Ministry (Koseisho). The activities of the Association include the followings:

1. Coordinate activities of all social welfare agencies.
2. Carry out research and investigations including the compilation of statistics in the field of social welfare.
3. Publish books and magazines and maintain a central library.
4. Develop and carry out welfare training and educational programs.
5. When requested, provide information to the Welfare Ministry concerning private welfare work in Japan.

Historical Background

The organization of the Social Work Association apparently resulted from the first national welfare conference held in Osaka in 1903 when it was recognized that a permanent central welfare organization was needed. The formation of such an association was delayed however because of the Russo-Japanese war. The Central Charity Association (Chuo Jizen Kyokai) was created in October 1908 with the purpose of coordinating the work of all charity organizations in Japan. In 1921 the name of association was changed to the Central Social Association (Chuo Shakai Jigyo Kyokai) which was the name used until March 1947 when the present name was adopted. The association was formally incorporated in March 1924. In March 1947 the association effected a reorganization but the main phases of the work remained the same.

With the establishment of the Welfare Ministry in 1938, the Social Work Association was granted larger responsibilities under the provisions of the Social Work Law (Shakai Jigyo Ho) which became effective in 1 July 1938. At that time, the private social welfare agencies of Japan were having difficulty in financing their programs and the government developed an extensive plan of subsidies. At times the subsidies to local associations were handled through the Central Association.

National Organization

The national office of the association is located at 1 Sannen-cho, Chyoda-ku, Tokyo. The work of the association is carried out through the following sections:

1. General Affairs:
 - a. General supervision of the work of the association including personnel.
 - b. Finances - accounts and audit.
2. Activities:
 - a. Guidance of all social welfare activities.
 - b. Education of the public concerning social welfare.
3. Research:
 - a. Research and investigation of social conditions and social problems.
 - b. Research and study concerning theoretical and practical aspects of social welfare.
 - c. Publication of periodicals and books.
4. Library: The association maintains a library in Tokyo containing about 20,000 volumes concerning welfare programs in Japan and other countries, collection and classification of books and other materials concerning welfare matters.

There is a Committee of Representatives which is a part of the national organization. This committee consists of one or more representatives from each prefecture proportionate to the number of regular members in each prefecture. The committee is scheduled to meet at least once a year in Tokyo to establish the budget of the Association and approve proposed expenditures. This committee also approves the plans for future programs of the association which are submitted by the Executive Director. Officials of the association are elected by this committee every three years.

Affiliated Organizations

There are six of the largest national welfare organizations in Japan which are affiliated with the Japan Social Work Association. These organizations are: Japan Red Cross Society (Seikijuji); New Life Association (Saiseikai); National Relief Association (Doho Engo Kai); Welfare Workers Federation (Mensei-in Renmei); Blind Persons Welfare Association (Mojin Fukuji); Mother and Children Welfare Society (Boshi Aiku Kai).

In addition to these national agencies there are approximately 5000 other welfare organizations and institutions which are members of the Social Work Association. Each of these agencies pays an annual membership fee of 100 yen, half of which goes to the national office and half is used by the prefecture branch.

Local Organization

In each prefecture of Japan, there is a local association which is reported to carry on a program in the prefecture similar to the National program. As in other organizations, the prefecture governor is the honorary president of the prefecture association while the other offices may be held by other prefecture officials or persons not connected with the government. The office of the local association is usually located in the prefecture office (kencho).

The name of the prefecture association is not the same in every prefecture. The usual name is the Ken Shakai Jigyo Kyokai (Prefecture Social Work Association), but other names used in some prefecture are Kosei Jigyo Kyokai (Welfare Work Association), Koseikai or Kosei Kyokai. According to the records of the national office each prefecture association has one or more full time employees.

Finances

The association secures funds to carry on its activities from following sources:

1. Membership payments and donations.

2. Payments from the Welfare Ministry for services performed, such as the operation of specified training programs for employees of the Welfare Ministry.
3. Income from enterprises such as the publication and sale of books and magazines.
4. Payments from patrons and foundations.

Education and Training Activities

The association has for many years been responsible for carrying on training and educational programs for persons engaged in private and public welfare work. From 1927 to 1944, the association conducted a training school in Tokyo which was attended by approximately 200 persons. The school was discontinued because of the exigencies of war, but was reorganized and opened again in the fall of 1946.

One Year Curriculum: When the present school opened in the fall of 1946 a total of 50 students entered, including four women. The second term of the school began in April 1946 when 30 additional students entered. These 80 students are enrolled for a one year course of study.

Three Year Curriculum: Plans have been developed for a three year curriculum which will begin in June 1947. Over 100 applications have been received and it is expected that 50 of these applicants will be accepted.

Publications

a. The Association attempts to publish a monthly magazine called Social Work (Shakai Jigyo), but the shortage of paper has made it impossible to publish each month.

b. For many years the Association published the Japan Social Work Year Book (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Nen Kan). A total of eight such volumes have been published but was discontinued during the war. The lack of paper and necessary funds has prevented resumption of publication.

c. The association also compiled and published in 1937 a list of social welfare agencies and institutions in Japan, classified by prefecture and types of work.

SECTION II Veterinary Affairs

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) report the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 1-7 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	4
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	5
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	5
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Iwate	Swine Plague	3
Hyogo	Blackleg	1

SECTION III Nursing Affairs

National Association

The Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association was registered as a juridical person 4 June 1947 at the Welfare Ministry.

Education

The six months course for training in T.B. nursing that was sponsored by the National T.B. Association had its graduation exercises 5 June and 24 nurses received certificates.

Demonstration School

The third year students began their 3 weeks affiliation at Matsuzawa Hospital the 2nd of June.

SECTION IV Supply

Distribution

Authorization has been given the Japanese Government to manufacture 300 motor trucks, 300 small passenger vehicles, and 50 large-sized passenger vehicles annually. Sale for official use can be made only to the following: Hospitals, doctors, police, government agencies, public organizations, business firms and taxi-cab companies.

Distribution of 785,080, 1/4 lb cans of foot powder, and 2,342 five gallon cans of ethyl alcohol, formerly U.S. surplus medical supplies has been planned by the Welfare Ministry, and actual distribution will start in the near future.

Insect and rodent control equipment has been shipped to all prefectures by the Welfare Ministry. Four types of equipment have been distributed. The following figures represent total quantities shipped as of 4 June 1947:

Knapsack Type Sprayer	7,809
DDT Duster	11,003
Foot Pump	126
Hand Sprayer	14,116

Shipments by prefecture follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Spray</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Foot Pump</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	200	312	6	240
Aomori	160	216	6	240
Iwate	160	216	6	240
Miyagi	160	216	6	240
Akita	160	216	6	240
Yamagata	160	216	6	240
Fukushima	160	216	6	240
Ibaraki	160	216	6	240
Tochigi	160	216		144
Gumma	190	216		264
Saitama	160	216	6	240
Chiba	160	216	6	240
Tokyo	395	515	6	4140
Kanagawa	160	312	6	240
Niigata	160	216	6	240
Toyama	160	216		240
Ishikawa	160	216		240
Fukui	160	216		240
Yamanashi	160	216	6	120
Nagano	160	216		240
Gifu	160	216		120
Shizuoka	160	216	6	288
Aichi	160	312	6	240

Miyagi	160	216		120
Shiga	160	216		120
Kyoto	160	312	6	240
Osaka	160	408	6	240
Hyogo	304	312	6	240
Nara	160	216		120
Wakayama	160	216		240
Tottori	160	216		120
Shimane	160	216		120
Okayama	160	216		240
Hiroshima	160	216		240
Yamaguchi	160	216	6	240
Tokushima	160	216		120
Kagawa	160	216		120
Ehime	160	216		120
Kochi	160	216		120
Fukuoka	160	312	6	1240
Saga	160	216		120
Nagasaki	160	216		240
Kumamoto	160	216		240
Oita	160	216		120
Miyasaki	160	216		120
Kagoshima	160	216		120
Total	7,809	11,003	126	14,116

In addition to figures quoted in previous issues of this Bulletin, the following shipments of a total of 1,425 fifty-gallon drums of Pyrethrum Emulsion were made, as of 31 May 1947:

Prefectures	Quantity 50-gal. Drums
Hokkaido	80
Miyagi	45
Akita	1
Yamagata	36
Tokyo	241
Kanagawa	160
Niigata	40
Toyama	85
Ishikawa	40
Aichi	255
Mie	40
Osaka	90
Shimane	58
Fukuoka	77
Nagasaki	77
Kumamoto	50
Miyasaki	50
Total	1,425

Shipments of both emulsion and equipment will continue until a complete distribution is accomplished.

Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment continued according to plan. Actual production for the manufacturing period of 26-31 May was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	350
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	340

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 2-7 June:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Akita		5,000gals.	
Ishikawa	6,100lbs.	1,000gals.	
Niigata	40,000lbs.	10,000gals.	
Tottori		3,000gals.	
Wakayama		500gals.	
Hyogo	10,000lbs.	2,500gals.	
Tochigi	1,200lbs.	2,300gals.	
Shiga	800lbs.		
Tokyo	4,380lbs.	25,000gals.	400vials
Fukushima		110gals.	
Hakodate Quar. Station	11,170lbs.		1,800vials
Ujina Quar. Sta.	5,350lbs.	40gals.	620vials
Sasebo Quar. Sta.	1,040lbs.	450gals.	620vials
Yokohama Quar. Station			320vials
Nagoya Quar. Sta.			320vials
Kobe Quar. Sta.			320vials
Moji Quar. Sta.			320vials
Nagasaki Quar. Station			320vials
Maizuru Quar. Station	18,178lbs.	200gals.	
Welfare Ministry (For use by Saitama Lab. Animals Producers Association)	22lbs.		
Iwate	15,000lbs.	1,600gals.	
Saga	4,000lbs.	750gals.	
Fukuoka		1,000gals.	
Tokushima	400lbs.	30gals.	200vials
Transportation Ministry		30,000gals.	
Total	117,640lbs.	83,480gals.	4,240vials

Narcotics

According to the Japanese Government's narcotic report for April, seizures made as a result of investigations, included 862 grams of smoking opium, 680 grams of cocaine, 150 grams of codeine, 44 grams of morphine, and 21 grams of heroin. No crude narcotics were seized during the period. Thirty-two registrants and 43

non-registrants were arrested for narcotic violations. Sentences varying from 200 yen fine, to six months penal servitude plus one year probation were imposed on four physicians. Twenty other narcotic traffickers were assessed penalties ranging from 300 yen fine, to five years at hard labor and a 15,000 yen fine. Forty-five were reported including a hospital which lost nine kilograms of morphine and several other narcotic items in much smaller quantities. The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been requested to investigate the circumstances of the burglary to determine the persons responsible for holding such a large quantity of morphine in a hospital for which there is absolutely no justification as nine kilograms of morphine are sufficient stock for a large wholesaler.

Details of the investigation are not yet available relative to the recent seizure of five marihuana cigarettes in Central Honshu. Military Government Teams should determine every effort is being made by police and narcotic officials to squelch any traffic in marihuana, by apprehending and demanding severe punishment for violators.

SECTION V Preventive Medicine Division

Typhus Fever Control

Comparative Score (include figure of 6 June)

1946	28,928
1947	877

Hokkaido Vaccination Program

The typhus vaccination program in Hokkaido is now underway. The Ministry of Welfare reported that up through 28 May approximately 160,000 persons had received the initial course. Plans call for vaccination of over one and a half million people.

Permanent dusting stations in Japan

Reports from the Ministry of Welfare show that permanent dusting stations are being established in the more crowded centers of Japan. These will perform a very valuable function in the control of lice and the prevention of typhus.

Public Health Train

The blue prints for conversion of railway coaches for this train are now completed. Some valuable material for use in preparation of exhibits has been gratefully received from some of the Military Government Teams. Any ideas, suggestions or actual models you may have, will be appreciated.

Tuberculosis Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare recognizes that the control of Tuberculosis is a paramount problem, and it aware there are inadequate personnel in the health centers throughout Japan. The Ministry realizes the control of tuberculosis through the health centers activities in a full time job both for physicians and public health nurses; also the extension of the work in the centers into the outlying communities is both necessary and imperative, and that transportation difficulties and distance both play a role in making it difficult for the patients to reach the centers and the workers in the centers to reach the patients. They also appreciate that both medical and nursing personnel are not as thoroughly trained in the control of tuberculosis as they should be. Therefore, the Ministry has made plans to reinforce such training, some of which has begun. It is necessary in the interim, however, to use the personnel they have and to do "on the job" training rather than lose all contacts with the problem. Both the Ministry and the private physicians realize the war has broken contact with the scientific opinions of the world and that the Japanese have not as yet had the opportunity to know and apply the latest procedures.

Japan has tried, in the past, to jump ahead rather than proceed by regular steps in their effort to catch up with the modern science of the world and now both the Ministry and the profession must fill in those gaps. Much help can be given to these men and women, from an advisory and supervisory standpoint, concerning the simple basic procedures which are never mentioned in the more advanced literature.

All these problems require financial support and are dependent upon the budget for public health work. The budget at the present time is in the hands of the Ministry of Finance, hence there must be expected some delay until it is established June 30, 1947, and this full program can proceed along the lines as planned.

Sanitation

Sanitary Associations were organization composed of house holders in areas corresponding to wards. They were called voluntary organizations because original expenses for the work carried on by the association was borne by the members. The purpose was to have some agency to carry on community projects involved in epidemic disease control. Actually, they were not voluntary in that there was compulsory membership and payment of fees stipulated by the officers and directors. Due to this feature and their close relationship to the Tonari-gumi (in some cases they were one and the same), they were ordered to be dissolved along with the Tonari-gumi in the plan to decentralize the central government.

Among other things, these associations were used to negotiate contracts for the collection and removal of waste material, garbage, refuse and night soil. They were also used for the distribution of controlled materials much as insecticides and rat poison. The dissolution of these associations has left the sanitation programs generally drifting with no control or direction.

It is necessary to ascertain that the responsibility for sanitation programs is understood and carried by the Prefectural Health Official, the city, Machi-officials and on down to the Ku and block organizations.

At the present time, the Japanese Government is working on plans for a suitable organization to replace the sanitation association, but until such time as they do these responsibilities must be carried by the prefectural office.

Port Quarantine

The formal dedication ceremonies of the Nagahama Quarantine station were held on Saturday 31 May. Col. Crawford F. Sams, Chief, PHW Section, GHQ, SCAP, was the principle speaker. He congratulated the Japanese Quarantine Officials for their success in preventing the entry of Cholera and Plague during the summer of 1946 and encouraged those present to continue their vigilance through the coming season.

Weekly reports of incoming quarantinable disease:

Period 18 May to 31 May - Negative.

SECTION VI Social Security Division

Social Insurances

A series of conferences is being held with the Ministry of Welfare's Committee on the Investigation of Social Insurances. This Committee is composed of professors of social insurance from various Japanese universities and of present and former officials of governmental and voluntary social insurance organizations. Effort will be made to establish coordination of all social insurance systems into unified program.

Representatives of PHW Section, GHQ, SCAP, attended a meeting in Otsu of the General Secretaries of all the Prefectural Federations of National Health Insurance Associations of Japan. These Federations, although voluntary organizations, work very closely with official social insurance agencies at all levels - local, prefectural, and national.

SECTION VII Medical Service

Japanese Civilian Hospital Report for the period ending 18 April 1947 shows 3,179 hospitals with a capacity of 220,176 beds, 105,557 of which were occupied. During this same period 334,754 out-patients were treated.

Medical Education

At a meeting with CI & E, GHQ, SCAP, and Japanese Ministry of Education, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, concurred in plan to designate some existing medical Semmon Gakko (junior colleges) as Daigaku (University) of the old type. This does not indicate in any way that the schools meet the standard of Daigaku (university) or will continue to exist as Daigaku. The plan as proposed by CI & E merely allows these schools to be designated as Daigaku for the purposes of establishment of attached premedical preparatory schools as an interim measure. When the new type Daigaku form is established, they will be examined very carefully by an accreditation board established to evaluate schools of university level. It has been agreed that the Japan Council on Medical Education working in close liaison with Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, will have the deciding voice in the accreditation council in matters concerning accreditation of medical schools.

Public Health officers of the Military Government Teams are requested to make certain that students entering the medical preparatory schools attached to these newly elevated schools are adequately informed of the above by the deans of the schools prior to their enrollment.

SECTION VIII Nutrition

The Nutrition Consultant conferred with representatives of the Price Control and Rationing, ESS, Information Division, CI & E, Imported Food Section Ration Board (Japanese) and Economic Section CLO (Japanese) with regard to committees to consider use of imported foods. A Food Utilization Committee was formed to consist of two sub-committees, Research and Information. This committee is to report directly to the Imported Food Section of the Ration Board. The Research sub-committee is to supply technical information and study the ways and means of utilization of imported food by the Japanese and help on the preparation of imported material. The Information sub-committee is to develop educational material and consider dissemination of information.

The Research sub-committee held a meeting at which various nutritionists showed methods of preparing corn meal, soy flour, and soy meal. Pictures were taken by the Signal Corps under the supervision of CI & E and PH & W for use in publicity.

There is a special problem in the education of the families of coal miners in the use of imported foods in place of rice. The material of the sub-committee is to be transmitted to prefectural nutritionists for their use in demonstrating the use of imported foods to the women of coal mining villages.

SECTION IX Memoranda to the Japanese Government

PHMJC-24 28 May 1947 Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

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

2 Incl:

Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 31 May 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, month ending 31 May 1947 w/digest.

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

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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Report (Medical) Oct1946 - Mar1947*

	No. Persons Treated	Patient Days	Total Cost	Average per Case
Delivery Assistance	10,138	10,910	Yen 495,475	74.97
Medical Treatment	240,272	7,525,519	56,425,410	234.83

* Corrected report submitted by Welfare Ministry. (This is a quarterly report. These figures are not included in the monthly public assistance report.)

Red Cross

Tentative plans have been completed by which the American National Red Cross will turn over to the Japanese Red Cross 40,000,000 sheets of surplus paper for use in the publication of a Junior Red Cross Handbook for Teachers, and for use by the CI&E Section in the publication of a Social Studies Supplement for primary schools.

Preparations are being made for the inauguration of an adult course in Home Nursing to be conducted by the Prefectural Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross. A group of graduate nurses are being called into National Red Cross Headquarters for the purpose of developing an Instructor's Course. On the completion of the Instructor's Course, the nurse will conduct Instructor's Courses in regional centers and supervise the development of Home Nursing Instruction course within their areas. The course will follow, so far as applicable, the American Red Cross Course in Home Nursing.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following outbreaks of disease during the period 7-10 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	2
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Toyama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	16

Field Trip

A representative of Veterinary Affairs Division, PH&W, GHQ, SCAP surveyed Japanese veterinary conditions in Nagano Prefecture during the period 10-14 June 1947. Animal disease control measures and meat and dairy inspection activities were found to be functioning in a satisfactory manner under the guidance of Military Government Officials.

SECTION III
DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Sixteen displaced dentists were re-established in practice during the month ending May 15.

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Curriculum committee was set up by the Welfare Ministry to meet and discuss the National Curriculums for Midwifery, Clinical Nursing, Practical Nursing and Public Health Nursing Courses. There have been two meetings to date of this group.

Personnel

Miss J. Kaser, (P.H.N.) has been assigned to PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, and will supervise the program of the National Public Health Nurses which is being held at the Institute in Tokyo.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Several informal requests have been received from the Military Government agencies in the field for the assignment of motor vehicles for temporary periods to carry out special projects. Problems of this nature will have to be settled by pooling vehicles available in prefectures for medical and sanitary use. Although the surplus U.S. Army vehicles allocated to the Welfare Ministry have been assigned to specific agencies, it is the intention of the ministry that these vehicles be pooled, under supervision of the prefectural health officer, to carry out special projects. If an agreement cannot be reached at the prefectural level, request should be made to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: General Affairs Section, for assistance in coordinating the particular problem at hand.

The distribution of pyrethrum emulsion and spraying equipment has reached the point where no difficulty should be experienced, from the supply standpoint, in initiating and carrying out insect and rodent control programs. Sufficient DDT also is available in the hands of regional wholesalers and may be secured by the various prefectures upon direct application to the Welfare Ministry, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. Concerning pyrethrum emulsion and spraying equipment, attention is invited to the fact that these materials have been manufactured without financial assistance from the Central Government and that manufactures will sell to prefectures on a commercial basis. Prompt payment for the items will insure success of future programs. Under present fiscal policies, prefectures may expect subsequent reimbursement from the National Treasury in varying percentages averaging approximately thirty percent for the various commodities.

Shipments of both pyrethrum emulsion and spraying equipment to the prefectures have continued. The Welfare Ministry has shipped 1,274 fifty-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion, and the following equipment, in addition to the quantities reported in previous issues of this Bulletin:

DDT Duster	13,339
Knapsack type Sprayer	3,188
Semi-automatic Sprayer	3,490
Hand Sprayer	1,296

Shipments by prefectures follow (as of 11 June 1947):

Pyrethrum Emulsion:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50 gal. Drum</u>
Yamagata	59
Fukushima	43
Tochigi	45
Tokyo	240
Kanagawa	130
Yamanashi	34
Nagano	50
Gifu	45
Kyoto	70
Osaka	227
Hyogo	75
Hiroshima	40
Fukuoka	91
Miyazaki	61
Kagoshima	64
Total	1,274

Equipment:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hard Sprayer
Tokyo	9,339	1,688	1,990	
Kanagawa	4,000			1,296
Osaka		1,500	1,000	
Hyogo			500	
Total	13,339	3,188	3,490	1,296

Production

In developing a production plan for anthelmintic drugs, it was found the low price that has been set for Artemisia Mibu was one of the limiting factors. The price of 10 yen per kilogram is not comparable to similar products, and as a result, farmers are not particularly interested in cultivating the plant. Recommendations have been submitted for an increase in present fixed prices.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to plan. Increases in production for the manufacturing period of 2-7 June were made with actual production accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer; knapsack type, 3 gallon	600
Sprayer; pump type, semi-automatic	400

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 9-14 June:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Akita	13,000 lbs.		
Tochigi	25,000 lbs.		
Miyagi			250 vials
Aichi			600 vials
Yamaguchi	5,044 lbs.	1,325 gals.	1,267 vials
Toyama	10,000 lbs.		
Yamanashi		6,000 gals.	
Maizuru Quar.Sta.		1,300 gals.	
<u>Kagawa</u>	<u>10,000 lbs.</u>	<u>5,000 gals.</u>	
Totals	63,044 lbs.	13,625 gals.	2,117 vials

Narcotics

The sentencing of a black-market operator in a Japanese district court to 3 years 6 months penal servitude highlighted the progress made in narcotic enforcement in Japan. The trafficker was apprehended as a result of his pickpocketing 900 yen from a tram-car passenger. In the course of the investigation, 10 grams of morphine and 25 grams of codeine were found in his possession. Formerly no notice would have been taken of the narcotics, but in the present instance the case was reported as a narcotic violation.

Memorandum #PHMJG-27, 13 June 1947, was issued to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, stating there is no objection to the request for release of all former Japanese military medicinal narcotics with the exception of powdered morphine, cocaine, medicinal opium and Narcopon. Narcotic reports and accounting procedures have reached such a satisfactory level that all of the remaining Japanese military medicinal narcotics may be released at an early date.

The Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Welfare, Tokyo station masters and Tokyo police assigned to the large railway stations, agreed to furnish rapid and safe conduct to trains to any courier of a sizable quantity of narcotics. These couriers will be properly identified through liaison with officials of the Ministries of Transportation and Welfare.

A request was received that certain narcotics be released to the Sanitation Bureau of a prefectural government for sale. There is no provision in the narcotic regulation for any government agency to deal in narcotics. Sales may be made only by registered compounders and producers and wholesalers. The Ministry of Welfare was advised to inform all prefectures their sole responsibility under the narcotic regulation is to supervise and inspect narcotic transactions and to investigate narcotic violations.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Ekiri

The Ekiri Commission composed of Dr. Katharine 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 Rapaport, who will carry out the biochemical studies, arrived on 8 June 1947. This project will be under the auspices of the newly dedicated National Institute of Health in Tokyo. On 9 June, the Commission conferred with Drs. Kobayashi and Kojima and arrangements were made for a meeting with the Pediatricians and the chiefs of the isolation hospitals in Tokyo. Bed space for patients with diarrhea including "ekiri", will be made available at the Institute and in other hospitals.

The most important immediate problem is the differentiation of "ekiri" from dysentery and other forms of diarrhea. In order to do this, they must become intimately acquainted with the clinical aspects of acute diarrheal disease in Japan. Therefore, it is essential that the Commission be immediately notified of cases of severe diarrhea, dysentery and "ekiri".

Military government health officers are requested to communicate with the Preventive Medicine Division of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, by telephone as soon as cases are discovered.

Sanitation Regulations

The Japanese have been cognizant of the importance of environmental sanitation and have in existence adequate laws to cover the prevention of nuisances. The basic law controlling the actions of the individual and the community is the "Law for the removal of foul matter" passed in 1900.

The following extract contains the main points of this law:

"Summary of Law for Removal of Foul Matters

1. Foul matter is defined as rubbish, ashes, mud, foul water and night soil.
2. Occupant of premises is primarily responsible for removal of foul matter. He must provide adequate receptacles, and maintain adequate gutter for its removal.
3. Cities shall provide for central collection of foul matter collected by private individuals. It shall also construct and maintain public gutters to lead off foul matter from private premises. City shall determine method of accomplishing above, and secure approval of local governor.
4. Cities shall appoint inspectors to enforce removal of foul matter. They have right of entry during daylight hours for purposes of inspection. Violators of law are to be given written notice of failure to comply and thereafter are subject to imprisonment (10 days) and fine for continued violation of instructions of inspectors.
5. Where private persons do not make required repairs, or do not construct necessary facilities, the city may do so, and collect cost from private persons in some manner as delinquent taxes are collected."

Law may be cited as follows:

Law No. 31, 1900--Law for Removal of Foul Matter.

Home Ministry Ordinance No.5, 1900 Regulations to Enforcement of the Law for Removal of Foul Matter.

Virus & Rickettsial Disease Control

Comparative Score 1 January to 13 June.

1946	30,016
1947	931

Scrub Typhus Vaccination

About 2000 persons were given 1 cc booster doses of tsutsugamushi vaccine in selected endemic areas of Niigata. This is a continuation of the program to evaluate the new vaccine and to control scrub typhus in endemic areas.

Tuberculosis Control

The first step in the SCAP program in the control for tuberculosis was the return of patients, with the opening of the National Sanatoria from their homes to which they had gone because of inadequacy of the hospitals diets.

Available food in Japanese supplemental ration was obtained upon a joint order of the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture. By 15 April 1947, 43 of the 46 prefectures had increased their staple rations by an average of 130 grams.

The available reports were as of April 1947 and showed a slight increase in the number of cases which were hospitalized.

Because of the shortage of food, it is difficult to maintain a steady flow and this will require a monthly check to determine its maintenance.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Unemployment Insurance

The first of a series of meetings was held with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, to formulate basic SCAP policies with respect to the Japanese unemployment compensation program. General agreement was reached relative to the following:

1. Early adoption of an unemployment compensation system should be encouraged.
2. One integrated system should be established though different eligibility and payment procedures may be evolved for the various categories of covered workers.
3. The choice of the method of payment, whether by check or cash, should be left to the discretion of the Japanese.
4. 4. The Japanese will be encouraged to increase the payment in excess of their proposed limitation of sixty percent of the weekly wages and to include all remuneration in determining the weekly wage.

Seamen's Insurance

The series of conferences held with Japanese officials relative to proposed amendments to the Seamen's Insurance law were completed. The following major changes were suggested by this office and adopted by the Japanese:

1. A representative Seamen's Insurance Advisory Committee is to be established.

2. In determining the basic wage used in computing the amount of benefits, the higher of the two amounts, the average basic monthly wage over the entire insured period or the average monthly wage for the three months immediately preceding disability, will be used.
3. The minimum coverage necessary to qualify for invalidity or retirement allowance has been reduced from three years to six months.
4. Benefit payments are to be paid even though accident resulted from contributory negligence of the worker.
5. Local appeal referees are to be provided with sufficient authority and direction to give the insured an opportunity for a fair hearing.
6. The period to file a protest to a decision of the insurance office has been extended from thirty to sixty days.
7. Miscellaneous amendments to conform with SCAP directive to eliminate use of word "imperial" with respect to governmental matters and to conform with the new Constitution.

National Health Insurance

National Health Insurance was the subject of a press conference held with CI&E, GHQ, SCAP, and Japanese correspondents during the past week. It was emphasized at this conference that National Health Insurance is definitely in need of considerable rehabilitation and financial aid in order to prevent collapse of the program. National Health Insurance is an important part of the over-all social insurance program because of its effect on the economic stabilization of Japan. The following points were indicated as necessary for keeping the program alive and to increase its efficiency for the benefit of the Japanese people.

1. Substantial increase in the central government's subsidy.
2. A long term, low-interest loan from the Welfare Pension reserve fund.
3. Establishment of dispensaries or procure existing dispensaries, including those of the All-Japan Medical Treatment Corporation.
4. Coordination and standardization of all health insurance benefits of the various social insurance schemes with the view toward a unified system.

The possibility of achieving an immediate coordination and cooperation between the Health and National Health Insurance programs was clearly shown in a plan now operated by a factory in the vicinity of Tokyo. This factory had built a rather large hospital at the beginning of the war which now far exceeds its requirements. In order to utilize the facilities of the hospital, the National Health Insurance Associations of eight nearby towns and the Health Insurance Association of the factory have organized a cooperative association. The members come to this hospital for their treatments as out-patients as well as for their hospitalization needs, for which their respective Associations reimburse the hospital at the standard insurance rate. Each Association involved has elected representatives to a council which meets with representatives of the hospital and company in formulating the over-all policies.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 25 April 1947 shows 3,181 hospitals with a capacity of 220,208 beds, 110,758 of which were occupied. During this same period 339,439 out-patients were treated.

Although the Japan Council on Medical Education has strongly advocated a three premedical course, the Japan Educational Reform Council has recommended only two years of preparation for medical schools.

SECTION IX
VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

On 11 June 1947, instructions were issued jointly by the Director of the Food Administration Board and the Director of the Bureau of Civil Affairs of the Justice Ministry, requiring the presentation of official evidence of birth registration when applying for rations for the new-born.

The local Koseki officials, on acceptance of a declaration of birth are required to certify, without charge, to the fact of the birth registration by placing their official seal on the ration application form or by issuing a separate certification blank.

No registrations for rations for the new-born shall be made without presentation of the certification of birth prepared by the local Koseki office.

These requirements will be of great benefit in increasing the completeness and promptness of birth registration, and at the same time assist the ration authorities in the issuance of rations only to persons entitled to receive them.

It was the previous practice of the local ration boards to require a certification by the attending physician or midwife.

SECTION X
CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Data on the May 1947 Nutrition Survey are beginning to come in. The following prefectures and city have submitted reports on food consumption: Akita-Copper Mine, Fukushima-Coal Mine, Hiroshima, Gumma, Hyogo, Shizuoka, Okayama, Iwate, Saitama, Tochigi, Kanazawa and Kure City (Hiroshima). Areas reporting on physical examination are: Fukushima-Joban Coal Mine, Saga, Shizuoka, Okayama, Toyama, Iwate, Tochigi, Saitama, Gumma, and Hyogo.

SECTION XI
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-25 9 June 1947 Japanese B Encephalitis Vaccination Program in Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

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

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Czses and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 7 June 1947 w/digest.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
15 June - 21 June
1947**

Number 25

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SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
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SECTION IV - Supply
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Two additional shipments of relief goods were received by LARA. These shipments are the 12th and 13th received from overseas since the beginning of LARA operations.

The relief supplies arrived on 14 June 1947 at Yokohama and are as follows:

<u>via President Jefferson</u>	
70 cases salmon(canned)	28,000 lbs.
<u>via Willamette Victory</u>	
Medical Supplies	13,791 lbs.
Blankets	<u>1,624 lbs.</u>
Total (net) weight	43,415lbs.

NOTE: The medical supplies arriving aboard the Willamette Victory included, 4000 lbs. cod liver oil, mercury, zinc oxide, sulfa drugs, tannic acid, ammonium chloride, pento-barbital and boric acid.

Red Cross

The Japanese Red Cross has received a contribution of 129,450 yen for use in its Disaster Relief program. The National Society is developing plans by which it hopes to bring about a closer coordination of its disaster services with the National and Prefectural Governments.

The National Public Health Museum of the Japanese Red Cross in Tokyo is bringing its exhibits up to date in the important fields of Public Health. The only Public Health Museum in Japan, it is widely used by the schools in the Tokyo area in their health education program for children.

The Japanese Red Cross has published the first of a planned series of health pamphlets. Written by an authority in the field, the first pamphlet deals with tuberculosis. Other pamphlets are planned in the fields of infant and child care, nutrition, venereal disease control, etc. The pamphlets are sold at a nominal cost to cover the expense of their publication. The pamphlets will be available through prefectural Red Cross Chapters.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

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

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. Slaughtered	14,092	595	342	7,297	4,092
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0	1	6
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	14	1	0	0	3
Partial	241	9	0	29	260
Viscera	42,963	35	0	3,527	573

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

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

<u>Special Milk</u>		
<u>Farm Inspections</u>		3
Samples Examined		7
Over Bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)		0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)		0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>		4
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)		0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>		
<u>Farm Inspections</u>		5,705
Samples Examined		7,405
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		332
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)		1,056
<u>Plant Inspections</u>		3,482
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)		200
Under butterfat standards (3/0 percent)		771
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
<u>Farm Inspections</u>		26
Samples Examined		49
Over bacterial standards		8
Under butterfat standards		7

Monthly Animal Disease Report

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

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	10
Trichomoniasis	170
Texas Fever	17
Swine Erysipelas	31
Swine Plague	3
Strangles	135
Rabies	6
Equine Infectious Anemia	72
Epizootic Lymphangitis	1
Pullorum Disease	444

Animal Weekly/Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15-21 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Mie	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	"" ""	2
Oita	Texas Fever	1

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS

The value of dental instruments produced for the month of May amounted to 10,160,935.50 yen while that for dental materials amounted to 4,208,121.38 yen.

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Distribution

Recent field trip throughout the Island of Shikoku revealed the prefectural officials in charge of distribution of medical supplies, are being influenced by the Doctors' Association in the allocation of controlled medicaments. This practice is proving a great delaying factor in the distribution of medicaments to the hospitals and doctors. Visits to distributing company warehouses and distributing points revealed a fairly large amount of controlled medicines stored therein, and if properly distributed, would be of great help to the doctors and hospitals. The prefectural officials should be encouraged to supervise and to carry out their functions without interference of the Doctors' Association.

There still remains a fair stock of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies to be disposed of. Effort must be taken by the prefectural officials responsible to carry out the directives issued by the Welfare Ministry covering distribution through the medium of bazaars which has proven to be the most expeditious method of distribution.

Tokyo-To has been conducting a number of bazaars to dispose of former Army-Navy medical supplies to hospitals and doctors. The latest bazaar was held from 20 to 30 May 1947 at which time 834,122.24 yen worth of medicaments were sold to 4,558 doctors; of that amount 1,564 dentists purchased 134,071.56 yen.

Additional shipments to the prefectures made by the Welfare Ministry, distributed 1,289 fifty-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion and 4,862 pieces of equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program. There are in addition to quantities recorded in previous issues of this Bulletin, and carry the records to 18 June 1947. Shipments by the prefectures follow:

Pyrethrum Emulsion

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 50-gal. Drum</u>
Miyagi	87
Saitama	37
Tokyo	237
Kanagawa	125
Niigata	87
Ishikawa	43
Yamanashi	52
Nagano	45
Gifu	48
Shizuoka	35
Aichi	50
Mie	41
Shiga	18
Kyoto	65
Osaka	6
Wakayama	67
Hiroshima	37
Fukuoka	100
Saga	26
Kumamoto	83
Total	1,289

Equipment:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Spray</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Kanagawa	1340			
Chiba	400	198		
Oita	14			
Iwate	208			
Kagawa	14	40		
Saitama	168			
Kumamoto	310			
Kyoto	500			
Gumma		30	10	
Hyogo		150		
Mie		20		
Yamaguchi		240		
Okayama		276		
Aichi		192		
Osaka		150		
Saga		186		
Nagasaki		186		
Tokyo		90	60	
Fukuoka			110	
Total	2,924	1,758	180	

A shipment of 50 kilograms of chaulmoogra oil was made to Okinawa by air from Japan 20 June 1947. This will help to implement the dwindling supply of drugs for the treatment of lepers in the Ryukyus, until the arrival of those requisitioned from the United States.

Production

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment increased for the manufacturing period of 9-14 June. Actual production was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,200
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	2,250
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	1,930

The marked increases in production of the two types of sprayers can be attributed to the fact that the Hatsuda Industrial Co., in addition to the Shikutani Manufacturing Company, have initiated production in June.

The following releases of DDT products and Typhus Vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 16-21 June:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effort Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamagata			2,840 vials
Maizuru Quarantine Station			7,200 vials
Gifu		500 gallons	
Nara	4,000 lbs.		
Osaka	11,500 lbs.	1,500 gallons	
Communication Ministry	5,000 lbs."		
Fukuoka	50,000 lbs."		
Kagawa	50,000 lbs.	1,000 gallons	
Oita	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gallons	
Total	130,500 lbs.	8,000 gallons	10,040 vials"

Narcotics

A narcotic preparation in ampoule form with the trade-name of "Spasmohin", has been given a laboratory analysis, due to a marked discoloration of many ampoules. The Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory finds that only 10% of the ampoules are fit for medicinal use. The Ministry of Welfare reports approximately half a million ampoules now held in custody in Tokyo, will be destroyed. Approximately this same number of ampoules are held by wholesalers in other sections of Japan, and Narcotic Section officials have been requested to advise all wholesalers there is a probability that stocks of "Spasmohin" held by them are unfit for medicinal use, and either the stocks should be destroyed or tests made to determine fitness for medical use.

Further thefts of narcotic stocks from hospitals have been reported recently, and prefectural officials should have the safeguards of every hospital investigated, relative to their narcotic stocks, in efforts to eliminate this source of supply for narcotic addicts. Regulation steel safes, and concrete strong rooms with steel doors, have proved to be the best safeguards, and all hospitals should be requested to make arrangements to store their stocks of narcotics in such a place.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Preventive Medicine and other Public Health activities will suffer a severe shock as a result of a majority of Military Government Health Officers leaving this theatre in the near future. This is especially true because replacements will not arrive for some time after present officers leave their posts. This shock can be reduced to a great extent if the present incumbents will take the necessary action to see that their files are left in order, up to date and as complete as possible. Health Officers are also urged to indoctrinate their enlisted assistants as thoroughly as possible, in order that they may carry on the health work uninterrupted until the new Health Officer arrives and gets oriented on his new job.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Attention is invited to the Weekly Bulletin #20 of PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP, Preventive Medicine Division, for the week ending 16 May 1947, concerning Japanese B Encephalitis.

The mosquito-encephalitis season is rapidly approaching and mosquitoes are breeding in greater and greater numbers with each passing week. To date, no reported suspect cases of Japanese B Encephalitis have been confirmed. The fact that a few suspect cases have already been reported, indicates the alertness of Military Government Team officials, Japanese doctors and health officers in respect to the possible presence of this disease.

Mosquitoes are known vectors. Continue to push mosquito control operations to the fullest extent.

Tuberculosis Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare in their plans for the control of tuberculosis are initiating a new procedure among the majority of the Japanese medical profession. This group of individuals is still passing through a difficult phase of development because of its traditional background which has existed for centuries. Medicine in Japan has been the practice of "every man for himself", but in the control of tuberculosis it must be every man for everyone else if this problem is to be solved.

Cooperation between members of the profession for the common health of Japan is still in its infancy; but in the control of tuberculosis, it is of vital importance that this problem shall be adequately handled on a wide basis. The physician in the health center must cooperate with the physician in the sanatorium in the reference of cases to and from each institution; and it is equally necessary that there shall be cooperation between these institutions and the practitioners, the dentists, druggists, nurses, various health insurance companies and unions.

It is a problem of education and cooperation for the common health of the Japanese people which needs careful explanation and encouragement to establish inter-professional confidence and integrity.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (includes figures of 20 June)

1946 - 30,548

1947 - 966

Personnel

Captain M. C. Gephardt, M.C., Typhus Consultant, Preventive Medicine Division, PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, has been ordered relieved from duty with this headquarters for return to the United States and subsequent processing for separation from the A.U.S.

Head lice and Body Lice in Children

Recent reports of surveys in a few of the prefectures in Japan indicate that louse infestation among school children is higher than the initial reports showed. In some schools in Niigata prefecture, louse infestation was 100% - the girls showing a higher percentage of head louse infestation than the boys, while the boys showed a higher rate of infestation with the body-lice.

The Welfare Ministry has been urged to spur the prefectural health officers to greater efforts in louse control during the summer months. There are large stocks of 10% DDT powder now on hand (approximately 3,000,000 pounds) for use in Japan. No louse should be permitted to live.

It is hoped Military Government Team health officials will continue to point out to the Japanese authorities that lice are absolutely unnecessary in this day and age and every effort should be made to reduce the louse population during the summer in order to circumvent a possible epidemic this coming typhus season. Do not let the Japanese health officers lapse once more into the "It can't happen here - again" attitude.

New Vector of Murine Typhus

In a recent report from China, it has been reported rat mites, Liponyssus bacoti, (the tropical rat mite) were found to be infected with the rickettsia of murine typhus following the occurrence of several cases of murine typhus in an orphanage. This report brings to light what has been suspected for some time by many workers in the field and emphasizes the need for employment of thorough insect and mite control operations prior to any rodent control program.

At the moment, 5% DDT residual effect spray appears to be the most effective material for use in the control of wandering rat mites and fleas. This spray should be applied to rat burrows, rat runaways, around entrances to rat burrows, in and around rat harborages and up to two or three feet on the walls of buildings where rats are found.

Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to addenda to Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, Weekly Bulletin #24 for the period 8 to 14 June, relative to the supply and distribution of V. D. drugs. Many health officers have communicated with PHW, GHQ, SCAP expressing grave concern over the future of their V. D. programs because of the supply problems resulting from the change over of the drug distribution channels from Eighth Army to Japanese channels. While it is realized that certain difficulties are to be expected with this change, it is believed that the situation can be handled satisfactorily, provided the Military Government Health Officers will work closely with the Prefectural Health Officers in the distribution of these drugs once the drugs have arrived in the prefectures.

It is emphasized the Prefectural Health Officer has absolute control over the distribution of these drugs once they have arrived in the various prefectures. Therefore, if Military Government Health Officers will exercise supervision over the Prefectural Health Officers in these matters, all the V. D. drugs can be channelled to approved hospitals, clinics, etc., as in the past.

Insect and Rodent Control

Educational and Publicity Program

The Welfare Ministry, with the cooperation of PH&W Section and CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP, is undertaking an intensive and extensive, nation-wide, educational and publicity campaign during the next few

months concerning insect and rodent control. Emphasis is being placed on the prevention and control of “filth diseases” such as dysentery and typhoid, etc. and the part each individual can play to help eradicate these diseases.

The first round will be leveled at the “fly” and its control through environmental sanitation. All means of transmittal to the public will be utilized. Prefectural Governments are being urged to join in this program to reduce the incidence of the “filth diseases”. Military Government team officers will be of inestimable value in the counsel and stimulation they can give in the conduction of this program.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

At a meeting with representatives of the Welfare Ministry, a review was made of the plans of the Ministry for determining and requesting a supplemental government subsidy for National Health Insurance. An understanding was also reached that the Welfare Ministry would postpone rate adjustments for Welfare Pension and Seamen’s Insurance until the possibilities of coordinating these adjustments with other changes in the social insurance programs could be more fully explored.

A meeting was held with Japanese officials regarding the utilization of Welfare Pension reserves for loan purposes. In general, it is proposed that 500,000,000 yen be loaned to organizations providing welfare and social insurance facilities with proper safeguards as to the security and earning rate. Among the organization are:

1. National Health Associations.
2. Companies covered by the social insurance laws.
3. Federation of organizations covered by the government operated Health Insurance program.
4. Social Welfare Association.
5. Construction Welfare Association.

The plan presented by the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare included utilization of the Welfare Pension fund on a loan basis by the National Health Insurance Associations. The purpose of this loan would be establishing clinics in rural areas that are not now equipped with adequate medical facilities.

Officials brought in a draft cabinet order for establishing social insurance committees with regard to the Health Insurance, the Welfare Pension, and Workers’ Accident Compensation laws. It was recommended that the following features be added:

1. That the committee member be appointed in overlapping terms.
2. That a minimum number of meetings be prescribed and written annual reports be required.
3. That a similar committee be established for Seamen’s Insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

A continuation of a series of conferences with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, for formulating basic SCAP policies with regard to the proposed Japanese unemployment insurance program was held during the week. It was agreed that:

1. A special inter-governmental committee should be appointed to formulate the unemployment compensation program.
2. Coverage should be as broad as practical and to include government workers. The seamen may need special study and consideration.
3. The total wages should be taxable, and no exclusion from coverage should be made because an individual’s income exceeded a certain amount.
4. A minimum and maximum weekly benefit amount should be established with consideration given to the minimum wage laws in determining the minimum and with variance between prefectures permitted with respect to both the maximum and minimum amounts.

5. Same principles of qualification and payment should be used for day workers as for others. A special record-book procedure will probably be necessary for processing claims of day workers.

6. The qualifying period should be a year, with a required proportion of insured work measured in terms of time instead of amount of wages.

7. An acceptable formula for determining the weekly benefit amount could be: $WBA - 60\% \times \text{Average Daily Wage} \times 7$. The weekly benefit amount could be reduced by one-fifth for each day of work to cover part-time unemployment.

8. The amount of weekly benefits could be expressed as four days' pay for each week of compensable unemployment.

9. A benefit year concept could be considered with the possibility of adjusting the benefit rate upward during such year, if most recent employment is of sufficient duration and at a higher wage rate.

Officials of the Welfare Ministry described the unemployment compensation program for day workers that was operated by the city of Kobe from 1924 to 1941.

In general, each worker contributed five sen for each day of employment, which sum was matched by the employer. An unemployed worker served a two day waiting period and then received sixty sen for each of the following three days of unemployment. He was then given a job as replacement of another insured worker in employment. The success of the program depended on sufficient employment to assure adequate income to cover those unemployed, and control of the hiring and firing to assure a distribution of the employment. The employment office did exercise such control, and the average rate of unemployment approximated five percent for the period. The program was discontinued in 1941 when the war effort absorbed all available workers into employment.

Similar program were attempted in Osaka and Nagoya in 1928-9 but failed because the employers would not relinquish their control of the individual worker to be hired and laid off. Therefore, there was only a limited sharing of employment by the available manpower.

Health Insurance

The Wage and Allowance Division of the Central Liaison Office has submitted a new wage and allowance scale for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces. In this new allowance there has been incorporated a clause which will provide sickness compensation up to a period of ninety days. This applies either to occupational or non-occupational disease or injuries. In addition, there were plans being formulated to establish a mutual aid program for these employees.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 2 May 1947 shows 3,170 hospitals with a capacity of 217,918 beds, 105,817 of which were occupied. During this same period 311,209 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Result of food consumption obtained in the May nutritional survey for Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka and the surrounding rural areas, Kanto, Tokai and Kinki respectively, were as follows:

RESULT OF NUTRITION SURVEYS -JAPAN -MAY 1947

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

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per day

	Tokyo City	Kanto Area	Nagoya City	Tokai Area	Osaka City	Kinki Area
Number	12,919	21,388	3876	6577	6150	7698
Pop. Ratio Adult Unit No. persons	0.831	...	0.828	0.863	0.821	0.86
Protein						
Animal	12.9	3.5	13.6	10.1	16.8	10.6
Vegitable	53.8	51	39.4	44.6	47.2	49
Total	66.7	54.5	53	54.7	64	59.6
Fat	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.7	12.7	10.6
Carbohydrate	344.2	432.3	365.5	399.4	372.3	417.4
Calories						
Ration	1337	196	980	319	1383	62
Free Market	410	39	23	317	489	58
Home Production	16	1848	23	1276	13	1916
Gift	29	11	34	25	22	14
Total	1792	2094	1776	1937	1907	2050

Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita Per Day from Nutrition Surveys -Japan, May 1947

	Tokyo City	Kanto Area	Nagoya Area	Tokai Area	Osaka City	Kinki Area
Grains						
Rice	212.5	321.4	250.3	308.6	250	431.9
Wheat	98.7	40	27.7	39.3	110.1	12.2
Barley	30.1	62.5	14.4	56.4	11	64.5
Others	21.6	10.4	1.2	4.4	96.6	0.5
Total	362.9	434.3	293.6	408.7	468.6	509.1
Nuts. Etc.	0.3	0.2	...	0.4	0.1	0.2
Potatoes						
Sweet	98.5	222	248.9	230.7	25	22.6
White	39.9	47.9	9.3	1.6	5.3	12.5
Others	18.2	55	40.3	20.3	7.5	13.9
Total	156.6	324.9	298.5	252.6	37.8	49
Sugars	0.9	0.1	...	0.7	1	0.7
Oils	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4
Legumes						
Soya	0.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	1	3.9
Soya product	18.6	48	30	29.1	1.7	15.9
Other beans	66.3	6.4	1.2	0.4	1.9	10
Total	85.4	55.9	33.1	31.7	24.8	29.8
Animal Foods						
Fish	58	10.2	45.7	32.6	39.2	31.1
Meat, Poultry	5.5	1.6	6.1	0.9	23.1	12.3
Eggs	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.1	2.8	1.8
Milk	0.7	3.2	1.7	3	0.3	0.2
Total	66.9	16.5	55.6	37.6	65.4	45.4
Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables	73.9	95.1	67.6	91.3	90.7	83.4
Other Fruits & Vegetables						
Citrus, Tomatoes	3.7	0.2	2.9	1.3	7.3	7.6
Other Fruits	0.9	0.1	1	0.2	2.3	1.4
Other vegetables	70.5	60.8	134.7	64.2	82	113.6
Total	75.1	61.1	138.6	65.7	91.6	122.6
Seaweeds	4.4	1.8	5	2.5	6.9	5.2
Processed Veg.						
Dried	1.9	3.6	13.7	11.6	7.8	14.4
Pickeld	29.8	56.3	29.2	57.6	45.8	74.6
Total	31.7	57.9	42.9	69.2	53.6	89
Flavours	15.8	13.2	32	29.4	22.5	25.6

The Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, attended a meeting of the Nutrition Section of the Food and Nutrition Council on 20 June. The subject of discussion was the nutritional requirements of Japanese.

At a meeting of hospital nutritionists, Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, gave an address on Nutritional accounting in institutions and hospitals.

SECTION IX
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG -26 13 June
PHNJG -27 13 June

National Disaster Plan
Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

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

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report Cases and Death from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 14 June 1947 w/digest.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

22 June – 28 June

1947

Number 26

SECTION I - Welfare
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION III - Dental Affairs
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

The Welfare Ministry is placing into effect the following public assistance plan as of 1 July 1947 - or retroactive to that date. Previous increases have been approved in November 1946 and March 1947. The present plan is based on the increase in the cost of living plus a more realistic attitude on the part of the Ministry in attempting to meet the needs of persons not able to provide for themselves.

	Number of persons in Family					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest cities	10.80 (11.40)	18.40 (19.40)	22.80 (24.00)	27.20 (28.60)	30.40 (32.00)	3.20 (3.40)
Intermediate cities	9.45 (9.95)	16.10 (16.95)	19.90 (20.95)	23.70 (24.95)	26.50 (27.90)	2.80 (2.95)
Towns and villages	8.10 (8.50)	13.80 (14.50)	17.10 (17.90)	20.40 (21.30)	22.70 (23.80)	2.30 (2.50)

Note:

- a. Amounts in () indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Increases over these amounts () with exceptions noted below, must have the approval of the Health and Welfare Ministry.
- b. Money for school lunches may be given over and above basic allowances without governor's approval.
- c. Food for infants under one year of age will not be charged against the family relief grant.
- d. Charges for individual persons in institutions will be based on the number of persons times the allowance for a single person. Allotments for families in institutions will be based on the regular family allowance.

Public Assistance Report for May

	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>April 1947</u>	<u>May 1946</u>
No. of Persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,637,281	2,650,272	
No. of Persons (in institutions) assisted	<u>126,052</u>	<u>112,769</u>	
Total No. assisted	2,763,333	2,763,041	2,150,536
Cash Grants	yen 208,811,628	yen 197,818,652	
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>26,219,215</u>	<u>36,642,044</u>	
Total Grants	yen 235,030,843	yen 234,460,696	yen 40,464,855

Public Assistance Report (Medical) for 6 Months (Oct 46 - Mar 47)

	<u>No. Persons Treated</u>	<u>Patient Days</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Average Per Case</u>
Delivery Assistance	10,138	10,910	yen 495,475	yen 74.97
Medical Treatment	240,272	7,525,519	56,425,410	234.83

Red Cross

Junior Red Cross in selected schools in Japan and the United States will be permitted to resume International School Correspondence in accordance with plans approved by SCAP. Prior to the war Japanese school children, through the Japanese Junior Red Cross carried on School Correspondence with school children of some 50 foreign counties.

Plans are being developed by the Japanese Red Cross for the formation of Red Cross Special Services Associations as a means of enlisting voluntary participation in Red Cross sponsored programs. The associations will be responsible to the Prefectural Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross. The Associations, according to the proposed plans, will develop socially useful programs in the fields of health, and welfare. They are to have an

important part in the Japanese Red Cross programs of disaster relief and will be given major role in its national fund raising organization. An American Red Cross consultant will shortly be assigned to the Field Service Section of the Japanese Red Cross as an advisor in the development of its Chapter Services and the Red Cross Associations.

STATUS OF PRODUCTION FUND LOANS - REPATRIATION RELIEF BOARD AS OF 30 April 1947*

Total sum of appropriations	yen 1,666,667,000
1st Plan	1,000,000,000
2nd Plan	666,667,000
The Amount Applied for (and Tentatively Approved)	yen 1,419,481,563
Amount Loaned	907,630,540
No. of Cases (May include one or more family Heads)	97,583
No. of Persons Loaned	212,178
Average Sum per Case	9,393
Average Loans per Head	4,277

*Not to be Confused with "Occupation Aid" Under Daily Life Security Act.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE OCCUPATIONS FOR WHICH PRODUCTION FUNDS WERE LOANED

					<u>30 April 1947</u>	
Classification of occupations	Cases	Persons	Rates of Cases (%)	Amount	Rates of amount (%)	
Commercial Business	47,909	87,246	49	360,614,039	40	
Industrial business						
Civil engineer and construction industry	3,696	10,333	4	45,774,386	5	
Repairing and working-up industry	9,795	18,909	10	78,462,214	8.5	
Manufacturing	10,332	37,459	10	171,995,605	19	
Others	2,850	5,586	3	25,605,645	3	
Mining Industry	193	731	-	3,473,000	0.5	
Agricultural work						
Developing and clearing land	3,472	9,456	4	36,397,020	4	
Others	4,639	7,642	5	31,372,315	31.5	
Aquatic Production Industry	3,819	9,383	4	45,399,270	5	
Transportation Business	1,095	4,940	1	19,350,900	2	
Forestry Production Industry	1,238	4,381	1	19,045,848	2	
Others	8,545	16,112	9	70,140,298	7.5	
Total	97,583	212,178	100	907,630,540	100	

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS TO WHOM THE FUNDS WERE LOANED

					<u>30 April 1947</u>	
The Classification	Cases	Persons	Rates of Cases (%)	Amount	Rates of amount (%)	
Repatriates						
Repatriated civilians	71,213	154,895	73	707,951,824	78	
Demobilized soldiers	3,903	8,487	4	27,228,916	3	
Demobilized civilians	195	424	0.2	1,815,216	0.2	
Sufferers from war calamities	20,030	43,496	20.5	154,297,191	17	
Persons in Distress						
Unemployed persons	683	1,483	0.7	4,538,152	0.5	
Wounded soldiers	97	212	0.1	907,630	0.1	
Families of dead soldiers	292	636	0.3	1,815,261	0.2	
Others	1,170	2,546	1.2	9,076,305	1	
Total	97,583	212,178	100	907,630,540	100	

Notes: Loans are made for a period of 5 years to be paid off at 6 months intervals. They bear 6% interest with the first 6 months interest free. Two months repayment experience indicates default on 20% of the loans. Ministry officials predict eventual default will be nearer 10%.

SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 22-28 June 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Anthrax	1
Tottori	Swine Plague	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	4

Veterinary Biological Production

The Veterinary Laboratory Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the following biological production report for 1946.

<u>Anti- Sera</u>	<u>Production (unit co)</u>	
	1945	1946
Anthrax	555,200	459,800
Blackleg	10,500	22,000
Swine Cholera	43,850	30,500
Swine Erysipelas	109,700	231,500
Tetanus	33,010	90,400
Fowl Cholera	30,000	34,800
Fowl Diphtheria	120,000	112,300
Strangles	434,300	1,659,950
Canine Distemper	24,000	5,150

Vaccines

Anthrax	20,700	44,830
Blackleg	236,900	561,700
Rabies	50,100	32,150
Swine Cholera	821,650	575,000
Swine Plague	0	149,600
Swine Erysipelas	0	113,000
Brucellosis	0	47,700
Strangles	0	266,950
Fowl Cholera	0	13,350
Fowl Diphtheria	0	96,700
Fowl Pest	0	10,000
Fowl Pox	0	21,930
Trichomoniasis	0	61,900
Tetanus	0	6,450

Diagnostic Agents

Tuberculin	17,330	14,040
Mallein	560	600

SECTION III
DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Japanese Education Reform Council approved the 6-3-3-2-4 plan for dental education.

SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Representative of Nursing Affairs Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, attended the following meetings and gave lectures on subjects indicated:

1. At the request of CI&E, two lectures were given to high school students on the subject, "Human Liberty and Sex".
2. A lecture was given to Public Health doctors attending the National Institute of Health on, "The Responsibility of the Public Health Nurse in the Program".
3. At a meeting of 200 Midwives, representing 12 prefectures in Japan, a speech was presented dealing with "The Midwife in Japan and Her Responsibility".
4. The Public Health Nurse program in Japan was explained at a meeting of Chief Nurses, U. S. Army, in this theater, held in Yokohama.

The 50 Japanese Public Health Nurses who have been studying in the National program in Tokyo, are now doing their practical field work in the 14 health center that have been assigned for this program.

31 students assigned in 9 Tokyo health centers.
12 students assigned in 3 Saitama health centers.
6 students assigned in 2 health centers in Chiba.
1 nurse is unable to be assigned because of illness.

These nurses will complete the six weeks field practice as planned.

SECTION V
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

The following is a list of x-ray film manufacturers, their branch offices and the districts to which they supply x-ray films:

Name of Company	Address	District
Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.	3, Nishi 2-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu
Osaka Branch Office	33, 1-chome, Kyomachi-bori, Kamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka	Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyusyu
Konishiroku Photo Industrial Co., Ltd.	1, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto
Nagoya Branch Office	3-chome, Hirokoji, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi	Chubu
Osaka Branch Office	26, 1-chome, Tenzinbashi-suji, Kita,ku, Osaka	Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku
Kyusyu Branch Office	31, Kaminishi-machi, Fukuoka-shi	Kyusyu

The following table is a breakdown of distribution of U.S. produced Sulfadiazine Sulfathiazole and Penicillin for V.D. and other diseases as prepared by the Welfare Ministry for all prefectures. The sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole will be distributed to all prefectures by 30 June 1947, and the Penicillin will be distributed by 10 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>1000 Tab. Sulfadiazine</u>	<u>1000 Tab. Sulfathiazole</u>	<u>100000 un. Penicillin</u>	<u>unit 8 tab Sulfadiazine</u>
Hokkaido	46	64	650	40
Aomori	13	18	200	11
Iwate	4	7	700	4
Miyagi	15	21	240	13
Akita	11	15	170	10
Yamagata	10	15	170	9
Fukushima	33	45	510	28
Ibaraki	16	24	260	14
Tochigi	15	21	240	13
Gunma	11	16	180	10
Saitama	15	21	230	13
Chiba	26	36	400	22
Tokyo	42	58	1380	36
Kanagawa	61	85	960	53
Niigata	20	27	310	17
Toyama	13	18	200	11
Ishikawa	21	44	320	18
Fukui	6	8	90	5
Yamanashi	7	10	120	7
Nagano	16	22	240	14
Gifu	12	17	190	11
Shizuoka	15	20	230	13
Aichi	83	119	1210	74
Mie	15	21	230	13
Shiga	12	17	190	10
Kyoto	55	76	800	48
Osaka	94	134	1350	84
Hyogo	43	59	670	37
Nara	9	13	140	8
Wakayama	17	24	270	15
Tottori	10	13	150	8
Shimane	10	13	150	8
Okayama	23	32	360	20
Hiroshima	37	51	500	32
Yamaguchi	10	14	160	9
Tokushima	5	8	80	5
Kagawa	12	16	180	10
Ehime	23	33	370	20
Kochi	5	8	80	5
Fukuoka	107	153	1550	95
Saga	32	44	500	28
Nagasaki	47	65	660	41
Kumamoto	23	32	360	20
Oita	23	32	360	20
Miyazaki	4	7	60	4
Kagoshima	16	23	260	14
Total	1143	1619		1000

Additional shipments of insect and rodent control equipment and pyrethrum emulsion to the prefectures have been made by the Welfare Ministry. During the period since the report in the previous issue of this Bulletin, the following were distributed to the prefectures listed, as of 24 June 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Pyrethrum Emulsion 50 gal. Drums</u>	<u>Quantity DDT Duster</u>
Tochigi	29	
Chiba		192
Tokyo	275	
Toyama		240
Aichi	28	
Mie		240
Shiga		240
Kyoto	45	
Osaka	148	360
Hyogo	20	
Wakayama		350
Okayama		310
Hiroshima	5	310
Yamaguchi		288
Total	550	2530

An emergency shipment of 3,000 doses of smallpox vaccine has been made by air from Japan to Okinawa, for use in southern Ryukyus.

Production

Substantial increases in the production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment can be reported for the manufacturing period of 15-21 June. Actual production was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,100
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	3,100
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	3,250
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	1,450
Total	8,900

The increase in production (3,520) during this period over that reported for the 9-14 June period can be attributed to two things: 1) the initial production of 1,450 of the sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity, 2) adequate supplies of brass plate and brass pipe have been made available for successful completion of spraying equipment production schedules.

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 23-28 June:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Tokushima	3,000 lbs.	300 gallons	
Tottori		2,000 gallons	
Gunma	9,000 lbs.		
Shimane	150,000 lbs.		
Fukushima	3,050 lbs.	750 gallons	50 vials
Fukui		2,000 gallons	
Kanagawa	130,000 lbs.	13,000 gallons	
Yamaguchi	20,000 lbs.		300 vials
Nagano	11,000 lbs.	550 gallons	
Miyagi	10,000 lbs.		
Total	346,050 lbs.	18,600 gallons	350 vials

The supply of laboratory animals in Japan is becoming increasingly important due mainly to increasing demands to meet revised assay standards and for research projects. Shortage of food for breeding farms has been one of the production bottlenecks. In anticipation of increased requirements for laboratory animals, Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, in coordination with Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, and the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture, several months ago, set up a committee of interested Japanese officials to study this subject and take the necessary action to insure minimum supply of laboratory animals.

Results accomplished by the committee have been quite satisfactory. Production has increased during the last two months and further increases may be expected. Actual production accomplished for May was as follows:

	<u>No. Produced</u>	<u>No. Died</u>	<u>Number not Adequate Size</u>	<u>Number Furnished to Laboratories</u>
Guinea Pigs	4,568	206	382	3,980
Rats	1,552	61	73	1,418
Rabbits	1,130	16	44	1,070
White Mice	34,625	1,086	3,532	30,007

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

There appears to be wide variation in the interpretation of PHMJG 15, subject "Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces", dated 18 March 1947, as well as in the disposition of the individuals examined, particularly in cases of helminthiasis or positive blood serology.

A uniform set of criteria and an interpretation of the requirements of subject memorandum are now in preparation.

Use of Penicillin

Although production is increasing, the amount of penicillin available to the Japanese health agencies and medical profession is insufficient to supply more than a small fraction of the demand. The penicillin available is now in the hands of the Japanese drug trade and is under the control of the Welfare Ministry at the national level and the prefectural health department at the local level. The prefectural health officers have complete control over the penicillin allotted to their prefectures. Ministry Government Health Officers must exercise surveillance over the distribution and use of penicillin if maximum benefits are to be derived from its use. It is recommended that the purposes for which it is used be confined to two general categories of patients.

First, those cases in which the use of penicillin is indicated as a "lifesaving" measure.

Second, cases of sulfonamide resistant gonorrhea. Due to the small amount of penicillin available, it should not be used for the treatment of syphilis or new cases of gonorrhea at this time. As production of penicillin increases, its use can be expanded to include other types of patients.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (Includes figures from 1 Jan. to 26 Jun.)

1946	30,870
1947	998

Typhus in Yamagata Prefecture

To remind everyone that typhus is far from being a dead issue, the results of complement fixation tests on serum samples drawn from reported cases in Yamagata Prefecture are of interest. These cases had onset dates in May and June.

No. of samples tested	24
Positive Epidemic	22
Positive Murine	0
Indeterminate	2

Scrub-typhus

The vaccination program against scrub-typhus in Niigata Prefecture was completed with the drawing of the final blood samples during the week 23 June to 27 June.

Insect and Rodent Control

Some misunderstanding has developed in the Prefectures as the Welfare Minister in their directive omitted the use of 5% DDT solution as one of the materials to be used in this year's control program. This has been corrected and the prefectural chiefs have been notified this material is available, and should be obtained at once. It is to be used for residual spraying of theaters, bathhouses, public latrines, hospitals and other public buildings where adult insects present a hazard. It is also to be used for residual spraying of private houses in areas where abnormal occurrences of insect borne diseases take place. This is independent of the railway car and station spraying program which is done by the Transportation Ministry with materials allocated directly to them.

Finances for the program have been distributed by the Welfare Ministry to the prefectures. This money is given the prefectures on a matched fund basis and is not to be used to replace regular agencies having the responsibility for garbage, refuse and night soil collection or other sanitation functions, but is to be matched by the prefectures in May. The Governor and the officials handling these funds will be held strictly responsible for their expenditure.

Tuberculosis Control

There is a need for simple basic information on the control of tuberculosis in the home, which material can be placed in the hands of lay organizations and Public Health Nurses. In the manual for Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, there are, on the last 20 pages, suggestions for control in the home which can be offered to these groups. This material can be rewritten in a popular and illustrative form, and made applicable for various situations, by various educational groups as a basis for training talks. It is necessary to emphasize that B.C.G. vaccine is merely an adjunct in the control of tuberculosis, and not the panacea for this condition, as seems to be a wide spread impression throughout hospitalization of all open cases, with emphasis on getting early cases under treatment in the sanatoriums, plus continuous education in control of the infection in the community and home.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Mr. George F. Rohrlich arrived to assume his position of Chief of the Economic Analyst Branch, Social Security Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP.

An example of public interest in Social Insurance was clearly indicated when a prefectural newspaper sponsored a conference on the current problems and future program of social insurances. The conference included representatives of Social Security Division, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, prefectural insurance officials, prefectural medical association, National Health Insurance Federation, and the Committee for the Investigation of the Social Insurances. National Health Insurance was the Subject of considerable discussion. The need for increased public interest and informational services in social insurances, the integration of all existing health benefit schemes into a unified National Health Insurance system, and the coordination of this integrated health program with all other social insurance programs into a comprehensive social insurance system with a possible universal coverage was emphasized.

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared the final draft of the Cabinet order for establishing the Social Security Advisory Committee, which includes desired democratic principles.

Conferences have been started with the Insurance Bureau officials, Ministry of Welfare, with regard to proposed amendments to an ordinance effectuating the recent amendments to the Welfare Pension Law.

The Government Pension Bureau has raised the individual benefit payments by approximately 300 percent retroactive to 1 July 1946 to assist the beneficiary in meeting the increased cost of living.

In a conference held with the members of the Social Insurance Investigating Committee, an important topic was their proposal to adopt a universal national pension system for quarterly payment to each person, upon reaching a designated age of a uniform flat amount. The initial payments would not be the full amount contemplated but would be adequate to meet minimum livelihood demands. The full pension would be given after the program has operated for ten years.

Another topic considered was the advisability of uniformity in various common aspects of the social insurance laws. There was common agreement such uniformity should be maintained particularly as to the inclusion of all forms of remuneration in determining the tax and benefit basis.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 9 May 1947 shows 3,211 hospitals with a capacity of 223,439 beds, 108,191 of which were occupied. During this same period 313,586 out-patients were treated.

The plans for dissolution and disposition of the former properties of the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation (Nippon Irodan) have been completed.

The essential points of the final plan calls for nationalization of all sanatoria formerly owned and operated by the corporation and the establishment of a committee within the Ministry of Welfare to consider individually the disposition of clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals to Prefectures or Municipalities having specific plans for the proper utilization of the properties of the corporation.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The results of the food consumption surveys in the Cities of Kure, Sapporo and Kanazawa, together with that of the corresponding rural areas, Sanyo, Hokkaido, and Hokuriku are presented in the accompanying table.

The Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, discussed "Nutrition in Public Health" before the orientation course for Public Health Medical Officers on 24 June.

An agreement was reached between Price Control and Rationing, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, and Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, with regard to the issue by the Japanese of canned foods, either Japanese or imported in the ration for Foreign Nationals as follows:

- a. Meat or Beef, lean, shall constitute either canned or fresh eat, but fresh meat should be issued when available.
- b. Canned goods shall include vegetables or fruits, fish, shrimp, etc.
- c. Butter may be imported, canned butter or fresh butter.

Arrangements were made for instruction of the Japanese with regard to the use of imported foods particularly soya flour, corn flour, dried peas and milo. The Nutrition Section of the Sanitary Bureau of Tokyo has arranged for a series of tall and demonstrations of the use imported foods by members of the Health Bureau and the Imported Foods Instruction Committee to teachers of schools, nutritionists of hospitals and factories and midwives. Material is being prepared by the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture for distribution to Prefectures.

The Imported Foods Committee of the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture have arranged with newspapers to include a column (1/5 to 1/6 of the usual paper), 3 times a week on nutrition, foods and methods of cooking, preservation and production of food, school lunches and diets for special categories of people.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1947

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

	Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day					
	Kure City	Sanyo Area	Sapporo City	Hokkaido Area	Kanazawa City	Hokuriku Area
<u>Number</u>	1769	1836	2348	2840	2146	2423
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>						
No. Persons	0.824	0.836	0.812	0.900	0.772	0.929
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	27.7	9.2	20.5	16.3	42.2	13.3
Vegetable	38.1	44.8	44.2	55.0	49.3	50.9
Total	65.8	54.0	64.7	71.3	91.5	64.2
<u>Fat</u>	13.3	8.8	17.0	16.9	19.7	12.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	342.0	380.0	352.1	429.7	380.5	421.2
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1018	142	1027	483	1320	33
Free Market	603	76	688	131	735	88
Home Production	147	1620	99	1551	16	1956
Gift	22	16	43	10	35	15
Total	1790	1854	1857	2175	2106	2092

Source: Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita Per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1947

	Kure City	Sanyo Area	Sapporo City	Hokkaido Area	Kanazawa City	Hokuriku Area
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	341.1	364.4	226.3	221.6	391.6	426.1
Wheat	20.4	12.6	38.2	40.2	7.0	9.1
Barley	12.5	70.1	3.8	44.0	30.8	15.1
Others	0.4	0.9	33.2	91.0	2.8	14.3
Total	374.4	448.0	301.5	396.8	432.2	464.6
Nuts, Etc.	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.4
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	112.6	62.5	-	-	25.1	88.3
white	23.6	2.1	524.0	541.2	75.6	34.8
Others	13.4	14.1	8.1	4.6	20.8	15.5
Total	149.6	78.7	532.1	545.8	121.5	138.6
<u>Sugars</u>	1.5	1.4	6.0	2.3	2.4	0.06
<u>Oils</u>	1.3	0.3	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.4
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	2.4	5.0	3.0	4.7	4.9	3.8
Soya Products	12.0	20.7	34.2	33.0	17.6	33.3
Other Bens	2.5	2.1	10.9	13.1	2.4	12.2
Total	16.9	27.8	47.1	40.8	24.9	49.3
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	78.0	29.5	108.3	72.5	220.2	51.5
Meat, Poultry	4.4	4.5	5.3	1	5.4	0.1
Eggs	2.2	6.0	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.1
Milk	1.6	0.3	3.5	29.1	1.7	2.0
Total	86.2	40.3	121.7	105.9	229.4	54.7
Leafy, Green & <u>Yellow</u> <u>Vegetables</u>	114.7	86.2	58.1	103.7	115.5	111.0
<u>Other Vegetables and Fruits</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	7.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	12.8	0.1
Other Fruits	1.0	0.8	8.5	0.9	13.4	0.4
Other Vegetables	24.7	78.1	88.6	133.9	191.7	67.3
Total	82.9	80.3	98.2	135.4	217.9	67.8
<u>Seaweeds</u>	9.3	3.0	2.7	1.6	9.8	1.0
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	8.7	14.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	4.9
Pickled	66.7	52.0	90.1	109.4	43.4	64.0
Total	75.4	66.3	90.6	109.6	45.8	68.9
<u>Flavours</u>	-	30.3	20.3	13.4	44.4	8.2

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

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 14 June 1947 w/digest.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

29 June – 5 July

1947

Number 27

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SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

Following report for May 1947, received from the Ministry of Welfare.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Persons non-institutional</u>	<u>No. of Persons In institutions</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance in cash</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance in kind</u>
Aichi	95,105	5,862	6,868,301	49,073
Akita	52,068	1,335	3,165,679	
Aomori	37,864	2,107	3,130,604	
Chiba	35,237	2,573	2,743,266	21,460
Ehime	42,710	799	3,405,690	2,257,636
Fukui	61,920	3,637	2,799,209	774,708
Fukuoka	127,045	877	5,616,937	1,019,542
Fukushima	80,048	3,238	5,253,468	123,207
Gifu	70,800	2,831	3,983,486	3,037,705
Gumma	55,265	819	3,844,715	136,792
Hiroshima	62,325	1,243	5,961,411	1,085,828
Hokkaido	72,768	5,389	8,278,247	664,519
Hyogo	105,225	4,633	10,231,297	719,952
Ibaraki	51,206	1,488	3,388,320	255,571
Ishikawa	32,337	1,988	2,564,749	57,887
Iwate	53,091	159	3,255,922	121,383
Kagawa	27,983	5,860	1,957,345	234,816
Kagoshima	125,454	1,471	6,231,847	
Kanagawa	47,372	4,781	6,163,670	638,833
Kochi	28,761	444	2,568,227	783,765
Kumamoto	46,827	1,695	3,551,809	7,036
Kyoto	74,112	2,819	7,073,639	316,828
Mie	39,427	448	3,556,168	18,268
Miyagi	57,365	674	3,149,638	426,986
Miyasaki	38,068	767	2,374,352	546,672
Nagano	85,683	740	5,737,390	79,881
Nagasaki	78,162	466	3,989,679	8,685,939
Nara	24,857	433	1,840,965	1,733
Niigata	80,023	9,494	5,465,986	182,572
Oita	24,689	2,379	2,054,102	
Okayama	42,785	3,008	3,608,753	34,592
Osaka	94,652	10,318	10,093,042	775,807
Saga	63,846	771	3,297,668	1,555,822
Saitama	56,433	863	4,175,726	17,224
Shiga	32,114	307	1,775,530	
Shimane	31,009	1,385	2,707,791	
Shizuoka	58,476	3,500	5,214,173	140,827
Tochigi	30,151	455	2,577,043	26,542
Tokushima	32,459	436	2,673,196	21,993
Tokyo	155,430	23,977	21,305,197	
Tottori	29,416	719	3,749,171	64,664
Toyama	41,727	653	3,538,666	1,158,948
Wakayama	33,415	151	2,983,126	49,455
Yamagata	57,722	653	5,295,609	10,569
Yamaguchi	41,917	7,274	4,012,659	114,180
Yamanashi	21,932	135	1,618,160	
	2,637,281	126,052	208,811,628	26,219,215

Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

The Bureau of Social Affairs (Shakai Kyoku) of the Ministry of Welfare (Koseisho) has been assigned the primary responsibilities in the field of welfare administration within the Japanese Government. There is a total of nine (9) bureaus and one (1) board with the Ministry of Welfare which may be divided into three groups:

1. Social Security and Welfare
 - a. Social Affairs Bureau
 - b. Childrens Bureau (Established March 1947)
 - c. Social Insurance Bureau
 - d. Repatriation Relief Board
2. Public Health
 - a. Public Health Bureau
 - b. Medical Affairs Bureau
 - c. Prevention Bureau
3. Labor
 - a. Labor Standards Bureau
 - b. Labor Administration Bureau
 - c. Vocational Stabilization Bureau

Plans are being developed for the establishment of a separate Labor Ministry and it is expected that the three bureaus dealing with labor will be transferred out of the Ministry of Welfare upon the creation of the new ministry.

Historical Background

The Social Affairs Bureau (Shakai Kyoku) was established in August 1920 in the Ministry of Home Affairs and became responsible for all social work activities on the national level. The creation of this bureau was the outgrowth of a relief section which was established in 1917 as a part of the Local Government Bureau and renamed the Social Affairs Section (Shakai-ka) in 1919.

The Social Affairs Bureau was included in the nearly created Ministry of Welfare in 1938. In 1941 the name of the Social Affairs Bureau was changed to Living Bureau (Seikatsu Kyoku) apparently as a part of the general program of reorganizing the welfare program to meet the needs of the military. Early in 1943 the Living Bureau and the Population Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare were merged into the Peoples Health Bureau (Kenmin Kyoku). In the fall of 1945 after the termination of hostilities the social Affairs Bureau was re-established. The responsibilities of the Bureau in the field of child welfare were transferred from the Social Affairs Bureau in March 1947 when a Children's Bureau (Jido Kyoku) was established within the Ministry of Welfare.

Organization and Functions of Social Affairs Bureau

At the present time the total number of persons employed by the Social Affairs Bureau is 104 including clerical employees. The work of the Bureau is carried out through 4 sections: General Affairs, Protection, Welfare and Supply.

The responsibilities of the Bureau are divided among the four sections of the Bureau as follows:

1. General Affairs Section (Shomu-ka)
 - a. Overall planning for social welfare
 - b. Investigations and statistics concerning welfare
 - c. Minsei-iin organization
 - d. Social welfare training and education
 - e. Matters not assigned to other sections
2. Protection Section (Hogo-ka)
 - a. Administration of Daily Life Security Law
 - b. Disaster Assistance

3. Welfare Section (Fukuri-ka)
 - a. Special program for disadvantaged groups such as Eta.
 - b. Aid for physically handicapped.
 - c. Special assistance program for Germans in the prefectures of: Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagano, Tokyo Yamanashi
 - d. Program for “street-girls”.
 - e. Public pawnshops, bathhouses, barbershops, markets and dining halls
 - f. Other programs such as recreation

4. Supply Section (Busshi-ka)

Note: Busshi-ka is also translated as commodities or materials section.

 - a. Work Shops (Jusan-jo)
 - b. Goods and materials required for relief and assistance.

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Field Survey

A survey of animal disease control and meet and daily inspection activities in Tottori and Shiga Prefectures was completed. It was found that conditions are rapidly improving under the guidance of Military Government Officers.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 27 June to 2 July 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	5

Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication 1946

Following is a summary of the report of bovine tuberculosis eradication for 1946 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Incidence</u>
Hokkaido	0.06
Aomori	0
Iwate	0.37
Miyagi	0.17
Akita	0
Yamagata	1.20
Fukushima	0
Ibaraki	0.14
Tochigi	0.13
Gumma	0.21
Saitama	0.15
Chiba	0.22
Tokyo	0.06
Kanagawa	0.29
Niigata	0.26
Toyama	0
Fukui	1.14
Ishikawa	1.08

Yamanashi	0
Nagano	0.31
Gifu	0.33
Shizuoka	0.35
Aichi	4.86
Mie	2.02
Shiga	0.95
Kyoto	6.46
Osaka	17.66
Hyogo	4.43
Nara	4.09
Wakayama	1.49
Tottori	0.65
Shimane	0.72
Okayama	1.83
Hiroshima	0.84
Yamaguchi	0.14
Tokushima	0.78
Kagawa	0.67
Ehime	2.16
Kochi	1.74
Fukuoka	1.00
Saga	0.75
Nagasaki	1.35
Kumamoto	0.10
Oita	0.71
Miyazaki	0
Kagoshima	0
<hr/>	
National Incidence	1.09

SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Of the 1079 applicants who completed the National Dental Examination held in May, 762 passed successfully.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Public Health Nurses Program

The 50 nurses undergoing the current four months Public Health Nurses Course and who have been assigned to the various health centers have visited homes, works in clinics, visited special hospitals, and attended conferences in connection with their work.

Public Health Nursing Bags (professional hand-carry bags for P.H. nurses and containing medicines, thermometers, etcetera) will soon be available for these courses. Letters have been sent to the Prefectures explaining the program and the needs of the nurses who are coming for the new course starting in August.

The new legislation which will raise the standards of nurses and midwives in Japan was passed by the Diet on 3 July 1947.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by the Ministry of Welfare during the period 28 June-5-July:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Ehime	1,500 lbs.		
Fukui		2,500 gals.	
Fukushima	1,700 lbs.	2,100 gals.	
Kagoshima	18,300 lbs.	600 gals.	
Oita	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gals.	
Mie	6,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Yamagata	590 lbs.	95 gals.	2,140 vials
Tokyo	1,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Ministry of Welfare	100 lbs.		
Hakodate Repatriation Center			1,800 vials
Ujina Repatriation Center			720 vials
Sasebo			1,080 vials
Yokohama			360 vials
Kobe			360 vials
Total	39,190 lbs.	12,295 gals.	6,460 vials

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to schedule. Actual production for the manufacturing period of 22-28 June was accomplished as follows:

DDT Dusters	1,000
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	4,250
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	2,010
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	4,550
Total	11,810

The program of production of medical supplies required for Anti-Tuberculosis Program, Initiated at the beginning of this year, has shown satisfactory progress.

Actual production for the period 11 June to 20 June was as follows:

Photoreographic machines	5
Total Production of photoreographic machined to 20 June	96
35 mm. Film	20,387 rolls
Total production of 35mm. Film to 20 June	66,200 rolls

Distribution

In connection with the insect and rodent control program, the Ministry of Welfare has continued shipments of equipment and pyrethrum emulsion. In addition to the quantities already listed in previous issue of this Bulletin, the following has been distributed to the prefectures listed, as of 2 July 1947:

Prefecture	Quantity Pyrethrum	
	Emulsion 50-gal. drums	Knapsack Sprayer DDT Duster
Aomori	50	
Fukushima	44	

Ibaraki		100	91
Tochigi	26		
Tokyo	243		
Kanazawa	130		
Nagano	42		
Shizuoka	85		
Aichi	142		
Mie			260
Shiga			110
Kyoto	25		
Osaka	68		320
Hiroshima	209		
Total	1,064	100	781

The following are the manufacturer and outlets of x-ray apparatus where hospitals and doctors concerned may purchase x-ray equipment and supplies. List of x-ray film supply sources appeared in Weekly Bulletin for week ending 28 June.

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Address</u>
Dai Nippon Roentgen Mfg. Co., Ltd.	84, 3-chome, Kanmoku-cho, Joto-ku, Osaka
Tokyo Branch	56, 2-chome, Haruki-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo
Dai Nippon Paint Mfg. Co., Ltd.	6181, Chigasaki-machi, Koga-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
Tokyo Branch	5, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Gofukubashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Goto Fuundo Mfg. Co., Ltd.	2, 1-chome, Kanda Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Osaka Branch	6, 4-chome, Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka
Hida Electrical Works Co., Ltd.	438, 3-chome, Itabashi-machi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo
Kawanishi Machine Mfg. Co., Ltd.	5, 1-chome, Wada#####dori, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
Tokyo Branch	Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Marunouchi Building
Koizumi X-Ray Co.	327, 4-chome, Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo
Mikasa Co.	9, 3-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Nippon Surgical Instrument and Apparatus Industrial Co., Ltd.	3, 4-chome, Nihonbashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Nippon Radio Co., Ltd.	930, Kamirenjake, Mitaka-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo
Tokyo Branch	693, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Omichi Factory Ltd.	5-chome, Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Osaka Roentgen Works	19, 1-chome, Matsudori, Nishinari-ku, Osaka
Sanei Mfg. Co., Ltd.	177, Nozato-cho, Nishiyodo-ku, Osaka
Tokyo Branch	1, 1-chome, Kanda, Ogawa-cho, Tokyo
Sakata Mfg. Co., Ltd.	13, 2-chome, Idamachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Shimazu Seisakujo Co., Ltd.	Nishiojinishi, Sanjo-dori, Chukyo-ku, Kyoto
Tokyo Branch	3, 1-chome, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Shibuya Roentgen Equipments Mfg. Co., Ltd.	4286, 8-chome, Shina Machi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo
Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd.	16, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Tensho Electric Industrial Co.	2256, 5-chome, Shinamachi, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

The new "distribution plan" for medicaments will be discussed at conferences held by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, at places and dates designated below, in which prefectural officials in charge of distribution of medical supplies, doctors', dentists', and veterinary associations concerned will attend:

- 11 - 12 July 1947 inclusive - Tokyo
- 15 - 16 July 1947 inclusive - Yamagata
- 21 - 22 July 1947 inclusive - Kumamoto
- 25 - 26 July 1947 inclusive - Okayama
- 28 - 29 July 1947 inclusive - Osaka

Narcotics

The monthly report for May 1947 records the following facts:

1. Narcotic Registrants in Japan - 84,024.
2. Apprehension of 35 Narcotic Registrants and of 52 unregistered persons for violations of the Narcotic Laws.
3. Nine (9) registered persons and sixteen (16) unregistered persons were convicted or are being presently prosecuted for violations of the Narcotic Laws.
4. Forty-two thefts of Narcotics, including the theft of Order Forms and Temporary License of one physician.
5. Three fires resulting in losses of narcotic stocks.

The first monthly report of Marihuana (Taima) cultivation records the following:

1. Hectares under cultivation 3771.38
2. Fields under cultivation 115,051
3. Registered to cultivate 34,998

No violations of the Marihuana Laws are recorded to date.

SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

General

A commission consisting of Dr. Wm. McD. Hammon, University of California, Dr. Gordon Meiklejohn, University of California, Dr. Jorge Casals, Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. Don M. Reese, University of Utah, has arrived in Japan for the purpose of investigating and studying Japanese B. Encephalitis.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 30 June)

1946 - 31,149

1947 - 1,010

Vaccination in Hokkaido

The vaccination program in Hokkaido is gradually progressing. As of 21 June 1947, a total of 635,683 persons have received the initial dose of 1 cc, while 327,756 persons have received the second dose. At this season of the year it has been extremely difficult to get people to report for vaccination.

Japanese B. Encephalitis

The vaccination program against Japanese B. Encephalitis in Okayama Prefecture is being conducted in a very satisfactory manner. Of the 16,816 persons notified to report for vaccination, 11,656 had received the intradermal booster dose of .1 cc vaccine during the period 1 July to 4 July. The program will be completed by 8 July according to plans.

Insect and Rodent Control

There is available for immediate delivery to the prefectures about 200,000 gallons of 5% DDT solution insecticide. Plans are set up to increase this amount to 1,000,000 gallons by the end of the summer. This is distributed on a population basis similar to the distribution of pyrethrum emulsion 30X. The cost to the prefectures is twenty cents (20c) (2/3 of the cost to Japanese Government).

The Japanese do not fully understand the value of 5% DDT solution used as residual spray inside of buildings. As the pyrethrum emulsion 30X is cut with 30 times as much water the initial cost is lower but it should be borne out that one thorough spraying with DDT will accomplish much better results than 8 to 10 spraying with pyrethrum, the cost of labor and supervision more than offsetting the initial cost of the material.

In some prefectures the pyrethrum emulsion is doled out directly to the individual homes in quantities too small to be of much value, and usually with inadequate instructions as to the use of it. While it is desired to

eventually have available through commercial channels ample insecticides for public purchase pyrethrum and DDT are now controlled and distributed for use in public health control programs by trained personnel and should be so used.

It should also be born cut that the DDT is stable an will keep for a long time, while the pyrethrum loses its strength rapidly when open to the air, and will deteriorate over a period of time even in closed containers. Therefore pyrethrum should be used in the season that it is made while DDT can be held back and stored for future use.

Venereal Disease Control

In V.D. control, the Military Government Health Officer guides the Japanese through the Japanese Venereal Disease Control Officer. This man is the most qualified and a full-time public official from the Prefectural Health Department. He is responsible to set up and supervise modern V.D. clinics according to the recommendations of the Military Government Health Officer, and either conducts these clinics himself or trains other doctors and nurses to operate them, supervises contact tracing as well as the other clinical and administrative work of his division.

By close supervision of the prefectural V.D.C.O. and the development of demonstration clinics, it is believed more Japanese personnel will be introduced to correct public health V.D. control. Regardless of the fact that Japanese personnel are not highly trained in V.D. control, clinical and epidemiologic work on civilians should be carried out only by Japanese personnel.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Worker's Accident Compensation

The Amendments to the Health Insurance Welfare Pension Laws in connection with the new Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Act will not be in force until the latter is made effective early this fall. This means Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance continue to cover some workers for occupational disabilities until the Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Act is put into operation.

National Health Insurance

Representatives of the Social Security Division, PH&W, GHQ, SCAP attended two conferences in Chiba prefecture where considerable interest was shown in the National Health Insurance program. More than 500 people attended each conference which included town masters, association chairman, federation secretaries, doctors, nurses, teachers, students and committee men of numerous associations.

These representatives emphasized that SCAP recognizes health insurance as one of the chief elements in a national health program; that social insurances should be deeply rooted in an understanding and participation by the population it serves; and that the system requires re-evaluation and reformulation.

Each conference prepared petitions for submission to the prefectural and national government asking for an additional subsidy to carry out definite projects especially the establishment of adequate clinics.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 16 May 1947 shows 3,214 hospitals with a capacity of 223,574 beds, 109,965 of which were occupied. During this same period 337,440 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

Legal

Military Government Health Officers who have been dissatisfied with Prefectural Health Officials have, in several insurances, exerted pressure at the prefectural level, to effect their removal. These Japanese officials are

appointed by the Ministry of Welfare, and any action on their removal or transfer should be taken on the Ministerial level.

The taking of direct action by local Military Government Health Officers in securing the removal of Prefectural health officials is not permitted. The proper method of removing health officials who are considered unsatisfactory is to initiate a report stating the facts and forward it to GHQ, SCAP, for the attention of PH&W Section, together with a recommendation of action that is desired. Appropriate action will then be taken through the Ministry of Welfare.

Nutrition

The results on food consumption in the nutrition surveys conducted in May 1947 are reported in the accompanying table for the cities of Fukuoka, Sendai, Matsuyama and the surrounding prefectural area of Kyusyu, Tohoku and Shikoku respectively.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1947

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

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day.

	<u>Fukuoka</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Kyusyu</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Sendai</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Tohoku</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Matsuyama</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Shikoku</u> <u>Area</u>
<u>Number</u>	2423	3189	2422	3830	1259	1446
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>						
No. Persons	0.828	0.832	0.814	0.911	0.810	0.863
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	20.5	7.8	14.8	12.8	9.8	9.2
Vegetable	39.5	43.8	41.4	53.7	46.5	47.0
Total	60.0	51.6	56.2	66.5	56.3	56.2
<u>Fat</u>	14.4	7.9	12.4	14.6	9.7	13.3
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	267.5	384.4	349.2	425.8	374.4	414.8
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	567	310	1241	390	1039	511
Free Market	806	51	483	481	245	323
Home Production	41	1488	33	1275	523	1260
Gift	60	16	19	8	50	34
Total	1474	1865	1776	2154	1857	2128

Source: Japanese Government

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day
From Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1947

	<u>Fukuoka</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Kyusyu</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Sendai</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Tohoku</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Matsuyama</u> <u>City</u>	<u>Shikoku</u> <u>Area</u>
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	124.4	364.9	385.9	438.2	312.1	219.9
Wheat	27.5	36.3	12.0	2.8	29.3	14.5
Barley	22.1	22.4	24.8	44.2	7.2	32.1
Others	109.0	4.9	0.6	30.0	59.9	80.9
Total	283.0	428.5	423.3	515.2	408.5	347.4
<u>Nuts. Etc.</u>	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	37.3	188.7	6.6	0.6	76.4	411.1
White	20.5	0.3	41.7	71.8	2.6	3.8
Others	5.0	11.4	5.2	1.1	4.7	5.4
Total	62.8	200.4	53.5	73.5	83.7	420.3
<u>Sugars</u>	0.9	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.06
<u>Oils</u>	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1947 - Cont.

	Fukuoka City	Kyusyu Area	Sendai City	Tohoku Area	Matsuyama City	Shikoku Area
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	1.1	0.3	5.6	2.9	0.5	2.1
Soya Products	13.2	27.3	37.5	61.2	6.6	15.7
Other Beans	0.5	10.4	1.8	4.0	4.8	26.1
Total	14.8	38.0	44.9	68.1	11.9	43.9
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	79.4	32.1	80.1	69.3	27.2	45.4
Meat, Poultry	7.3	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.2
Eggs	2.1	0.6	2.5	1.1	2.4	2.5
Milk	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.3	3.7
Total	89.5	34.9	86.3	71.4	30.7	51.8
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>						
	200.5	82.9	68.9	57.5	250.5	107.1
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	5.2	1.4	1.6	-	2.6	0.9
Other Fruits	0.8	0.5	6.9	-	-	0.4
Other Vegetables	232.5	85.0	58.3	45.3	138.2	112.7
Total	238.5	86.9	66.8	45.3	140.8	114.0
<u>Seaweeds</u>						
	9.2	2.1	4.5	5.6	3.3	1.4
<u>Processed Vegetables</u>						
Dried	10.8	9.4	1.9	2.3	3.4	10.2
Pickled	26.3	54.5	29.0	83.7	28.2	21.0
Total	37.1	63.9	30.9	86.0	31.6	31.2
<u>Flavours</u>						
	16.9	27.0	16.8	-	16.4	27.8

SECTION X
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

- PHMJG-28 30 June 1947 Proposed Plan of Special Research on Ekiri.
 PHMJG-29 30 June 1947 Proposed Plan of Special Research on Japanese B. Encephalitis.
 PHMJG-30 3 July 1947 Plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly-borne Diseases.

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

2 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 28 June 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, month ending 28 June 1947, w/digest.