

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
6 July – 12 July  
1947  
Number 28**

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SECTION I  
WELFARE DIVISION

Training Conference

A one-week training conference for local welfare personnel will be held from 25 - 30 July at Zentsuji, Kagawa-ken, Shikoku. About 50 persons will attend from the four Shikoku prefectures. The planned program is similar to that of conferences previously conducted by the Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Kigyo Kyokai) and the Ministry of Welfare. Other future training conferences of one week duration will be held at various places throughout Japan.

Japan Social Work School

The Japan Social Work School operating under the sponsorship of the Japan Social Work Association and the Ministry of Welfare was recently accredited by the Ministry of Education as a Semmon Gakko, with a three year education program for persons wishing to prepare for the social welfare field.

Japanese Red Cross

The Public Relations Office of the American Red Cross, FETO, has made its facilities and staff available to the Japanese Red Cross for assistance in the development of its public relations program. American methods and principles of public relations and publicity as they might be applicable in Japan, are to be emphasized and assistance will be given in analysis of publicity methods already in effect. Relations with the press will be strengthened and a planned program developed of regular news items to be released at national and prefectural levels.

American Red Cross consultant service to the Japanese Red Cross in the development of its field service and chapter organization will be possible with the arrival in Japan this week of Mr. Ferdinand Michlantz, assigned to the International Activities-Japan staff. Mr. Michlantz will also assist the Japanese Red Cross as an advisor in the development of its volunteer service activities.

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 animal diseases during the period 6-12 July 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	4
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	8
Fukuoka	Anthrax	1
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	6

SECTION III  
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

Ward administration and supervision have been stressed this month at the Model Demonstration College of Nursing.

Nurses will no longer take medical histories as they have in the past. These will be taken by the physician. Nurses will no longer take the doctor's census of patients, this having been transferred to the admission office. Nursing is gradually getting placed in the hands of nurses with other hospital work going to proper channels.

The food situation at the college has slightly improved with the aid of LARA. A new director of nurses for the Japanese Red Cross will soon be appointed.

#### National Public Health Nurses Course

The nurses are engaged in field work and home visiting. Public Health Nurses' Bags have been almost impossible to obtain, so the committee drew plans and had manufactured, a wooden box with compartments for medications etc., which will serve the same purpose. They have been equipped and bag technique has been worked out and accepted.

The curriculum for the next course has been changed to meet the needs of the nurses. Doctors have agreed to cooperate to the fullest extent in giving the desired subjects.

### SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Distribution

As announced in previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, the Ministry of Welfare has in the past, made allocations and shipments of VD drugs to prefectures on an automatic basis without request from the individual prefectures. This procedure was necessary in order to meet an emergency situation since there was not not time to contact each individual prefecture concerning their requirements. This procedure is now being changed and in the future the Ministry will expect each prefecture to order mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine and penicillin, required for VD treatment, by direct application to the Ministry of Welfare, attention: Pharmaceutical Affairs Section. The Ministry will supply prefectures from various wholesalers throughout Japan who now are maintaining stocks of VD drugs. Distribution after receipt in prefectures will be the responsibility of the Prefectural Health Officer as has been the practice in the past. The Ministry will notify Prefectural Health Officers of the action taken upon their request and will instruct local dealers to notify the Prefectural and Military Government Health Officers when the supplies are received.

The Ministry of Welfare is now processing instructions to prefectures covering the procedures outlined above, the actual date of dispatch will be included in a subsequent issue of the bulletin. In the meantime, Prefectural Health Officers should take immediate steps to compute requirements of VD supplies and be prepared to submit orders to the Ministry of Welfare sufficiently in advance of actual requirements to permit delivery before present stocks become exhausted.

Shipments of insect and rodent control supplies made during the period ending 9 July 1947, were:

Prefecture	Quantity Pyrethrum	Knapsack	
	Emulsion. 50-gal. Drums	Sprayers	Hand Dusters
Hokkaido		100	
Tokyo	120	240	600
Kyoto	56		
Osaka	238		
Hyogo	85		
Okayama	26		
Totals	525	340	600

Since the beginning of April a total of 238,390 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Spray has been distributed under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity 5% DDT Spray Unit: gallon</u>
Hokkaido	15,000
Aomori	1,500
Iwate	6,600
Miyagi	16,310
Akita	10,300
Yamagata	95
Fukushima	2,960
Ibaraki	10,200
Tochigi	6,275
Gumma	9,000
Saitama	7,000
Tokyo	26,000
Kanagawa	16,000
Niigata	10,000
Ishikawa	1,000
Fukui	4,500
Yamanashi	6,300
Nagano	800
Gifu	2,000
Shizuoka	150
Aichi	4,505
Mie	1,575
Shiga	2,650
Kyoto	15,000
Osaka	5,500
Hyogo	5,500
Nara	250
Wakayama	500
Tottori	5,000
Shimane	4,150
Hiroshima	1,000
Yamaguchi	1,325
Tokushima	330
Kagawa	10,550
Ehime	5,500
Kochi	580
Fukuoka	1,100
Saga	2,250
Nagasaki	3,000
Kumamoto	2,250
Oita	10,000
Kagoshima	945
<u>Quarantine Station</u>	
Maizuru	1,800
Ujina	40
Sasebo	450
Yokohama	150
Nagoya	100
Kobe	150
Moji	150
Nagasaki	100
Total	238,390

The Ministry of Welfare is distributing to all prefectures, U.S. surplus sulfadiazine in the quantities listed below. Each unit represents a package containing eight tablets:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Hokkaido	5,640
Aomori	1,680
Iwate	480
Miyagi	2,040
Akita	1,320
Yamagata	1,080
Fukushima	4,080
Ibaraki	2,040
Tochigi	1,560
Gumma	1,560
Saitama	3,000
Chiba	3,840
Tokyo	4,680
Kanagawa	6,840
Niigata	2,400
Yamanashi	1,080
Nagano	1,680
Shizuoka	1,440
Toyama	1,680
Ishikawa	2,160
Fukui	600
Gifu	1,320
Aichi	4,320
Mie	1,920
Shiga	1,440
Kyoto	6,240
Osaka	9,960
Hyogo	5,280
Nara	1,200
Wakayama	2,280
Tottori	960
Shimane	1,080
Okayama	1,920
Hiroshima	3,840
Yamaguchi	1,320
Tokushima	600
Kagawa	1,440
Ehime	2,760
Kochi	960
Fukuoka	4,440
Saga	4,200
Nagasaki	7,200
Oita	720
Miyazaki	480
Kagoshima	1,560
Kumamoto	1,680
Total	120,000

The following table shows the distribution of dark field microscopes to the prefectures listed, from September 1946 to 30 June 1947:

Prefecture	46 Sept	46 Oct	46 Nov	47 Jan	47 Mar	47 Apr	47 May	47 June	Totals
Hokkaido					2		2	3	7
Iwate					1				1
Miyagi					1		1		2
Akita					2		2		4
Fukushima		1			1		1		3
Ibaraki					1		1		2
Tochigi					1		1		2
Gunma				2	1		3	1	7
Saitama				2					2
Chiba					2		2		4
Tokyo							3	5	8
Kanagawa	2				2		5	5	14
Niigata					2		1		3
Toyama				1			1		2
Fukui		1			1		2		4
Yamanashi					1				1
Nagano				1	2				3
Gifu				1	2				3
Shizuoka					1				1
Aichi					2				2
Mie				2					2
Kyoto				1	1			8	10
Osaka		1							1
Nara		1							1
Tottori				2				4	6
Okayama					1				1
Hiroshima	1						2		3
Yamaguchi					1		3		4
Tokushima							1		1
Kagawa					1				1
Ehime								1	1
Fukuoka	2								2
Saga					2		2		4
Nagasaki		1			2		2		5
Kumamoto					2				2
Oita								5	5
Miyazaki				2					2
Kagoshima				1					1
Totals	5	5	0	15	35	0	35	32	127

### Production

The following releases of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by the Ministry of Welfare, during week ending 12 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Fukui		2,500 gals.	
Fukushima	1,700 lbs.	2,100 gals.	
Oita	10,000 lbs.	5,000 gals.	
Mie	6,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Yamagata	590 lbs.	95 gals.	2,140 vials
Tokyo	2,700 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Kagoshima	18,300 lbs.	600 gals.	
Aichi	1,500 lbs.		
Kanagawa			360 vials
Hyogo			360 vials
Sasebo Quarantine Port			1,080 vials
Ujina Quarantine Port			720 vials

Mixing of DDT production from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,991,250 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 240,752 gallons of 5% DDT Residual effect spray, kerosene base, represent stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 5 July.

Total production during 47 and production during period 29 June - 5 July of DDT Dusters and spraying equipment has been accomplished as follows:

	<u>Production 29 June - 5 July</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,500	19,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal.	3,850	19,453
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	2,100	17,720
Sprayer, hand, 1/2 gal.	650	6,650

### Narcotics

Thefts of narcotic stocks from hospitals continues to be the cause of the larger losses of narcotics by registrants. The Ministry of Welfare has been requested by the Narcotic Control Officers to instruct all hospitals, through prefectural authorities, their stocks of narcotics must be safeguarded by being stored in regulation steel safes or in concrete and steel strongrooms complete with good padlocks.

Several requests for information have been received from various Military Government Teams relative to narcotic control, and for information concerning Opium Poppy and Marihuana cultivation. It is suggested that the Narcotic Inspectors of the prefecture be contacted first, in an effort to gain the necessary information. In the event that such authorities cannot give the information desired, Narcotic Control Officers will obtain and forward the information upon receipt of requests through routine channels.

The Ministry of Welfare reports the breaking of a ring of narcotic traffickers in Nagano-ken, with the apprehension of 20 persons to date, and the investigation being presently continued. This ring of traffickers comprised some seven central "Broker" who, by means of intimidation, secured narcotics from registrants and others, selling by the same means, to both registered and unregistered person. Both police and narcotic officials in Nagano-ken are to be commended for their good investigative work and the close cooperation shown, in successfully conducting this case.

## SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Typhus Fever

Comparative score (includes figures of 11 July)  
1946 - 31,443  
1947 - 1,066

### Complement-fixation Tests

Through the 406th Medical General Laboratory, the following results of complement-fixation tests were obtained. Serum samples tested were those sent in by various prefectures taken from suspect typhus cases:

Total tested . . . . . 646  
Pos. Murine . . . . . 276  
Pos. Epidemic . . . . . 103  
Type undermined . . . . 167  
Negative . . . . . 98

As typhus cases occur, continued cooperation of Military Government Teams in submitting blood samples of suspect cases of typhus is earnestly desired. Send such samples to 406th Medical General Laboratory, APO 500, c/o Major T. O. Berge.

### Typhus Vaccination in Hokkaido

Reports from Hokkaido as of 30 June 1947 concerning the progress of the typhus vaccination program in Hokkaido are as follows:

Persons vaccinated 1st dose . . . . 716,488  
Persons vaccinated 2nd dose . . . . 502,792

These results include figures from 31 cities and towns in the prefecture.

### Head Louse Control (Results reported 8 July 1947)

#### Primary Schools

Boys . . . . . 207,680 )  
Girls . . . . . 1,325,550 ) Includes first and second dustings of children in eleven prefectures.

#### Orphanages

Boys . . . . . 696 )  
Girls . . . . . 1,107 ) First and second dustings of children in six prefectures.

#### Infant Homes

Boys . . . . . 2,796 )  
Girls . . . . . 3,251 ) First and second dustings of children on six prefectures.

### Japanese B. Encephalitis

The Japanese B. Encephalitis vaccination program was completed during the period 1 July to 5 July. A total of 14,473 persons were given a .1cc I.D. dose. Of this number, 13,257 were children and 1,216 were adults. Blood samples prior to vaccination were taken from 210 persons.

### Tuberculosis Control

In recent visits to various prefectures, the plan of the Ministry of Welfare for the control of tuberculosis was discussed. It was pointed out the completion of this plan depended upon adequate financial assistance. There has been a considerable cut in the allotted assistance, however, much of the work in the control of tuberculosis within the home is a matter of education. There is no reason why the basic principles, which have already been mentioned, shall not be emphasized more strongly to the individuals in the health centers through women's organizations through the physicians, Public Health Nurses, and dentists and druggists associations. Also, the work of the home care committee in the various cities, towns and villages can certainly be carried out on a voluntary basis. It will require much supervision and constant reiteration until the Japanese public becomes conscious of the value of these points.

### Insect and Rodent Control

The Ministry of Welfare has supplied funds to each prefecture on a matched fund basis to carry on the insect and rodent control programs. The funds allocated for insecticides are 1/3 of the total budget set up for each



prefecture and 1/2 for labor. These funds must be matched by the prefectures and are the minimum amounts to be used for insect and rodent control.

Some of the prefectures are not setting up such a budget, but are diverting those funds to pay for other things, such as routine garbage, night soil and refuse collection, sweeping streets and even things unrelated to public health work.

A check as to the amount of money furnished each prefecture should be made, also the manner in which these funds are being used. Any of this money spent for uses other than actual insect and rodent control will be returned to the Ministry of Welfare and the person responsible for such expenditure will be held strictly accountable.

#### Port Quarantine

A conference, designed to correlate controls over international commerce and travel in this theatre, was recently held under the auspices of the G-1 section of SCAP. The Port Quarantine Officer, GHQ, SCAP, attended and took part in the phase on the discussion dealing with port quarantine.

Full cholera restrictions are in effect against all ships from the Asiatic mainland, but as yet no cases or suspects have been reported. Particular care is being taken with those repatriates now being returned from Hulutao. Due to unsettled conditions there, it is assumed these people do not receive adequate processing on the Manchurian side. Processing is therefore started the first day aboard ship in Hulutao and the first phase is completed before the vessel reaches Japan.

#### WEEKLY REPORT OF INCOMING QUARANTINE AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Quarantine Station	Name Vessel	Port of Dept.	Date of Dept.	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Deaths
Maisuru	Enshu Maru	Nakhodka	Jun 18 (arr Jun 20)	Amebio	Jul 1	1	0
Ujina	Nihon Maru	Rangoon	Jun 10 (arr Jul 2)	Malaria	Jul 1	1	0
Ujina	Kumano Maru	Rangoon	Jul 2 (arr Jul 4)	Malaria	Jul 1	1	0

#### SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

##### General

Draft copies of two laws, an unemployment compensation insurance act and an unemployment assistance law were received and analysis begun. The need for such programs will be particularly urgent if the proposed rationalization of employment is instituted with resulting unemployment.

Conferences were continued with Japanese officials with reference to a proposed cabinet order effectuating appeal provisions in the Welfare Pension, Health Insurance, and Workers' Accident Compensation Laws.

Conferences were held with Japanese officials and members of the Social Security Investigating Committee with regard to the mission and report on social security in Japan.

##### Health and National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has submitted to the Ministry of Finance, a request for a supplementary appropriation of 1,400,000,000 yen for improving the program. The amount requested was arrived at following a conference with the National Federation of National Health Insurance Association Secretaries and the National Health Insurance Reform League. The most important items in the request are those for establishing or constructing adequate medical facilities where vitally needed, and partial compensation for the costs of medical care.

Several magazines are being published, limited by paper in availability, dealing with social insurance problems and medicine, in connection with health insurance. The magazines a limited distribution, being sent to health insurance associations and by subscription to doctors active in insurance practice. The magazines are the

Health, Oasis, Medical Journal, and the Social Security Bulletin. The Prefectural insurance offices should have copies of the magazines.

SECTION VII  
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 23 May 1947 shows 3,221 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,750, of which 113,932 beds were occupied. During this same period 310,885 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII  
CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

The results of physical examinations used in the nutrition surveys are presented in the accompanying tables. There is a slight increase in symptoms associate with vitamin B deficiency in May but not as great as in May of 1946. Such changes are in part related to deterioration of food during storage between harvests.

NUTRITION SURVEY - JAPAN - 1946-1947

Percentage of individuals showing physical symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Tokyo, Eight Cities(Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama). Twenty-seven prefectures, rural areas (Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, and Kochi).

CITIES	MONTH	NO.	ANEMIA	HYPER- KERATOSIS	XEROPH- THALMIA	CHEIL- OSIS	GLOSS- ITIS	LOSS OF Knee Jerk	EDEMA	CHRONIC DIARRHEA	BRADY- CARDIA	DELAYED MENST.	IMPAIRED LACTATION	BONE MAL- GROWTH	NO SYMPT OMS	ONE OR MORE SYMPT OMS
Tokyo	Dec. 45	31,965	6.9	2.9	-	9.7	3.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	2.4	19.3	-	-	-	-
	May. 46	32,871	9.5	3.1	0.3	7.6	2.9	12.2	4	2.3	7.2	18.8	39	1.7	63.6	36.4
	Aug. 46	31,116	7.1	0.9	0.3	6.4	1.7	10.3	1.9	1.7	3.3	18.5	27.8	1.9	70.6	29.4
	Nov. 46	29,890	4.1	1.9	0.1	6	2	9.1	1.8	0.8	1.4	16.5	24	0.5	73	27
	Feb. 47	29,691	2.8	1.4	0.1	5.9	1.2	7.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	12.4	29.9	0.8	77.7	22.3
Eight Cities	May. 47	28,858	2.4	0.8	0.1	5.5	1.2	8.8	2.2	0.7	2.1	9.5	33.8	0.3	79.4	20.6
	Feb. 46*	29,257	10.2	4.4	-	8.7	3.7	6.1	4	2.1	4.8	21.1	-	-	-	-
	May. 46	45,586	10.1	3.9	0.3	8.5	3.9	10.2	5	2.4	6.6	20.8	32.6	1.4	62.2	37.8
	Aug. 46	46,420	9	0.9	0.1	5.4	2.1	10	2.8	1.9	3.3	19.3	29.6	1.8	69.4	30.6
	Nov. 46	45,267	6.2	2.1	0.1	6.2	1.1	6.5	2.4	1	1.5	18.5	25.7	0.5	74	26
27 Pre- fec- tures	Feb. 47	46,750	4.6	2.2	0.4	5.6	0.8	5.8	1.5	1	2	13	31.4	0.4	77.7	22.3
	May. 47	46,288	5.3	2.1	0.1	5.9	0.9	7.2	2.2	1.2	3.5	10.8	35.2	1.2	75.3	24.9
	Feb. 46**	64,513	2.3	2.1	-	10.7	2.5	4.6	1.6	0.9	3	9.8	-	-	-	-
	May. 46	75,983	2.8	3	0.4	12.8	2	6.1	1.7	0.9	5.6	11.9	26.9	0.8	71.1	28.9
	Aug. 46	75,033	3.2	1.3	0.1	11.6	1.9	7.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	11.9	22.3	0.7	72.4	27.6
	Nov. 46	72,907	2.7	2.3	0.1	14.2	1.4	6	1.2	0.5	2.4	11.7	20.4	0.4	72.3	27.7
	Feb. 47	74,335	2.9	2.1	0.2	13.3	1.7	5.5	0.8	0.6	1.9	11.4	27.5	0.8	74.4	25.6
	May. 47	79,786	2.6	1.8	0.2	11.3	2	6.3	1.2	0.7	2.9	9	29.5	0.5	75.1	24.9

\*The survey in February 1946 included only 4 cities, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka.

\*\*The survey in February 1946 included 19 prefectures - Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga and Kumamoto.

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

- a. Brady Cardia: Percent of men and women over 13 years of age.
  - b. Delayed Menstruation: Percent of women 17 to 45 years of age.
  - c. Impaired Lactation: Percent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.
  - d. Bone mal-growth: Impaired growth of bone or rickets in children up to six years.
2. No Symptoms: Percent of individuals who showed no symptoms studied in the survey.
  3. One or More Symptoms: Percent of individuals who showed one or more symptoms studied in the survey.
  4. A new set of subjects are used in the February 1947 surveys and will be used throughout 1947.

SECTION IX  
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

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

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 5 July 1947 w/digest.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**13 July – 17 July  
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Number 29**

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SECTION I  
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 14th overseas shipment of relief supplies to LARA arrived in Yokohama on 13 July. Received in this shipment were:

Baby Food (Canned)	74,825 tons
Whole Milk (powdered)	3 "
Chocolate Drink	17,430 "
Shoes & Clothing	1,099 "
Medical Supplies	<u>36 "</u>
Total (net) weight	96,714 "

Japanese Red Cross Society

The SCAP-American Red Cross agreement, through which American Red Cross staff consultants are assigned to the PHW Section for assistance to the Japanese Red Cross Society in the reorganization of it a program, has been extended until 1 July 1947. Emphasis by the consultant staff, during the coming year will be placed on chapter organization fund raising, and the development of fundamental Red Cross services, including Junior Red Cross, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Volunteer Services, Water Safety, First Aid, Home Nursing and the support of government programs in the fields of public health and medical services.

SECTION II  
DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nine dentists were rehabilitated during June.

SECTION III  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Weekly Report of Animal Diseases

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 13-19 July 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hyogo	Anthrax	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

Monthly Report of Animal Disease for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Animal Disease Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry):

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Brucellosis	11
Trichomoniasis	50
Texas Fever	6
Equine Infectious Abortion	19
Swine Erysipelas	16
Swine Plague	1
Strangles	174
Rabies	1
Scabies	3
Equine Infectious Anemia	100
Pullorum Disease	40

SECTION IV  
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Status Report

Press Conference

Nursing Affairs Division held a press conference on 14 July for the Japanese and American editors, in which the new legislation passed by the Diet on 3 July concerning nursing and midwifery laws of Japan, was explained and discussed.

Curricula for Midwives, Class A & B nurses and Public Health Nurses courses have been recommended by the committee and approved by the Ministry of Welfare, and meet the requirements of the new legislation.

NOTE: Being handled by separate attached notice and mailed with W.B. to each M.G. team.

SECTION V  
SUPPLY

Production

Indigenous production of anthelmintics is not sufficient to meet requirements. Concerted effort is being made to increase production as rapidly as possible; however, it is estimated that Japanese production will not be adequate for at least 9-12 months. A spot import program of santonin, hexylresorcinols and digenia simplex (herb utilized for extracting a Japanese anthelmintic) is being submitted to meet requirements during the next year.

Release of the following quantities of DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved by the Ministry of Welfare for the period 13-19 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Saitama	40,000 lbs.	1,000 gals.	
Akita	1,000 "	1,840 "	1,000 vials
Ehime	2,000 "		
Saga		3,000 "	
Gifu	10,000 "		
Yamaguchi	50,000 "		
Hiroshima		5,380 "	
Miyazaki		1,860 "	
Niigata		3,810 "	
Aomori			100 vials
Fukuoka	50,000 "		
Kagawa	20,000 "		
Tokushima		1,230 "	
Wakayama	888 "		
Toyama		2,000 "	
Mie	500 "	1,900 "	
Kochi	<u>10,000 "</u>	<u>300 "</u>	
Total	184,388 lbs.	22,320 gals.	1,100 vials

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 4,005,156 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 278,410 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 12 July.

Total production during 1947 and production during period 6-12 July of DDT dusters and spraying equipment has been accomplished as follows:

	Production <u>6-12 July</u>	Total <u>Production</u>
DDT Dusters	500	20,246
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	3,860	24,213
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	2,000	19,720
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>850</u>	<u>14,500</u>
Total	7,210	78,679

### Narcotics

The following information relative to the "Cultivation of the Opium Poppy" is for the benefit of all Military Government Teams and prefectural authorities:

The cultivation prohibition refers only to the specie *Papaver Somniferum* L., this being the "The Opium Poppy". This is the only one of many species of the Papaveraceae Family, and related species, that have been cultivated for the opium content. Therefore, other species of poppy can be grown for decorative effects as flowers.

The following excerpt from a pamphlet entitled "The Opium Poppy and Other Poppies", edited by the U.S. Treasury Department in 1944 states: - "It is expected that the determination of Opium Poppies, under the law, will be primarily chemical. The term "Opium Poppy" includes the plant *Papaver Somniferum*, any other plant which is the source of opium or opium products, and any part of any such plant." Botanical proof that a plant is *Papaver Somniferum* would be satisfactory, but it is thought that by using a chemical proof, the definition will forestall arguments as to whether a particular kind of poppy found growing in a certain field does or does not belong to the species *Papaver Somniferum*. If it is proved to contain morphine, the most essential narcotic component of opium, that is sufficient to bring it under the Narcotic Control Act.

There is no known variety of *Papaver Somniferum* in which morphine is absent. Chemical tests may be made readily from the fresh latex of the fresh plant by the use of Iodine Reagent M-2 which gives unmistakable morphine-iodine crystals, and by using Froehde's, Marquis' and Mecke's reagents which yield characteristic color reactions. Dried parts of the plant, such as capsules, leaves or petals, must have the morphine content extracted prior to the use of the above reagents for morphine determination.

## SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 18 July)

1945	31,534
1946	1,085

### Scrub Typhus

Two cases of scrub typhus have been reported from Niigata prefecture. Neither case occurred in the group vaccinated with "Type A" scrub typhus vaccine. One case occurred in the group vaccinated with "Type B" vaccine and one case in a non-vaccinated individual.

### Typhus Control

Sporadic typhus cases continue to occur in many sections of Japan, particularly in Aichi prefecture (192). Increased emphasis should be planed on the control of fleas, as at this time, fleas are nearing the peak in population density. Species of fleas involved include: all species found on rats; the human flea, and fleas found on cats and dogs. All of these species will bite humans and are capable of transmitting the rickettsiae of typhus fever, through their fecal droppings.

In treating for fleas it is best to begin at the source -- breeding places. Household pets should be dusted with pyrethrum dust or DDT dust. Sleeping quarters of pots cleaned and dusted or sprayed with DDT. Mats in houses and floors under mats should be thoroughly sprayed with residual DDT effect spray or dusted with 10% DDT dust. Bedding should be dusted. One thorough treatment of either spray or dust should be sufficient to kill fleas and flea larvae for at least 3 months. Rat burrows, runways, harborages should also be treated, particularly before an anti-rat



campaign. Publicity concerning fleas should be made among the civilian population. Such material is being prepared by the Ministry of Welfare for reference use in the prefectures.

### Hokkaido Typhus Vaccination Program

Results of vaccination against typhus fever in Hokkaido as of 10 July 1947.

Total vaccinated	763,053 (First dose)
"    "	580,193 (Second dose)

### Sanitation

#### Insect and Rodent Control

The sanitary associations can be used to carry on field control work -- larvaecidal and adult. It must be remembered, however, that they are no longer operating as a section of the Tonari Gumi but under the supervision and direction of the Prefectural Health Officials. Volunteer labor can be used in lieu of prefecture funds to hire labor of equal value. However, the labor should be scheduled so that personnel is available to carry on a continuous program.

#### Water Supplies

Close attention to keeping filter cleaned should be made during the hot months as algae and other aquatic plants grow rapidly -- causing bad taste and odor, and worms and certain larvae that live in the slim coating on the filter cause serious trouble by boring down through the sand thereby causing short circuits.

The supply of chorine and necessary chemicals for treatment and sterilization should be checked as this operation is probably the most important in dysentery and typhoid control.

### Venereal Disease Control

The following statistics are taken from the Japanese Government Venereal Disease Control Report for May 1947, and includes only the work done by public clinics.

Gonorrhea		
Acute	6,594	
Chronic	3,648	
Ophthalmia	<u>45</u>	
	10,287	
Syphilis		
Primary		1,419
Secondary		1,793
Early Latent		1,582
Late Latent		422
Late	188	
Congenital		<u>257</u>
	5,661	
Chancroid	1,383	
Lymphogramuloma venereum		16
Granuloma Inguinale		9
Classification by sex		
Males	7,322	
Females	10,034	

Occupation of Patients		
Farmer		1,772
Fishing		306
Merchant	894	
Factory Worker	869	
Construction Worker		226
Miner		100
Casual laborer	238	
Officel Worker	1,570	
Food Handlers	519	
Taxi dancers	344	
Prostitutes	5,417	
Sailor		343
Unemployed	2,924	
Miscellaneous	1,673	

Sources of Infection		
Commercial prostitute		5,620
Clandestine prostitute		776
Friend		1,523
Husband	1,660	
Wife		155
Unknown	1,543	

#### Port Quarantine

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable and communicable diseases.

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Depart	Date of Depart	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Death
Hakodate	Hankuryu Maru	Maoka	Jul 9	Jul 11	Meningitis	Jul 12	1	0
Maizuru	Enshu Maru	Nakhodka	Jun 15	Jun 18	Bacillary Dysentery	Jul 12	1	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	Jul 3	Jul 6	Bacillary Dysentery	Jul 12	1	0
Sasebo	Kisan Maru	Singapore	Jun 28	Jul 11	Malaria	Jul 11	1	0

Weekly summary. Week ending 5 July

Port	Pratiques		Passengers Detained	Rat Autopsies		Fumigations	Immunizations						
	Free	Prov.		Tot.	Pos		S	T	T-P	P	C		
Otaru													
Hakodate													
Yokohama	15	4	5	39	0	4	230	256	213	0	239		
Nagoya													
Kobe (Ujina)	11	1	0	83	0	4	216	232	236	0	240		
Kure													
Nagasaki	6	0	0	0	0	0	1244	1244	0	0	1244		
Moji	2	11	0	0	0	0	337	384	0	0	337		
Haneda (planes)	0	13	495	33	0	2	0	174	148	310	117		
Iwakuni	22	0	0	0	0	0	119	61	0	53	20		

## SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### General

In the formation of the new Ministry of Labor, the Cabinet has decided that the administration of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law, to become effective in the near future, and the unemployment compensation Law, new legislation now being prepared, will be the responsibility of this Ministry, also that the administrative responsibilities of the Seamen's Insurance be transferred from the Ministry of Welfare to the

Ministry of Transportation. The above decisions relieve the Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, of the administrative responsibilities for these three types of social insurance.

#### Seamen's Insurance

The Ministry of Transportation has decided to comply with the requirements of the 1924 Brussels Convention of the Maritime Commission of the International Labor Conference in that all nations will give free medical care to foreign seamen affected with or exposed to venereal disease. This is the first time in the history of Japan that it has complied with this reciprocal agreement among nations.

A program for providing additional facilities to render adequate medical care to foreign seamen is being developed by the Ministry in coordination with the present facilities of the Seamen's Insurance. The above mentioned programs are in preparation for the resumption of foreign trade by Japan.

#### National Health Insurance

The Minister of Finance and the Cabinet have indicated they were unable to meet the requests for additional appropriations of 1,400,000,000 yen in the interest of the National Health Insurance program for the remainder of the 1947 fiscal year. It was reported by the Insurance Bureau, however, that an additional appropriation of 177,000,000 yen was made which will provide for only a small part of the planned program for rehabilitating and reorganizing the National Health Insurance Associations.

The Diet has created a Welfare Committee which has taken up the problems of the National Health Insurance program as one of its most important subjects. Already representatives from various prefectures of these Associations have visited the Committee to inform them as to the difficulties and problems facing this program.

### SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

During July and August, Dr. Selwyn D. Collins, Head Statistician, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland, will serve as special advisor to SCAP on public health statistics. It is expected that he will visit a limited number of units during his stay in Japan.

Beginning in July, three important procedures will be instituted. First, a post-card report system, using a "free-postage" form of government report card will be used by attendants of berths, deaths and stillbirths to report such occurrences to the local Koseki offices. They will be checked against the declarations of the parents to determine the completeness of registration and in this way will serve as a cross check on the registration system.

Second, a new "free-postage" government post card report form will be used for the first time to report cases of morbidity. A supply of both the above forms has been distributed to all physicians and also to midwives, in the former case.

Third, the morbidity report forms for submitting reports between the local Health Offices, local Health Centers, prefectural Health Offices and the Ministry of Welfare have all been revised.

The most outstanding announcement to be made at this time is the transferal of the vital statistics responsibility, formerly carried by the Bureau of Census, to the Ministry of Welfare, to be made on 1 September 1947. This step is a great advancement in public health statistics in Japan and will unite morbidity and the statistics sometimes referred to as vital statistics, which include births, deaths and stillbirths. There will be much more attention given to public health statistics in the future and the administration of the public health services of the national, prefectural and local levels will be based on public health statistics. This will make possible dependable public health administration.

The following table presents revised vital statistics series for all Japan by months from July 1946 to April 1947. In previous bulletins this Section has released the monthly numeric reports of vital events for the period July 1946 to February 1947. "Numeric reports" are based upon monthly statements from approximately 11,000 local offices as to the number of events for which declarations have been made in each local area.

In October 1946 there was instituted a system whereby local offices each month sent to the national government, through prefectural officers, schedules (or transcripts) of all declarations filed with the local office.

These schedules have been coded and tabulated in the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics. The data thus obtained are more complete than the preliminary numeric reports and are tabulated to refer more closely to the month of occurrence than to the month of filing.

The present revised series for July 1946 to September 1946 are from the monthly numeric reports but the counts of births, deaths and infant deaths have been corrected for a small percentage of out-of-Japan events erroneously included in the previously published series. The figures for October 1946 to April 1947 are from the monthly schedule reports not previously published.

The rates shown are based upon the revised vital statistics series and the estimated population as of 1 July 1946 (for 1946) and 1 July 1947 (for 1947). The population estimates were prepared by the Research and Statistics Division, Economic and Scientific Sections.

### Births

The birth rate has exhibited a general upward trend. Such an increase could be expected following demobilization of military personnel and the return of a large number of repatriates. The seasonal fluctuations have followed the pattern of previous years. Normally births reach a peak in January, decline to a low in June and then steadily increase throughout the succeeding months.

It should be noted that the January peak is always higher than the true facts and the December and February figures correspondingly lower than they should be due to the Japanese custom of reporting some December and February births as if they occurred in January. This custom derives in part from a desire to keep babies born in December from automatically being considered two years of age in January and in part from the fact that January is generally considered a lucky month. In January 1947 there were reported 294,363 births, representing a rate of 44.4 per 1,000 populations per annum. In April there were 211,188 births with a rate of 32.9.

### Deaths

The 1946 death rate declined to the level of the middle 1930's. During the past 11 month deaths have shown approximately the same seasonal fluctuations as in previous years. The monthly median number of death from 1935 to 1941 showed a peak in January, declined fairly steadily to a low in June, rose again to second high point in August, and then declined to the low point of the year in November. During the latter half of 1946 deaths steadily declined to the usual low in November, increased during the subsequent winter months and declined sharply in April, 1947. It may be noted that the decrease from July to November 1946 was somewhat greater than the normal seasonal drop. On the other hand deaths in February and March of 1947 were somewhat higher than in January where as they are usually lower. In April 1947 there were reported 100,308 deaths representing a rate of 15.6 per 1,000 persons per annum.

### Infant Deaths

In all but 2 of the 10 months (July 1946 to April 1947) the infant death rate per 1,000 live births was lower than the rate of the corresponding month of any previous year for which monthly data are available (1937-1942). Infant deaths have followed the normal seasonal pattern except in February and March when the number was higher than in January whereas it has usually been lower. Normally infant deaths reach a peak in January, decline steadily, except July, to reach a low in September and then increase steadily to the next January high point. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births during 1946 and 1947 exhibited essentially the same pattern except for slumps in December and February despite increasing numbers. This is because the increase in births was greater than the increase in infant deaths in these months.

It should be noted that the infant death rate per 1,000 live births may be somewhat artificially low in a period of increasing numbers of births and than artificially high when births decline because infant deaths include infants born throughout the previous year. In April 1947 there were 18,067 infant deaths with a rate of 85.5 per 1,000 live births.

### Stillbirths

The stillbirth rate has been lower than in any year prior to 1940. During the war years the recorded stillbirth rate was lower than currently but this may have been due to incomplete reporting. The apparent general upward trend in the number of stillbirths from June 1946 to the first part of 1947 was the normal seasonal pattern. Stillbirths

fluctuate, of course, with births. Normally the peak number occurs in January and the low point for the year occurs in June. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births during the past 10 months has fluctuated from a high of 50.9 in December, 1946 to a low of 34.0 in January, 1947. In April 1947, there were 9,474 stillbirths with a rate of 44.9 per 1,000 live births.

### Marriages

The marriage rate has shown a general upward trend since July, 1946. Normally marriages increase, with some fluctuation, from a low in June to a high in the following March. During the past 10 months the increase, therefore, has been a normal seasonal one but has also reflected a real increase over previous years. This was to be expected following demobilization and the return of repatriates. The sharp increase in September and subsequent drop in October was due to an announced change in declaration forms in October which caused people to declare many marriages in September which otherwise would have been declared in October. The peak in marriages (85,111) was, as usual, reached in March this year. In April there were 76,599 marriages and a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population.

### Divorces

As in the case of marriages, there was a significant increase in divorces following the war. The extremely high peak in September, however, was at least in part due to the change in declaration procedures in October, causing people to file divorces somewhat sooner than they might have. Although divorces in the first part of 1947 have remained at a fairly high level compared with pre-war years there has nevertheless been a significant decrease compared with 1946. In April there were 6,623 divorces representing a rate of 1.0 per 1,000 population per annum.

#### NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DIVORCS FOR JAPAN JULY 1946 – APRIL 1947

Year and Month	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Still Births	Marriages	Divorces
1946:						
Jul	160,738	127,632	11,725	7,245	43,866	8,067
Aug	175,423	121,264	10,601	7,532	43,426	8,960
Sep	192,171	112,342	9,336	7,379	61,102	11,639
Oct	188,738	87,742	10,279	8,188	37,216	5,098
Nov	194,891	84,028	11,576	8,609	52,038	6,188
Dec	183,029	99,882	17,168	9,310	64,295	6,585
1947:						
Jan	294,363	111,362	21,229	9,994	72,427	6,524
Feb	227,260	116,610	24,277	9,856	73,663	6,075
Mar	238,616	119,145	24,280	10,280	85,111	7,184
Apr	211,188	100,308	18,067	9,474	76,599	6,623

#### RATES FOR BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS MARRYIAGES AND DIVORCES FOR JAPAN JULY 1946 – APRIL 1947

Year and Month	Birth* Rate	Death* Rate	Infant** Death Rate	Still-*** Birth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
1946:						
Jul	25.1	20.0	72.9	45.1	6.9	1.3
Aug	27.4	19.0	60.4	42.9	6.8	1.4
Sep	31.1	18.2	48.6	38.4	9.9	1.9
Oct	29.5	13.7	54.5	43.4	5.8	0.8
Nov	31.5	13.6	59.4	44.2	8.4	1.0
Dec	28.6	15.6	93.8	50.9	10.1	1.0
1947:						
Jan	44.4	16.8	72.1	34.0	10.9	1.0
Feb	38.0	19.5	106.8	43.4	12.3	1.0
Mar	36.8	18.0	101.8	43.1	12.8	1.1
Apr	32.9	15.6	85.5	44.9	11.9	1.0

\* Per annum rates per 1,000 population

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

Source: Numbers of vital events are based upon monthly numeric reports, July to September 1946 and monthly schedule reports, October 1946 to April 1947, from the Bureau of the Census. Rates are based upon estimated population July 1, 1946 and 1947, from ESS, GHQ, SCAP.

## SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The civilian hospital strength report for period ending 30 May 1947 shows 3,224 hospitals with a bed capacity of 223,810 of which 114,997 are occupied.

## SECTION X CONSULTANTS

### NUTRITION

The data on food consumption obtained in May nutrition surveys in four coal mines, a copper mine and railway workers in Tokyo are contained in the accompanying table.

The best use of imported foods by the Japanese is a matter of concern. The Ministry of Welfare through its Nutrition Section in the Bureau of Public Health has recommended to prefectural officers the need for practical demonstrations on the use of the imported foods – especially in areas where such foods are likely to be distributed. The demonstrations would be conducted by nutritionists on duty in the welfare offices or by competent home economists attached to schools or universities. Some literature on the preparation of the imported foods has been sent out to prefectures by the Ministry of welfare. Subsequent material is being assembled and will be available soon. Definite educational programs have been set up in some prefectures.

A conference of nutritionists will be held in Tokyo the 23rd and 24th of July on the preparation of imported foods. This means that there should be available in the prefectures, for education of the population, individuals who have some experience in the use of imported foods.

### RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS – JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day  
May 1947

Special Workers  
(Four Coal Mines, Copper Mine, Railway Workers)  
Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	<u>Coal Mines</u>	<u>Copper Mine</u>	<u>Railway Worker</u>
<u>Number</u>	3016	1210	646
<u>Pop. Ratio Adult Unit</u> No. persons	0.887	0.854	0.824
<u>Protein</u>			
Animal	21.1	22.2	12.6
Vegetable	43.4	37.5	58.0
Total	64.5	59.8	70.6
<u>Fat</u>	10.7	15.6	12.2
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	389.6	342.1	369.9
<u>Calories</u>			
Ration	1588	1498	987
Free Market	278	186	822
Home production	56	20	13
Gift	31	-	98
Total	1953	1704	1920

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

	<u>Coal Mines</u>	<u>Copper Mine</u>	<u>Railway Worker</u>
<u>Grains</u>			
Rice	375.8	392.0	177.6
Wheat	12.0	0.9	111.8
Barley	37.2	-	36.3
Others	7.6	1.2	20.9
Total	432.6	394.1	346.6
Nuts, Etc.	0.1	-	0.2
<u>Potatoes</u>			
Sweet	62.5	-	139.7
White	112.0	90.4	56.6
Others	8.5	41.8	16.1
Total	183.0	132.2	212.4
<u>Sugars</u>	2.8	-	1.7
<u>Oils</u>	1.0	0.2	1.2
<u>Legumes</u>			
Soya	0.9	-	0.6
Soya products	14.1	13.8	20.0
Other beans	0.6	1.1	78.1
Total	15.6	14.9	98.7
<u>Animal Foods</u>			
Fish	102.9	115.9	60.6
Meat Poultry	1.1	0.3	1.9
Eggs	2.5	0.2	1.0
Milk	1.3	-	0.4
Total	107.8	116.4	63.9
<u>Leafy, Green &amp; Vegetable</u>			
Citrus, Tomatoes	3.7	-	4.1
Other Fruits	1.1	-	1.8
Other Vegetab.	77.1	120.7	55.6
Total	89.1	120.7	61.5
<u>Seaweeds</u>	7.6	0.8	3.7
<u>Processed Veg.</u>			
Dried	2.5	-	1.1
Picked	83.8	39.1	30.4
Total	86.3	39.1	31.5
<u>Flavours</u>	30.1	8.0	22.4

SECTION XI  
TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Section technical bulletins were mailed with the weekly bulletin number 29 on 25 July 1947.

1. Title: The Principles of Venereal Disease Control  
Short title: TB-PH-Prev. Med.4

2. Title: Rabies  
Short title: TB-PH-Vet 5.

SECTION XII  
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

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

- Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 12 July 1947 w/digest.



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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**20 July – 26 July**

**1947**

**Number 30**

SECTION I - Welfare Division  
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs Division  
SECTION III - Dental Affairs Division  
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs Division  
SECTION V - Supply Division  
SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine Division  
SECTION VII - Social Security Division  
SECTION VIII - Medical Service Division  
SECTION IX - Vital Statistics Division  
SECTION X - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I  
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The 15th overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama on 21 July aboard the SS Flying Enterprise. The relief supplies in this shipment were as follows:

Whole Milk (powdered)	9,900 tons
Bedding (blankets, etc.)	3,184 tons
Clothing, including shoes	15,000 tons
Medicinals (vitamins)	<u>150 tons</u>
Total (net) weight	28,279 tons

Monthly Military Government Activity Reports

Review of Annex B-2 of subject reports indicates increased activity on the part of MG Teams in checking the efficacy of the public assistance program. Several teams report inefficiency or lack of knowledge of the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law on the part of Minsei-iin and local welfare officers.

In an effort to determine the causes of inefficiency and lack of knowledge, the Kyoto team studied the age grouping and occupations of the 1,918 minsei-iin in Kyoto-shi. The facts were illuminating, and as a result local welfare officials will attempt a training program.

Several teams report, that as a result of Father Flanagan's visit, interest in the children's institutions increased to the point where local officials and/or private entrepreneurs hope to set up Boys Towns. Some teams report that existing institutions are sufficient and that funds and energies might more profitably be expended on rehabilitation of such institutions. Teams report lack of recreational area and equipment; lack of vocational programs, equipment and teaching personnel; lack of medical supplies and equipment, as well as lack of general institutional equipment.

Other pertinent comments: Akita suggests day nurseries should be an adjunct to mother and child homes if the training program is to be effective. Fukuoka points out that "there exists among vagrants a tendency to become restless and leave institutions provided for them, at the first opportunity. Cause is lack of close surveillance and inadequate planning for each day. The children are left too much on their own".

Nagano team inspected 20 village public assistance programs. "An outstanding example of the deficiencies in the village public assistance program is the Mura of Mamejima.

1. No case record of reliefee
2. No record of amount of food issued
3. Four months behind in payments of yen in kind

The corrective action taken by this office was to have the local welfare officials accompany our representative during the inspection. We were thus able to show and explain each deficiency that was noted. Also in several flagrant cases a re-inspection was made with the Prefectural Welfare Officials."

Other teams have noted that local welfare officials are inclined to exaggerate the type of records kept, the number of visits made to families by minsei-iin, and their knowledge of the program. Best results seem to follow when team representatives actually check on families involved. The importance of the monthly activity reports in the formulation of national programs and policies cannot be too highly emphasized. Reflections from these reports will be found in the Child Welfare Law, which is expected to be enacted at an early date, and in other laws, ordinances and action taken in the field of welfare.

SECTION II  
VETERINATY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 20-26 July 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tottori	Blackleg	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	3

### SECTION III DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The value of dental instruments manufactured during June totaled 9,012,848.10 yen, while that for dental materials 2,987,715.02 yen.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### National Public Health Nursing Program

The first, four-month refresher course class of Public Health Nurses will have their graduation exercises 28 July. The next class is due to open 2 August 1947.

#### Education

The Red Cross nurses of Japan held a three day meeting, 22-24 July, at Central Red cross Headquarters, Tokyo. Nursing Affairs Division assisted in lectures on Nursing Education. The purpose of the meeting was to assist the Red Cross Nurses in understanding the new legislation which establishes nursing education standards.

### SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Distribution

Since the Ministry of Welfare assumed responsibility for DDT distribution on 1 March 47, sizable quantities of DDT dust have been distributed to all prefectures throughout Japan. It was expected that once prefectures had received stocks, that demands might decrease to some extent but the amounts being distributed still average over 100,000 lbs. per week.

Supplies of DDT are adequate for use in health control programs and there is no intention of restricting distribution for that purpose. However, every effort must be extended to insure that DDT is not reaching the black market or being disposed of for other than disease control purposes. It is not intended that DDT be placed on sale in the open market. Distribution is to be strictly controlled by prefectural health officers in order to secure maximum utilization of available stocks. The majority of DDT concentrate being used in Japan is imported, together with all petroleum products used preparation of spray. Under these conditions DDT products must be handled as controlled items with supervision over control being exercised directly by Japanese Government officials. The delegation of authority for distribution control to private agencies is not authorized.

Shipments of pyrethrum emulsion to the prefectures under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare have totaled 13,129 drums of 50 gallons each, or a total of 656,450 gallons. This almost completes the distribution as planned, of a total of 13,690 fifty-gallon drums. All prefectures except five have received their allotted supply. These exceptions are Hokkaido, Aichi, Mie, Shiga and Wakayama. On 23 July the completed shipments were as follows (unit is 50-gallon drum).

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Allotted</u>	<u>Quantity Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	605	180
Aomori	127	127
Iwate	87	87
Miyagi	222	222
Akita	51	51
Yamagata	185	125
Fukushima	163	163
Ibaraki	77	77
Tochigi	125	125
Gunma	163	163
Saitama	211	211
Chiba	238	238
Tokyo	2,499	2,499
Kanagawa	868	868
Niigata	207	207
Toyama	127	127
Ishikawa	163	163
Fukui	40	40
Yamanashi	106	106
Nagano	183	183
Gifu	173	173
Shizuoka	295	295
Aichi	751	725
Mie	211	186
Shiga	86	68
Kyoto	714	714
Osaka	1,268	1,268
Hyogo	655	655
Nara	15	15
Wakayama	134	67
Tottori	55	55
Shimane	73	73
Okayama	146	146
Hiroshima	298	298
Yamaguchi	368	368
Tokushima	61	61
Kagawa	80	80
Ehime	182	182
Kochi	67	67
Fukuoka	702	702
Saga	96	96
Nagasaki	292	292
Kumamoto	178	178
Oita	152	152
Miyazaki	111	111
Kagoshima	140	140
Total	13,690	13,129

Equipment for use in insect and rodent control activities was distributed under Ministry of Welfare If Welfare supervision to the prefectures listed below, in the period since publication of Weekly Bulletin 28. A total of 9,898 pieces were shipped in this period ending 24 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>
Iwate	12	12	24	
Miyagi	6	6	12	
Fukushima	6	6	12	
Tochigi			180	
Gunma	540		108	288
Chiba	12	12	460	
Tokyo	450	120	1,488	400
Niigata	322	60	326	529
Toyama		243		
Ishikawa	6	6	12	
Fukui	6	6	12	
Yamanashi		200		
Nagano		6		
Aichi	6	12	12	
Nara	440	300	480	
Shimane				984
Okayama				984
Yamaguchi			12	
Saga	100	100	580	
Totals	1,906	1,089	3,718	3,185

### Production

Releases of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine for Period 20-26 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Dept. of Trans	8,800 lbs.	25,000 gallons	
Iwate	10,000 lbs.		
Miyagi	30,000 lbs.		
Tokushima	15,000 lbs.		
Hiroshima	50,000 lbs.		
Yokohama Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Nagoya Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gallons	
Kobe Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Moji Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Nagasaki Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gallons	
Hakodate Quar. Station	3,000 lbs.	500 gallons	3,100 vials
Ujina Quar. Station	1,000 lbs.	200 gallons	1,440 vials
Maizuru Quar. Station	13,308 lbs.	1,000 gallons	1,800 vials
Sasebo Quar. Station	5,400 lbs.	1,150 gallons	
Yokosuka Quar. Station		250 gallons	
Ibaraki			600 vials
Kagawa		3,060 gallons	
Yamagata		2,100 gallons	
Aomori		2,330 gallons	
Total	138,158 lbs.	36,240 gallons	6,940 vials

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,909,076 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 278,410 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 19 July.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to plan.

	<u>Production</u> <u>13 – 19 July</u>	<u>Total 1947</u> <u>Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,500	21,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	1,800	26,013
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type		19,720
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>2,500</u>	<u>17,000</u>
Total	5,800	84,479

Production of supplies required for the anti-tuberculosis campaign continues according to plan. Production program of 100 new photoroentographic machines has been completed. Production of 35 mm film is gradually increasing and a total 37,000 rolls was produced in June. Approximately 20,000 rolls was produced during period 1 - 10 July.

The production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during June was excellent. A total of over 4,000,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and a sizable reserve stock of 5% DDT residual effect spray is now stored in Japanese wholesalers warehouses strategically located throughout Japan. Pyrethrum emulsion production program for 1947 utilizing 1946 pyrethrum crops was completed on 15 June.

Production Insect & Rodent Control Supplies – June 1947

Antu (rat poison)	7,602 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,805 kgs.
Rat traps (spring type)	2,000 each
Pyrethrum Emulsion (X-30)	197,000 gallons
DDT Dusters	9,300 each
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	12,050 each
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	10,090 each
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	6,000 each
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	826,460 each
5% DDT residual effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	68,858 gallons
10% DDT dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	336,336 lbs.

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biological, dental materials, dental instruments, medical instruments and surgical dressings) during 1947 has increased from 123,227,198 yen for January to 337,827,742 yen for June 1947. The largest increases have been effected in non-controlled and patent medicines. During the past three months the amount of coal and electricity furnished the pharmaceutical industry has been increased and is considered the principal contributing factor to the overall increase in production.

The production of biological during June was highly satisfactory with the exception of triple typhoid vaccine. Delay in establishment of a new price and the setting up of rigid assay procedures has delayed production to some extent. A satisfactory price structure was finally established during June.

QUANTITATIVE PRODUCTION OF VACCINES DURING JUNE 47

Vaccine	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand – 30 June</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	720,500 cc	6,000 cc	2,031,000 cc	261,900 cc
Typhus	309,078 cc	-	-	7,029,723 cc
Triple Typhoid	65,112,255 cc	1,848,780 cc	81,428,940 cc	2,998,720 cc
Smallpox	2,333,845 doses	1,473,520 doses	18,258,000 doses	1,512,795 doses
Diphtheria Toxoid	315,000 cc	-	-	846,105 cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	76,400 cc	-	534,553 cc

Production of laboratory animals continues to show steady progress. The retarding factor in animal production of inadequate supplies of animal foodstuffs is being reduced progressively. Increased allocations and deliveries have been made of the necessary raw materials to build additional new animal cages. Sizable increases in quantities supplied laboratories has been made since February 1947.

## No. ANIMAL SUPPLIED LABORATORIES

	<u>Feb. 47</u>	<u>March 47</u>	<u>April 47</u>	<u>May 47</u>	<u>June 47</u>
Guinea pigs	947	1,670	2,783	3,980	5,311
Rats	995	1,158	943	1,418	1,616
Rabbits	475	1,294	1,446	1,070	1,371
White Mice	17,442	23,102	27,763	30,007	36,310

Production of x-ray film during June showed some increase in total output. Concerted action has been taken to increase this production to meet occupation forces requirements and Korean civilian requirements.

### PRODUCTION X-RAY FILM JUNE 47

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
4-3/4 x 6-1/2	443 dozen
6-1/2 x 8-1/2	278 dozen
8 x 10	401 dozen
10 x 12	8,165 dozen
14 x 17	5,002 dozen
Dental	50 dozen
35 mm.film	39,276 rolls

### Narcotics

The Legal Section of GHQ, FEC, has supplied the following information relative the apprehension of Chinese Nationals for violations of Japanese Laws.

1. If the Chinese person is registered with the Chinese Consul General and has a pass-book bearing his photograph, signature and registration number as a Chinese National, he may be arrested only by a member of the occupation forces with power of arrest, and must be tried in Provost Court.

2. If the Chinese person is not registered with the Chinese Consul General, he may be treated as a Japanese National, arrested by Japanese police and tried in Japanese Court.

## SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (include figures of 24 July)

1946 - 31,602

1947 - 1,106

### Murine Typhus Control

The remaining summer and fall months are still important ones, in combating murine typhus, in which to effect control of fleas and mites infesting homes and other buildings. With the exception of the prefectures of Hokkaido, Yamagata and Miyagi in particular, the great majority of typhus cases occurring at the present time are of marine origin. In these three prefectures and in most of the other prefectures north of Tokyo, epidemic (louse-borne) typhus is the predominant form. Control measures, therefore must be applied to effect the control of fleas (rat and human, etc.) and mites in homes. The seasonal peak in the flea population density is at hand and flea control is important.

Homes and other buildings infested with fleas thoroughly treated now with 5% DDT residual effect spray will be protected against these insects for a period of at least three months. The "rickettsicidal spray" containing 2% cresolis is also effective in controlling mites as well as fleas and bedbugs. If fire is a hazard, 10% DDT dust may be used in place of spray for fleas.

The Ministry of Welfare has issued information and instruction to all prefectural governments to institute publicity and educational campaigns concerning the prevention and control of murine typhus through the control of fleas and rat mites.

## Insect & Rodent Control

Field inspections of the insect and rodent control programs in many prefectures reveal the following facts:

1. There are on hand adequate supplies of pyrethrum emulsion 30x and 10% DDT dust. Reasonably liberal allotments of 5% DDT oil solution are being or have been delivered to the prefectures. There is adequate equipment, and enough trained personnel to carry on necessary programs.

2. Due to the low incidence of insect borne diseases, there is a feeling this work is not actually necessary, and the material should be held pending an actual outbreak of some such disease. When the insect population is low, the most important and inexpensive control can be effected. It is recommended that accumulation of DDT above the amounts necessary for actual disease control should be used for pest control, particularly against fleas, mites, bed bugs etc., which can and may be guilty of transmitting diseases and which present a high moral factor. In some cases where pulverized talc, road dust or other inert material is available the powder can be out to 5% and dusted on the floors, futon, tatami and even in attics for rat flea control. Dusters should be used that spread a fine dust uniformly over surfaces where infestations of vermin occurs.

The important buildings to be so treated are hotels, theaters, buses, bath houses and other places where large crowds of people gather.

The 5% DDT oil solution should be applied to walls, ceilings, light cords, the under side of furniture, particularly movie seats, etc. Due to the limited supply of this material it should be used indoors and priority should be given to hospitals, public baths, public latrines, street cars, buses, hotels, food handling establishments, slaughter houses, dairies and other places where flies and mosquitoes are attracted.

House where insect borne disease occur, particularly typhoid and dysentery, should have top priority.

In some of the rural villages DDT is distributed to the individual. This is not recommended, as it spreads the insecticides so thinly that it is ineffective and the important foci of insect borne diseases are left uncovered.

The pyrethrum 30x should be used for larva control -- fly and mosquito -- it must be used promptly as its insecticidal value decreases with time.

Local adjustments to any of these recommended practices should be made to fit quantity of the various insecticides on hand and local conditions.

## Tuberculosis Control

At Yamagata Station, it was noted that following the announcements of train arrivals and departures, there was a short announcement on public health. The control of tuberculosis was mentioned. This is considered an excellent method of bringing this subject to the attention of the public and is recommended for use in other prefectures.

## SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### General

As a result of extended research by the "Committee for the Investigation of the Social Insurances", the Ministry of Welfare has a proposed plan to submit to the present session of the Diet providing for a comprehensive and unified Social Security program. This plan would bring together, all of the various social insurance systems now existing in Japan.

### Unemployment Insurance

Discussions were held with officials of the Ministry of Finance reference coverage of government employees under an unemployment insurance plan, and it was concluded that such worker would be covered by the pending Unemployment Insurance Law, with a proviso that certain groups could be excluded by Cabinet order.

The Ministry of Transportation is drafting a proposed unemployment insurance bill for seamen.



## Welfare Pension Fund

Officials of the Ministry of Welfare have presented a plan for loans from the Welfare Pension Reserve fund, totaling 500,000,000 yen for the purpose of assisting National Health Insurance Associations.

## National Health Insurance

The request of the Ministry of Welfare for a supplemental appropriation of 1,400,000,000 yen for National Health Insurance was not granted by the ministry of Finance or the Cabinet. However, there has been 177,000,000 yen authorized, with the possibility that another 100,000,000 yen may be authorized following further reports on the condition of the program. The important points to be covered by the additional appropriation are: an increase in salary for visiting nurses; an increase in pay for doctors on full time bases in National Health Insurance clinics and hospitals; a subsidy for establishing more clinics, and an increase in salary for administrative personnel in National Health Insurance Associations.

### SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DEVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 6 June 1947 shows 3,289 hospitals with a capacity of 223,865 beds, of which 113, 151 were occupied. During this period 340,460 out patients were treated.

### SECTION IX VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

The attached tables summarize the vital statistics of Japan for the month of May, 1947. The numbers reported are from the monthly schedule report with rates being based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1947.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, births declined approximately 5% from 211,188 in April to 201,070 in my. The birth rate per 1,000 population in May 1947 was 30.4 compared with 19.3 in May 1946.

Deaths also showed the usual seasonal decline, having dropped 6% from 100,308 in April to 94,332 in May. The death rate in May was 14.2 compared with 17.6 in the same month last year.

The number of infant deaths in May (15,293) was 15% less than in April (18,067). The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 76.1. Comparable data are not available for same period last year.

Despite a decrease in the number of live births, stillbirths increased 5% from 9,474 in April to 9,971 in May. The rate per 1,000 live births was 49.6.

The number of marriages (112,978) was the highest number reported since July 1946 when the present reporting system went into effect and was nearly 50% higher than the April number (76,599). In previous years the number of marriages in May was about the same as in April. The marriage rate in May 1947 was 17.1. Data are not available for 1946.

Divorces increased 20% from 6,683 in April to 7,962 in May. April and my have not differed greatly in past years, for which data are available. The divorce rate per 1,000 population was 1.2.

### SECTION X MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

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

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 12 July 1947 w/digest.  
Vital Statistics Tables for Month of May 1947.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

27 July – 2 August  
1947  
Number 31

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

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Public Assistance

Further increases in public assistance grants were effective 1 August or retroactive to that date. (List increase dated 1 July). The Ministry of Welfare reports the following budget will meet increases in the prices of staple foods and green vegetables.

	Number of Persons in Family					Each Additional Person
	1	2	3	4	5	
Largest Cities	15.80* (17.85)	26.90 (30.35)	33.20 (37.50)	39.50 (44.65)	44.20 (50.00)	4.70 (5.35)
Intermediate Cities	14.15 (15.80)	24.10 (27.05)	29.75 (33.40)	35.40 (39.75)	39.65 (44.50)	4.25 (4.75)
Towns and Villages	12.50 (13.95)	21.30 (23.70)	26.30 (29.30)	31.30 (34.90)	35.10 (39.05)	3.80 (4.15)

\*These figures represent public assistance grant for one day.

Note:

- a. Amounts in ( ) indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Increases over these amounts ( ), must be approved by the Ministry of Welfare.
- b. Expenses for children under one year of age fed. Chiefly by artificial nutrition may be added.
- c. Expenses for school lunches for children may be added.
- d. Single persons in institutions may be paid for at the rate of payment allowed for single persons as noted above. Families in institutions will receive family allowances.

### Public Assistance Report for June

	June 1947	May 1947	June 1946
No. of persons (not in institutions)	2,615,884	2,637,281	
No. of Persons (in institutions) assisted	<u>131,628</u>	<u>126,052</u>	
Total No. Assisted	2,747,512	2,763,333	2,194,434
Cash Grants	Yen 213,863,215	Yen 208,811,628	
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>20,470,570</u>	<u>26,219,215</u>	
Total	Yen 234,333,785	Yen 235,030,843	Yen 41,143,743

### Disaster Relief Bill

The final draft of the National Disaster Law for Japan has been completed and will be submitted to the present session of the Diet.

The law is one of the most advanced pieces of disaster legislation in the world today. It departs from the theory of waiting until disaster strikes before adequate plans are formulated and it begins with the acceptance of the government's responsibility for the results of widespread disaster.

The plan sets up a National Disaster Board at cabinet level headed by the Prime Minister and with the Welfare Minister as Vice Chairmen. Other interested Ministries comprise the balance of the board, plus the President of the Japanese Red Cross Society and outstanding civilians picked by the Prime Minister for their knowledge of disaster planning.

This National Disaster Board will meet for the purpose of projecting plans for aid to the people in time of disaster. During the disaster period this board will, through the Ministers, expedite the flow of disaster supplies, medicines and service from national level.

Each prefecture will have a Prefectural Disaster Board which will prepare plans for the types of disaster peculiar to their prefectures and will function along the same lines as the National Board.

In addition the Prefectures will have a Disaster Operating Team composed of the following sections:

Police	Fire
Health	Welfare
Economics	Engineering

The plan provides for the recognition of the Japanese Red Cross Society as a quasi-governmental agency in time of disaster. The Japanese Red Cross Society will be the coordinator of all volunteer organizations.

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The 16th and 17th overseas shipments of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama 25 and 29 July 1947 respectively.

The 16th shipment consisted of 1252 cases of canned fruit and vegetables (gross weight 20.43 tons).

The 17th shipment contained:

Skimmed Milk (dried)	44.95 tons
Food (canned & staple)	32.87 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	<u>4.50 tons</u>
Total (net) weight	82.32 tons

## SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Field Survey

A survey of veterinary affairs in Shiga, Wakayama and Niigata prefectures was completed. The condition of domestic animals is much improved due to an abundance of summer forage. Animal disease control measures are effective. Ante and post mortem inspection of meat is being maintained in all slaughter houses. A demonstration of proper procedure was made in each prefecture visited. The "dairy score card" is being utilized for the inspection of dairy farms and milk plants. Sanitation of these establishments is generally below standard and equipment badly worn.

#### Seafood Inspection

Field surveys disclose the absence of seafood inspection in some prefectures and the Ministry of welfare is taking action to correct this situation.

#### Sausage Inspection

In the past Japanese establishments engaged in the manufacture of sausage, hams, bacon, head cheese and other meat and meat food products have functioned without the presence of an inspector. The Ministry of Welfare is taking corrective action.

#### Monthly Meat Inspection Report for May 1947

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

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,070	663	389	8,805	3,468
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	0	1
Condemned post mortem					
Total	15	0	0	2	6
Partial	255	9	0	45	222
Viscera	2,542	45	0	4,835	754

## Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for May 1947

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

### Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Sample examined	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	4
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

### Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5946
Sample examined	8283
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	411
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1047
Plant inspections	3635
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	166
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	789

### Goat Milk

Farm inspections	32
Sample examined	56
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	4

### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following outbreaks of animal disease during the period 27 July - 2 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	9
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

## SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

### National Public Health Course

The first four-month course in Public Health Nursing was completed and graduation exercises held 28 July at which 49 nurses received certificates. The second course will open 4 August. A representative is expected from each prefecture.

## SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

### Distribution

In order to conserve limited stocks of penicillin, one Military Government Team has recommended that penicillin stocks be held at key points within prefectures and released only in those cases in which penicillin is

particularly indicated. This is considered to be an excellent recommendation and follows the pattern of penicillin distribution at the national level. The Ministry of Welfare has appointed a penicillin distribution committee which recommends quantities of penicillin to be allocated to the various areas and hospitals throughout Japan.

During the period ending 30 July, a total of 7,254 pieces of equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program were distributed to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare. Shipments were made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Gifu	984		400	
Tochigi	984			
Niigata	504		400	
Fukuoka				2,365
Yamagata	692	125		360
<u>Yamanashi</u>		440		
Totals	3,164	565	800	2,725

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared allocation of the following U.S. produced medicaments to all prefectures for distribution to hospitals, doctors, dentists and veterinarians:

Petrolatum Liquid Heavy: Unit 1 pt. btl.	2,412
Plaster of Paris, orthopedic: Unit 4 lb.can	18,000
Dextrose, 1000 cc: Unit btl.	7,900
Soft Soap: 1 lb. jar	10,883

The above supplies will be shipped in the near future. The actual allotment to each prefecture should be of record in the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Prefectural Health office. Local officials should immediately develop a prefectural distribution plan and be prepared to make distribution to using agencies upon receipt of the items.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported that the Konishiroku Photo Film Industry Co. had shipped the following amount of x-ray films to their Kyusyu Branch for sale to all using agencies on Kyusyu Island.

16 July 1947	100 doz.	10 x 12
25 July 1947	<u>1,000 doz.</u>	10 x 12
Total	1,100 doz.	

The above does not include other sizes of films sent to the above mentioned agency during July for which figures are not yet available.

### Production

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,909,938 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 309,756 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 26 July.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to plan.

	<u>Production 20-26 July</u>	<u>Total 1947 Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,000	22,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	1,800	27,813
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	-	19,720
Sprayers, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>2,400</u>	<u>19,400</u>
Total	5,200	89,679

Production of triple typhoid vaccine has been accelerated during the past two weeks and it is expected that supplies will be adequate to carry out immunization programs throughout Japan in the near future.

It has been decided that barring unforeseen circumstances, further importations of typhus vaccine will not be necessary during the fiscal year 1948. Japanese production together with present stocks on hand is estimated to sufficient to meet all requirements.

### Narcotics

In June 1947 all of the remaining Japanese military stocks of narcotics, excepting morphine, opium, cocaine and narcopon, were transferred into civilian socks. A large quantity of codeine was thus transferred, repackaged and made into tablet form, and is now in the hands of the central wholesalers in Tokyo and Osaka, ready for distribution through other central wholesalers and local wholesalers to practitioners, pharmacists, hospitals, etc.

The monthly report from the Japanese Government for June 1947 records the following facts:

- a. 84,078 narcotic registrants in Japan.
- b. Apprehension of 100 registrants and 46 non-registrants for Narcotic Law violations.
- c. Fifteen (15) registered and twenty-two (22) non-registered persons were convicted or are being prosecuted for violations of the Narcotic Laws.
- d. Forty-one (41) thefts of narcotic stocks.
- e. Fifteen (15) fires resulting in the loss of narcotic stocks.

## SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Typhoid Fever Control

Typhoid fever control programs have produced good results, the incidence having been reduced approximately 50% since the beginning of the occupation. Rates will be further reduced by extension of the immunization program. Plans for a nationwide immunization program for this season were made and publicized in Weekly Bulletin #20. The necessary vaccine has been produced and is now being packaged and tested for sterility, safety and potency. Military Government Health Officers are urged to consult with prefectural and city health officers in order to ascertain that necessary arrangements have been made to carry out this program. Distribution has already begun. Sufficient vaccine for the first dose and in some instances for the complete course, has been delivered to many cities. Because of considerable flooding in certain areas of Aomori, Akita, Iwate, Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures special consideration has been given to supplying vaccine for immediate immunization in these prefectures.

Since the success of this program will depend upon the completeness of the immunization program; and since immunizations are not compulsory, it will be necessary to make special efforts to insure that all persons are immunized with three doses of vaccine. It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers, through the prefectural health organizations, initiate a publicity campaign through the newspapers, theatres, posters, bulletin boards and other media, emphasizing the importance of the program and the necessity for all persons to report at the appointed time. This type of publicity has produced good results in the past.

### Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 1 August)

1946	31,665
1947	1,117

### Murine Typhus

Reference is made to public Health Reports Vol. 62 No. 3, January 17, 1947, Control of Rat Ectoparasites with DDT. By the use 10% DDT dust the control of fleas infesting rats was accomplished in a series of tests performed in grocery stores, warehouses, feed stores, etc. The powder continued to be effective for a period of at least 4 months.

In treating any premise with DDT, it is desirable to apply the dust in such a manner as to insure its contact with the rat ectoparasites. The DDT dust should be applied directly to the ectoparasite breeding places. Dust applied along active rat runways will be picked up on the feet and tails of the rats as they move along the runways, and thereby will be carried back to the nest and harborage areas. Rats also will pick up dust over their entire bodies

when passing through dusted holes and burrows. In addition rats habitually preen themselves, and dust accumulated on their feet will be transferred to the fur in this manner. Fleas on the rats then will contact the DDT dust while moving through the fur. The quantity of dust necessary will vary due to variation in size and character of the places to be treated. A dust composed of 10% DDT in pyrophyllite was applied to rat runways, rat burrows, and rat harborage areas at the average rate of 8 pounds per premise (stores, warehouses, etc.). Particular effort was made to treat burrows and harborage areas thoroughly, so besides dusting of burrows and runways a small amount of dust was placed directly into the mouth of each burrow entrance hole. If the hole was in a horizontal plane a ring of dust was laid around it. This procedure was used to insure maximum contact by the rats on entrance. That maximum contact occurred, was borne out by the fact that dust so applied usually had been wiped up to a large degree by the passage of rats, after several days had elapsed.

Occasionally it was necessary to remove rubbish and other materials to gain access to the more important rat infestations. Such a procedure is recommended for it has been found that a complete treatment of the rat infested premise is necessary for the over-all control of rat fleas.

Recent reports indicate that wet table DDT dusts and water emulsions DDT sprays are being more and more favored in insect control work. Investigations along these lines should be encouraged. Research on wetting-agents, emulsifiers and solvents of DDT should be stimulated in Japan.

### Venereal Disease Drugs

In order to successfully carry out VD programs, a steady and adequate supply of VD drugs is essential. The current high price of VD drugs is interfering with programs because prefectural governments are unable to provide drugs to treat cases now enrolled in the clinics. The necessity for making changes in the present subsidy system for VD drugs is recognized and already several conferences have been held with the officials of the Ministry of Welfare in an effort to find a solution to this problem. The plan which appears to be the most feasible, provides for an increase in the national subsidy, with allocations of money to the prefectures on a sliding scale system, based upon that percentage of the total cost which the individual prefectures are able to pay. Every possible effort is being made to arrive at a satisfactory solution to this problem at the earliest possible date. Military Government Health Officers are urged to make every effort to keep current VD programs from losing ground while financial arrangements are being worked out on a national level.

### Laboratory Branch

Biologics Assay and Refrigeration. One of the current problems in the production of typhoid and paratyphoid vaccines is the lack of refrigeration of the vaccines from the time of production until used. Visits to the laboratories throughout Japan have shown this lack of refrigeration is general rather than localized. Large quantities of TAB are being kept in so called "cold storage rooms" where the temperature ranged up to 85°F. After delivery of the vaccine to the prefectural health authorities it has, in some instances, been allowed to sit at room temperature for several weeks before its use. This one problem alone is sufficient to defeat the purpose of the immunization program. Military Government Health Officers should check the storage places for vaccine both at the manufacturer and after it has been delivered to the prefectural health office. 2° to 5° C is the correct temperature for storage of TAB. Temperatures above 10° C are unacceptable and result in rapid loss of potency. When adequate refrigeration is not available within the laboratory or the prefectural health office, refrigerated space should be obtained from commercial cold storage companies i.e. beer companies, commercial cold storage plants, etc. During the actual immunization program the vaccine should be refrigerated until it is actually used.

Duties of laboratory inspectors - - most of the laboratory inspectors hired by the prefectural health organizations seem to be unaware of the scope of their duties. These fall roughly into two main groups; the first consisting of the taking of sample biologicals for assay. Allowing the manufacturer to present him with samples is unacceptable. He should go to the laboratory and pick random samples from the finished product. Secondly, most inspectors have been doing no inspection whatsoever. They have been satisfied to confine their duties to taking of samples. Inspectors should be made to realize their duties entail periodic inspection of the laboratories and the enforcement of rules and regulations necessary for the production of safe, sterile, potent vaccine.

Assay of TAB When the original minimum requirements were written for the manufacture of TAB a compromise was allowed the Japanese as a matter of temporary expediency. This compromise gave them the privilege of taking their samples from the diluted vaccine before it was bottled in the final containers. This was done by pipetting vaccine from the carboy. This method was very undesirable and has been stopped. Letters emanated



from the Ministry of Welfare to the manufactures, stating that samples must be chosen from the final bottled vaccine. Laboratory inspectors are responsible for enforcement of this policy.

### Water supplies

Filters should be cleaned much more frequently at this time of the year to prevent wood, algae and fish growth. Where supplies are short conservation measures should be instituted. Uses of water for washing vehicles, wetting streets, filling swimming pools, etc., should be controlled.

### Port Quarantine

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable and communicable diseases week ending 26 July 1947:

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnos.	Cases	Deaths
Ujina	Settsu Maru	Rangoon	7 July	20 July	Malaria	Before Embarkation	14	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery Amebic	24 Jul	1	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery Amebic	25 Jul	2	0
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	18 July	21 July	Dysentery Amebic	26 July	1	0
Hakodate	Mamiya Maru	Maoka	24 July	26 July	Typhus	26 July	1	0
Maizuru	Eroku Maru	Nakhodka	21 July	24 July	Dysentery Amebic	26 July	1	0

Weekly summary, week ending 12 July.

Port	Pratiques		Passengers detained	Rat autopsies		Fumigations	Immunizations				
	Free	Prov.		Tot.	Pos.		Spx.	Ty.	TAB	Plag.	Chol.
Yokohama	13	4	0	0	0		63	159	129	0	74
Kure	1	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Moji	1	1	313	13	0	4	32	177	183	228	183
Nagasaki	0	13	0	2	0	1	163	619	81	0	202
Haneda (airport)	30	0	0	0	0	9	159	163	62	0	112
Iwakuni	0	0	0	0	0	0q	0	0	0	0	0

## SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### General

The Government Mutual Aid Associations have presented a draft of proposed ordinance changes. One important change is to amend the ordinance excluding from membership those beyond certain salary limits. The new ordinance proposes including all employees within a government agency and excludes only those who are elected or politically appointed to office.

The basic wage of a Japanese worker constitutes only a fraction of his earnings. In addition to the basic wage he is paid a variety of bonuses or allowances. Among those are: the family allowance, computed on the number of his dependents; the cost of living allowances, based on the cost of living index for his community; quarterly bonus, ordinarily related to the amount of the basic wage; efficiency allowance, based on length and quality of service; rental allowance, in recognition of unusual (not related to war) housing problems; and the ordinary per diem and travel allowances.

Wages referred to in Welfare Pension Insurance are defined by Cabinet Order as the basic wage plus such allowances or bonuses as are paid regularly and not less frequently than every three months. Family allowances,

however, were specifically excluded by the Welfare Minister in a ruling of 6 March 1943. Other allowances excluded (by Cabinet Order) are; expenses granted for regular commuting between residence and place of employment; allowance for the cost of transportation on assignment of duty away from the usual place of business; and rental or lodging allowances which do not result in proportionate deductions from the basic wage.

### Health Insurance

Surveys of National Health Insurance activities were made in four prefectures on Kyusyu and in Chiba. The situation of this social insurance program with the greatest coverage remains most critical. The number of National Health Insurance Associations forced to suspend activities continues to increase. Sentiment for a fundamental revision of existing health insurance schemes appears to be growing rapidly. At the same time the people are overwhelmingly insistent on the need for increased governmental subsidies to preserve the present minimal benefits until the necessary reform can be accomplished.

At local meetings of prefectural chapters of the Japanese Medical Association and of the national organization assembled in Tokyo, the more progressive and socially minded physicians of Japan have determined to demonstrate that they have a sincere interest in plans for a scientific health insurance system for the protection of the people against excessive medical care costs. The formation of several prefectural organizations of physicians engaged either wholly or for the most part in the treatment of health insurance subscribers should have a salutary effect on the emergence of a satisfactory plan.

## SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 13 June 1947 shows 3,304 hospitals with a capacity of 224,263 beds, 108,188 of which were occupied. During this same period 337,332 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

Vital statistics work in the prefectural health offices of Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kure and Hiroshima was reviewed by the Chief, Vital Statistics Division, PHW, accompanied by Dr. S. D. Collins on TDY from the U.S. Public Health Service. Joint conferences were held in each of the above places with health and justice officials. All prefectural health offices are anticipating the establishment of public health statistics units. The "free post card service" for reporting morbidity and attendants' reports of births, deaths, and stillbirths to Kosei offices has been introduced.

## SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-31	28 July 1947	Application for Permission to Publish Results of Nutrition Surveys.
PHMJG-32	28 July 1947	Application for Permission to Allow Access to Results of Nutrition Surveys.
PHMJG-33	31 July 1947	National Disaster Plan.

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

Incl:

Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 26 July 1947 w/digest.