

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**3 August– 9 August  
1947  
Number 32**

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SECTION I  
WELFARE DEVISION

Public Assistance Report – June 1947

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No.of Persons Non-institutional</u>	<u>No.of Persons in institutions</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance in cash</u>	<u>Cost of Assistance in kind</u>
Aichi	95,865	4,902	6,919,882	
Akita	52,087	1,518	3,233,126	
Aomori	41,983	2,469	3,072,638	
Chiba	38,486	2,903	3,276,611	43,363
Ehime	40,999	733	3,425,824	3,415,219
Fukui	62,146	4,190	2,827,751	1,541,954
Fukuoka	157,692	1,115	5,353,441	2,550,138
Fukushima	80,128	3,024	5,774,406	75,912
Gifu	65,047	4,450	4,080,257	2,079,400
Gunma	53,490	890	4,053,273	93,790
Hiroshima	53,905	2,367	5,488,861	291,346
Hokkaido	75,185	4,988	8,952,156	626,667
Hyogo	103,421	5,355	10,308,307	
Ibaraki	51,693	1,500	2,926,179	306,589
Ishikawa	31,541	1,960	3,002,236	54,257
Iwate	51,642	163	3,291,151	53,889
Kagawa	27,004	5,873	2,038,052	41,548
Kagoshima	124,576	1,391	7,267,041	
Kanagawa	46,394	4,910	5,650,643	163,168
Kochi	29,085	447	2,565,349	570,624
Kumamoto	45,034	1,431	3,891,117	
Kyoto	64,669	3,286	7,265,993	422,839
Mie	39,777	482	3,493,022	
Miyagi	58,188	700	3,488,224	181,853
Miyazaki	37,890	749	2,199,393	291,849
Nagano	79,894	2,434	5,920,699	14,750
Nagasaki	51,016	485	4,122,592	
Nara	25,262	413	2,058,178	
Niigata	78,050	10,350	5,900,572	339,677
Oita	25,447	2,536	2,213,250	511,502
Okayama	44,415	3,043	3,404,269	117,584
Osaka	91,227	10,746	10,437,743	932,691
Saga	65,327	786	3,836,118	1,429,810
Saitama	55,173	920	4,525,567	235,560
Shiga	34,248	322	2,387,661	
Shimane	33,415	357	2,910,864	
Shizuoka	58,200	3,604	5,496,271	445,434
Tochigi	29,666	432	2,500,605	29,316
Tokushima	33,453	393	2,166,705	33,242
Tokyo	155,021	24,410	20,165,266	3,416,370
Tottori	28,227	602	3,421,808	71,882
Toyama	43,982	290	3,646,619	1,799
Wakayama	33,659	196	2,954,373	17,600
Yamagata	56,559	683	5,421,274	68,885
Yamaguchi	43,297	6,607	4,514,683	
Yamanashi	22,419	223	1,996,868	

LARA Relief Supplies

The 18th LARA relief shipment arrived in Yokohama this week. The shipment consisted of the following supplies.

23.17 tons of shoes and clothing  
12.5 tons of powdered milk

## Child Welfare Law

The final draft of the Child Welfare Law went to the Diet this week. Translations of the law will be sent to MG Teams, through channels, upon passage by the Diet. The following is a summary of its provisions.

1. Directs that national and local public bodies as well as parents and guardians are responsible for the healthy growth of children.
2. Establishes National and Prefectural Child Welfare Boards to study the needs of children and advise welfare officials of these needs.
3. Provides for the hiring of child welfare workers for the promotion of the welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers.
4. Provides for setting up a Child Welfare Station, or Center, in each prefecture for the purpose of child study for proper placement, consultation service, health examinations and guidance and for other purposes.
5. Provides for a Maternal and Child Health Program with free services for those unable to pay for them. Urges expectant and nursing mothers to take advantage of such service. Provides additional food and other necessary supplies for expectant or nursing mothers. Provides free obstetrical service in "lying in" agencies for those unable to pay for such service.
6. Provides care for neglected or abused children.
7. Provides for a foster home care program.
8. Protects children from exploitation and prevents certain occupations harmful to children.
9. Offers matching funds to local governments for provision of and operation of children's institutions.
10. Provides for licensing, minimum standards, and periodic inspection of children's institutions.
11. Provides for appeals on local decisions.
12. Provides protection for individual rights by punishing those who reveal confidential information.

## National Fund Raising Organization

A Central Committee has been established for the purpose of organizing a national fund raising organization to finance approved private social welfare agencies. This committee held their first meeting in Tokyo on 6 August. Information covering current developments, of this endeavor, will be reported through the Weekly Summary.

## Undeliverable Gift Parcels (11 pound International Mail Packages)

Since the re-establishment of international mails with Japan, which included allowing the sending of 11 pound Gift (relief) parcels into Japan, a total of 371,000 such parcels have arrived (1 Sept 46 – 12 June 47).

Four hundred and ninety were undeliverable, and in accordance with existing regulations, the contents will be used for relief purposes. The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, was designated as the official authorized agency to receive the items contained in the undeliverable parcels. Distribution will be made under supervision of SCAP, with priority being given to public child health and welfare institutions.

## Housing

Review of Annex B-2 Monthly MG Activities Reports for May 1947 indicates wide discrepancy in figures listed as to the houses destroyed and the number rebuilt with those at national level. Inasmuch as the figures at national level are based upon those submitted by prefectural governments no reasonable explanation can be given for this wide variance.

Teams are requested to use care in compiling these figures by requiring the prefectures to give the source of their report to MG Teams, making sure that figure submitted to MG Teams are the same as those submitted to national level.

Housing is of such importance in Japan today that alert surveillance should be exercised by team members, of all building occurring in their prefectures.

Review of recent figures released by the Board of Reconstruction, Tokyo, indicate that during the period August 1945 to May 1947:

- a. Total dwellings erected 529,584 of 11.9 tsubo per family.

- b. Other houses total 188,464 making grand total of 636,048 in all of Japan.  
These figures include legal and black market channels.

Two hundred thousand houses are needed each year to meet obsolescent and new population requirements and it is estimated that only 260,000 homes will be completed this year. The number of homes destroyed in Japan was estimated at 3,500,000.

## SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

### Field Survey

A survey of Veterinary Affairs in Gunma Prefecture was completed. Animal disease control measures are effective. The tuberculin test of dairy cows should be expedited if it is to be completed this year. Dairy farms and milk plants are being rated too high on the "Dairy Score Card". Demonstrations of proper scoring were made. Sanitation of meat and dairy establishments is comparatively good. For the purpose of improving ante and post mortem meat inspection procedure, proper methods were demonstrated.

### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease during the period 3-9 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Oita	Anthrax	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

## SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The second four-month course for Public Health Nurses was opened on 4 August in Tokyo. Forty-nine nurses were present with 38 Prefectures represented.

## SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

### Distribution

Additional shipments of insect and rodent control equipment and pyrethrum emulsion were made by the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectures. A total of 3,150 pieces of equipment were shipped in the period 30 July to 7 August and 14,850 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion in the period 23 July to 7 August, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Pyrethrum Emulsion 50-gal. Drum</u>
Hokkaido					
Yamagata	292	440			246
Tokyo				120	
Kanagawa	1,200				
Yamanashi				12	
Aichi					26
Mie					25
Hyogo		150		400	
Shizuoka			100	120	
Kumamoto		<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>		
Totals	1,492	750	260	652	297

The shipments to Aichi and Mie fulfil their slotted quotas for pyrethrum emulsion of 751 (Aichi) and 211 (Mie) 50-gallon drums.

A total of 799,680 tablets of Japanese produced sulfathiazole were distributed of all prefectures for VD control during July 1947.

A distribution consisting of 20,000 vials of U40, 10 cc U.S. produced insulin is being undertaken by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare to all prefectures.

The Ministry of Welfare, forwarded two directives to all prefectures pertaining to the distribution and sale of DDT products as follows:

1. Directive YAKU, No.797, subject; "Distribution and Use of DDT", dated 31 July 1947. Directs the use of DDT only for the purpose of the epidemic prevention program, and not to sell any type of DDT to general consumers.
2. Directive YAKU, No.798, subject: "DDT Products", dated 31 July 1947. Directs the officials to be on the lookout for DDT products being sold in the "open market". Upon discovery the prefectural officials concerned will take immediate stops to halt their sales, and will forward a sample of the product together with a report of investigation to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare.

The Konishiroku Photo Industry Company and Fuji Film Company distributed the following sizes and amounts of x-ray films to their branch offices and to prefectures during July 1947:

<u>10 x 12</u>	<u>8 x 10</u>	<u>6 x 8</u>	<u>5 x 7</u>	<u>4-3/4 x 6</u>	<u>Dental</u>
10,363 doz.	697 doz.	292 doz.	1,244 doz.	22 doz.	364 doz.

35mm

16,296 cans (3 rolls in can; 50 exposures each)

Stock of x-ray films kept in the warehouses of the two film companies are being released to their branch offices for general distribution.

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 27 July - 9 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido	10,000 lbs.		
Nagasaki		1,865 gals.	
Gifu		500 gals.	
Saga			1,500 vials
Aichi		2,850 gals.	
Fukushima	3,823 lbs.		
Kobe. Quar. Station			400 vials
Tokyo	90,000 lbs.		
Saitama			1,080 vials
Akita			3,000 vials
Chiba	30,000 lbs.		
Shizuoka		4,630 gals.	
Osaka	20,000 lbs.		
Transp. Ministry	<u>8,300 lbs.</u>		
Totals	162,123 lbs.	9,845 gallons	5,980 vials

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued to be excellent. A total of 3,783,078 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 359,524 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 2 August.

### Production of DDT dusters and spraying Equipment

	<u>Production 27 July-2 August</u>	<u>Total 1947 Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,200	23,946
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	800	28,613
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	-	19,720
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>2,610</u>	<u>22,010</u>
Total	4,610	94,289

### SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

A memorandum (PHMJG-34) has been prepared and transmitted to the Ministry of Welfare directing that Poliomyelitis be included in the list of reportable communicable diseases and that a report of Poliomyelitis be included in the weekly summary report furnished by the Ministry of Welfare to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ SCAP.

Memorandum (PHMJG-35) has been completed and transmitted to the Ministry of Welfare. Subject memorandum embodies certain extensions, clarifications and interpretations of PHMJG-15 subject: "Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces". A copy of PHMJG-35 will be furnished to all Military Government Public Health Officers.

Approval has been granted for the performance of a "screening" test for syphilis on all repatriates. As previously reported, individual case follow-ups will be conducted by the local health authorities in the prefectures of final abode.

### PORT QUARANTINE – WEEKLY DISEASE REPORT – 27 July to 2 August 1947

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Entrance	Date of Inspection	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases
Sasebo	Ehikomaru	Rangoon	9 July	29 July	29 July	Malaria	9 July	1
Hakodate	Shinkomaru	Maoka	18 July	20 July	20 July	Dysentery	29 July	1
Hakodate	Shinkomaru	Maoka	18 July	20 July	20 July	Para-typhus	29 July	1
Hakodate	Mamiyamaru	Maoka	24 July	26 July	26 July	Typhus	31 July	1
Maizuru	Esanmaru	Nakhodka	18 July	20 July	22 July	Dysentery	28 July	2
Maizuru	Taiikumaru	Nakhodka	24 July	27 July	28 July	dysentery	30 July	1

### Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 8 August 1947)  
1946 - 31,727  
1947- 1,727

### Scrub Typhus

Results of the vaccination program in Niigata to date:

Type "A" vaccine - 5 cases with 1 death  
Type "B" vaccine - 2 cases with no deaths  
Non-vaccinated in test area - 2 cases and no deaths

Three additional cases occurred in non-vaccinated persons outside the test area - two of three occurred near Sanjo, along the Agano river, and one case near Nagaoka City.

### Murine Typhus

A question has arisen concerning the value of the Weil-Felix Reaction in murine typhus. This agglutination reaction using Proteus OX-19 is positive usually after the sixth day of the disease. This reaction is also positive in louse-borne (epidemic) typhus. The Weil-Felix reaction is used to show the presence of agglutinins in rising titre for Proteus OX-19 in serum taken from the patient as soon as the disease is suspected and at 2 to 5 day

intervals until the diagnosis is established. This type of reaction is also useful in Scrub typhus but using Proteus OX-K organisms. However, the Weil-Felix reaction in case of murine or epidemic typhus is not specific for either of the diseases. It does, however, indicate the probable presence of either one or the other of the two forms of typhus. For proper differentiation the complement fixation reaction, or better still, the rickettsial agglutination reaction using highly purified rickettsial antigens, must be used.

Blood samples taken for complement-fixation tests should be collected after the 2nd week of illness. Serum should be separated and shipped by RTO to the 406th Medical General Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.

### Insect & Rodent Control

The following is a list of proposed basic allotments for 1947 of 5% DDT in oil solution and shipments made through July. These amounts will be increased if the total supply is increased, however, current orders should be based on these figures. There will be approximately 750,000 gallons distributed on a population and necessity bases.

This material was not allocated, procurement obtained by open requisition. Some of the prefectures have received very little, while others are drawing more than their share.

As this material is the most valuable single insecticide available, it is recommended that each prefecture avail itself of the opportunity of getting the maximum amount possible.

It should be remembered this 5% DDT solution is for residual spraying indoors, it must be used properly as an integral part of the insect control program, by the regular insect control teams and not distributed to the individual.

	Proposed Allotments for 1947	Distribution January - July 1947
Hokkaido	33,270	20,345
Aomori	6,990	3,985
Iwate	4,380	6,650
Miyagi	12,930	14,640
Akita	4,020	10,400
Yamagata	6,300	2,110
Fukushima	6,120	3,115
Ibaraki	3,900	10,355
Tochigi	6,300	6,100
Gunma	8,220	12,605
Saitama	10,620	16,165
Chiba	12,000	160
Tokyo	146,340	30,615
Kanagawa	48,450	16,000
Niigata	11,430	13,995
Toyama	6,420	9,080
Ishikawa	8,220	75
Fukui	2,040	2,563
Yamanashi	2,340	370
Nagano	9,810	1,665
Gifu	9,690	2,120
Shizuoka	14,880	330
Aichi	42,600	3,230
Mie	10,620	3,515
Shiga	4,320	325
Kyoto	42,060	15,780
Osaka	72,540	14,000
Hyogo	36,000	4,910
Nara	1,860	215
Wakayama	6,780	530
Tottori	2,760	5,050
Shimane	3,660	4,375
Okayama	8,040	125

Hiroshima	16,140	6,535
Yamaguchi	18,540	3,520
Tokushima	3,690	1,630
Kagawa	4,020	17,835
Ehime	9,180	5,615
Kochi	3,360	700
Fukuoka	37,320	20,230
Saga	2,820	4,950
Nagasaki	15,840	3,415
Kumamoto	9,000	2,435
Oita	7,680	10,095
Miyazaki	5,580	2,445
Kagoshima	7,890	980

### Venereal Disease Control

Prefectural health bureaus, and specifically the prefectural VDCOs and their staffs, are charged with the primary responsibility for furnishing public treatment clinics for the diagnosis and treatment venereal diseases in the general population of the prefectures. This duty cannot be discharged by having the general public treated only by private physicians, allied public health agencies, or private corporations. Public clinics must be provided and operated by the VD division of the Health Bureau.

Health Centers are the preferred locations for VD clinics, since eventually a general health program with other clinics will be conducted at these community health centers. It is likely that many patients will avail themselves of the services of more than one clinic. Since these clinics will be operated as a function of the health bureau, public health education and contact tracing will be facilitated. Finally, these model VD clinics will furnish a place where undergraduate teaching can be given to medical students and nurses, and post-graduate instruction given to practicing physicians to aid them in their private practice.

## SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### Unemployment Compensation

Joint discussions have been completed with the Labor and Finance Divisions of ESS and with Japanese officials regarding a proposed unemployment allowance and compensation program. In general, the program will provide:

1. Unemployment allowances of approximating 60% of basic wage, for a duration of four months, to practically all workers (including seamen) who have been insured under the regular insurance programs, and who become unemployed. Under provisions of the Unemployment Allowance program, benefits will begin in October 1947 and be payable through March 1948. The program will be financed entirely by the Government.
2. An unemployment insurance program covering practically all workers in firms employing five or more, plus the possibility of Government workers. Contributions by both employers and workers will begin in October 1947 and benefits will become payable in April 1948. Benefit provisions will provide for approximately 60% of current basic wage for a duration of six months to a year. The Government will finance the administration costs and contribute one-third of the benefits payable after 1 April 1948.

### Seamen's Insurance

A series of conferences regarding a proposed bill for establishing unemployment compensation for seamen was completed with officials of the Ministry of transportation. Several changes were made for coordination with the proposed unemployment program for industrial workers.

### Mutual Aid Associations

Conferences have been completed with officials of the Allowance Bureau, Ministry of Finance, regarding proposed ordinance amendments of immediate concern pertinent to Government Mutual Aid Associations. Preliminary clearance given to immediate amendments will provide:



1. Inclusion of all government workers under mutual aid programs, with the exception of:
  - a. Elected officials.
  - b. Appointments considered of a political nature.
2. The deletion of the clause providing for the exclusion of all employees receiving in excess of 1200 yen par month.
3. The increase of sickness, funeral, and childbirths allowances.
4. Modifications of proposals to conform with new structure of local governments and change in the school system.
5. The deletion of special war-time provisions.

SECTION VII  
MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 20 June 1947 shows 3,333 hospitals with a capacity of 218,177 beds, of which 108,481 were occupied. During this same period 339,130 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII  
VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

On Tuesday, 5 August a conference was held at Sendai between prefectural health officials and members of the newly created Justice Department. Problems concerning registrations in the local Koseki Offices were discussed, including ways and means of making them more complete and accurate.

At Sapporo, on 8 and 9 August, a conference was held jointly between Japanese Justice Department and health officials for the purpose of discussing registration problems regarding births, deaths and stillbirths. This conference was one of a series of seven educational conferences.

The Chief of the Vital Statistics Division, PH&W, accompanied by Dr. Collins, Consultant public health statistics, TDY from the U.S. Public Health Service, attended both the conference.

SECTION IX  
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-34	5 August 1947	Additions to List of Reportable Diseases.
PHMJG-35	5 August 1947	Clarification and Interpretation of PHMJG-15.
PHMJG-36	8 August 1947	Draft of Child Welfare Law.

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.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**10 August – 16 August  
1947  
Number 33**

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SECTION I  
TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin was mailed with Weekly Bulletin No.33, on 22 August 1947.

Title: Japan Social Work Association (Nippon Shakai Jigyo Kyokai)  
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 2

SECTION II  
WELFARE DIVISION

Red Cross Activities

The one-month Fall membership and fund raising campaign of the Japanese Red Cross will begin 15 October. American Red Cross consultant staff will work with Japanese National Headquarters and Chapters in the development of publicity and an intensive fund raising organization.

Public Assistance

Suggestions of preferential treatment of any-group, within prefectures, should be analyzed by local Military Government Teams and proper action should be initiated. Newspaper stories and radio comments indicating such treatment should be checked for accuracy, and if found misleading, the publishers of such items should be acquainted with SCAP policy as outlined in SCAPIN 775.

Licensed Agencies for the Relief of Asia (LARA)

The 19th and 20th LARA relief shipments arrived this week and included:  
3.8 tons of shoes and clothing  
21.14 tons of food

Survey of Construction Completed by Prefecture Month of May 1947

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Number of Units Completed</u>
Hokkaido	501
Aomori	267
Iwate	40
Miyagi	267
Akita	158
Yamagata	35
Fukushima	237
Ibaraki	454
Tochigi	208
Gumma	197
Saitama	214
Chiba	196
Tokyo	1,978
Kanagawa	375
Yamanashi	175
Niigata	483
Nagano	65
Gifu	213
Shizuoka	1,057
Aichi	1,254
Mie	623
Toyama	326
Ishikawa	102
Fukui	77
Shiga	109
Kyoto	13

Osaka	1,898
Hyogo	1,925
Nara	99
Wakayama	76
Tottori	51
Shimane	120
Okayama	513
Hiroshima	883
Yamaguchi	426
Tokushima	235
Kagawa	118
Ehime	296
Kochi	943
Fukuoka	1,661
Saga	496
Nagasaki	626
Kumamoto	442
Oita	435
Miyazaki	315
Kagoshima	<u>750</u>
Total	21,932

SOURCE: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BOARD OF RECONSTRUCTION

### SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

An organization of this nature which existed in Japan prior to the war is now being revived. American anti-cruelty societies are being used as models.

#### Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for July 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry):

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Blackleg	2
Trichomoniasis	43
Texas Fever	9
Scabies	12
Equine Infectious Abortion	24
Swine Erysipelas	11
Swine Plague	1
Strangles	93
Rabies	4
Equine Infectious Anemia	155
Pullorum Disease	738

#### 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 10-16 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	1
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tottori	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV  
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

General

A representative of Nursing Affairs Division was instructing at the Nurses' Institute in Osaka from 11 to 16 August.

Two other representatives of the Division have been assisting in Prefectural nurses' meetings in Nara, Kyoto and Shiga, and also teaching at the Osaka Nurses' Institute.

Capt. Grace Mundell has taken up her new assignment in Miyagi Prefecture, as Prefectural Nurse.

SECTION V  
SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A new study of X-ray film requirements for domestic consumption in Japan has been made by the Ministry of Welfare, following figures indicating total monthly requirements:

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
11 x 14	33,140 each
10 x 12	231,370 each
8 x 10	11,030 each
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	10,690 each

Additional study is being made to increase requirements for size 11 x 14. Production of film in quantities by sized as indicated above has been scheduled beginning with the month of September 1947. This revised production is approximately a 40% increase over previous production.

A review of coal requirements for all hospitals in Japan has been made by the Ministry of Welfare. This review was accomplished by obtaining detailed reports from all prefectures for all private and government hospitals. Estimates of requirements have been made for all months in the year for heating, cooking and sterilization. Ibaraki, Tottori and Yamaguchi prefectures, have never reported to the Ministry of Welfare indicating their requirements. Ministry of Welfare officials are requesting increased allocations of coal to meet revised requirements. Military Government officials should assist hospitals in obtaining quantities allocated.

Release of the following DDT products and Typhus Vaccine was approved for the period 10-16 August:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Fukushima		1,200 gallons	

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued according to plan. A total of 3,843,465 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 354,414 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 9 August.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment:

	<u>Production 3-9 August</u>	<u>Total 1947 Production</u>
DDT Dusters	19,600	43,546
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	3,850	32,463
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	2,388	22,108
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	<u>11,926</u>	<u>33,936</u>
Total	37,764	132,053

Completion of the Pyrethrum Emulsion (X30) Production Program for 1947 was effected 6 August. A total of 658,100 gallons have been produced and 655,200 gallons have been distributed to the prefectures. This quantity already produced is equal to 1946 production. In addition, 1,000,000 gallons of 5% DDT Spray is being provided

for the 1947 insect and rodent control program which was not furnished for the 1946 program. The entire 1946 pyrethrum emulsion production was not utilized and quantities produced to date during 1947 are considered adequate to meet requirements. Further, it is not advisable to build up large stocks in reserve since pyrethrum emulsion will deteriorate.

Distribution

The designations of X-ray film sizes may lead to confusion or misunderstanding. The Japanese refer to the various sizes quite differently from their America designation. The following comparison should prove useful:

<u>Japanese designations</u>	<u>American designations</u>
Yotsugiri	10 inch by 12 inch
Tairiku	11 inch by 14 inch
Daiyotsugiri	11 inch by 14 inch
Hansetsu	14 inch by 17 inch

Distribution of 70 Kilograms and 3,000,000 tablets of santonin to all prefectures is being planned by the Ministry of Welfare during August and September.

The following amounts of sanitary materials were distributed to all prefectures during July:

Absorbent Cotton	160,951 lbs.
Gauze	1,740,734 mtrs.
Bandages 9 mtrs.	72,806 pcs.
Bandages 4.5 mtrs.	70,173 pcs.
Triangular cloth	161 pcs.
Lint Cloth	10 pcs.
Abdominal bandage	41,146 pcs.

SECTION VI  
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhoid Fever Control

TAB vaccine supply. TAB vaccine is rapidly becoming available in increasing quantities and is now being distributed to cities and prefectures in accordance with the plan publicized by the Ministry of Welfare as announced in PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.20, May 1947.

Immunization Program

The importance of the nation-wide immunization program cannot be over emphasized. Each prefecture, city, town and village should give the program the maximum publicity, using every at their disposal. An intensive publicity campaign prior to beginning the immunizations and continuing throughout the program will contribute to the plan of having percentage of individuals report at the proper time. It is especially important that the need for the second and third doses be emphasized, since the results will be directly proportional to the thoroughness and completeness of the program. Every effort should be made to obtain complete coverage.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (Includes figures of 14 August)

1946	31,763
1947	1,131

Dusting Stations

During the month of August, 6,725 persons were dusted in the dusting stations setup in the Osaka area. The work performed at these stations and similar station in other cities during the past months, has been of great value in the destruction of body lice.

## Hokkaido Vaccination

Latest reports from Hokkaido show that 76% of the estimated number of persons to be vaccinated against typhus have received the initial dose.

Estimated no. of persons	1,283,875	
No. receiving first dose	967,567	76%
No. receiving second dose	842,613	66%

## Scrub Typhus

A total of 18 cases of scrub typhus has been reported from Niigata prefecture. No cases have been reported from other known endemic areas in Japan.

## Sanitation

Mr. Warren J. Kaufman, Sanitary Engineer, has been assigned to the staff of the Public Health Branch, Military Government, Headquarters Eighth Army.

## Japanese B Encephalitis

Any suspected case of Japanese B Encephalitis in which there is a change of diagnosis or reasonable evidence that the diagnosis is not Japanese B Encephalitis should be reported in order that more accurate and uniform statistics may be maintained. Military Government Health Officers are requested to make such reports to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP and also observe that a similar report is made through Japanese channels, to eliminate these cases from the records of the Ministry of Welfare.

## Port Quarantine

Weekly report of incoming quarantinable and communicable diseases for week ending 3 August:

Quarantine Station	Name of Vessel	Port of Departure	Date of Departure	Date of Entrance	Diagnosis	Date of Diagnosis	Cases	Death
Maizuru	Enshu Maru	Nakhodka	27 July	30 July	Amoebic Dysentery	6 August	1	-
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	31 July	3 August	Amoebic Dysentery	6 August	1	-
Maizuru	Esan Maru	Nakhodka	31 July	3 August	Bacillary Dysentery	6 August	1	-
Nagasaki	Heian Maru	Amami Oshima	7 August	9 August	Amoebic Dysentery	9 August	1	-

Weekly Summary. Week ending 26 July

Port	Pratiques		Passengers Detained	Rat Tot.	Autopsies Pos.	Fumigations	Immunizations				
	Free	Prov.					Spx.	Ty.	TAB	Plag.	Chol.
Otaru	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakodate	5	0	0	0	0	0	110	180	183	0	111
Moji	4	6	96	0	0	6	4	56	71	165	448
Nagasaki	3	18	0	22	0	1	194	397	303	0	305
Haneda	31	(Planes)	0	0	0	0	145	118	111	0	90

## Venereal Disease Control

Where public health nurses are not available for contact tracing etc., the health bureaus should employ health department investigators who will be auxiliary personnel in the V. D. division. The duties of investigators should consist of: interviewing patients for contact information; encouraging the cooperation of patients by explaining venereal disease and how it can be controlled; locating and bringing in for examination named contacts

and other suspects; following up delinquent cases; interpreting the control program to community agencies and to the general public; and securing their cooperation.

Investigating personnel should be individuals who have basic educational requirements, and should be given a short course of instruction by the V. D. C. O. Following the orientation and instruction they should be assigned to work with a more experienced investigator before being allowed to work alone.

In addition to the basic educational requirements, these persons must have the ability to deal tactfully with the public, exercise good judgment in evaluating situations and making decisions; ability to express ideas clearly, concisely and convincingly; and a sincere, enthusiastic interest in venereal disease control.

## SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### General

In a conference with the Japanese Committee for the Investigation of Social Insurance, the Welfare and Social Security Divisions, PHW, discussed the coordination of the various relief programs and the social insurances into a comprehensive unified Social Security Program. Of particular concern were the family allowances, allowances for children under 16 years of age and destitute people. Emphasis was also given to the need for the development and education of qualified full time salaried social workers.

With the dissolution of various zaibatsu and purged organizations, attempts are being made to dispose of some property through private sales. This is particularly true for hospitals and dispensaries. Several approaches have been made to the Social Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare through the Prefectural Government to use the reserve funds in the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension programs for the purchase of hospitals and dispensaries. It is important these incidents be brought to the attention of PHW, GHQ, SCAP for coordination with the overall program.

## SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

The Civilian Hospital Strength Report was not received for this period but will be included in the next issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

## SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE 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 26 July 1947 w/digest.



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

**WEKKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**17 August – 23 August**

**1947**

**Number 34**

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SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs  
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SECTION I  
WELFARE DIVISION

Reports received from Japanese Red Cross chapters indicate they are becoming increasingly effective in disaster activities altho their responsibilities have not been fully recognized in the prefectural governments. Pending release of the new disaster program, the Japanese Red Cross chapters have been urged to improve their services for emergency medical and nursing care in time of disaster, and to coordinate their efforts in these areas with the prefectural authorities.

SECTION II  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

General

Veterinary Officers have been assigned to Military Government Teams for duty as follows:

Major Hans J. Magens   Hokkaido Military Government District  
Major Karl H. Willers   Kinki Military Government Region  
1st Lt. Roy S. Nagakura   Kyushu Military Government Region

Monthly Meat Inspection Report for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Meat Inspection Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. Slaughtered	11,969	951	354	6812	3388
Condemned					
Ante-mortem	3	0	0	0	1
Condemned					
Post-mortem					
Total	6	0	0	0	1
Partial	296	13	0	54	217
Viscera	2937	41	0	2237	519

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for June 1947

Following is a summary of the Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for June 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	4
Samples Examined	8
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	7175
Samples Examined	8806
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	428
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1200
Plant Inspections	2348
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	222
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	332

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	40
Samples Examined	61
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	8

### 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 17-23 August 1946:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine Erysipelas	10

### SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

### Demonstration School

Student nurses will now receive their Pediatric training at the Red Cross Hospital.

### SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

### Distribution

With the shipment of 179, 50-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion to Hokkaido in the period 6-19 August the assigned quota of a total of 605 drums was filled for this prefecture. Except for Shiga and Wakayama prefectures, quotas have already been completely filled; and no further receipts of emulsion can be expected. Of a total of 13,690 drums (684,500 gallons) assigned to this programs, 13,605 drums (680,250 gallons) have already been distributed under Ministry of Welfare supervision. When supplies are made available, the additional 85 drums will be shipped, 18 to Shiga and 67 to Wakayama. Weekly Bulletin No. 30 (20 - 26 July) page 3 contains a tabulation of quantities allotted each prefecture for this program.

During the period of 10 through 16 August, distribution of dusting and spraying equipment, 5,722 periods, was made to the prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Tokushima		51	51	
Fukuoka		100		
Kumamoto		60	60	
Nagasaki		23	15	
Ehime		64	64	
Saitama	860	40		
Iwate	984	440		360
Gumma			60	
Yamanashi			6	
Nagano			144	160
Aichi			12	
Niigata	1,184			
Fukui	984			
Total	4,012	778	412	520

The Ministry of Welfare reported following distribution of VD drugs to prefectures who ordered direct from the Ministry of Welfare in accordance with the directive issued to all prefectures pertaining to ordering drugs for VD control program.

	<u>M A P H A R S E N</u>			<u>B I S M U T H S U B S A L</u>		
<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt.Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	-	-	-	1.8cc	500 amp	2-Aug
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	1.8cc	3000 amp	2-Aug
Niigata	0.06	500 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	2000 amp	2-Aug
Yamanashi	-	-	-	1.8cc	400 amp	2-Aug
Nagano	0.06	200 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	200 amp	2-Aug
Shizuoka	0.06	300 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	1000 amp	2-Aug
Toyama	-	-	-	1.8cc	2000 amp	2-Aug
Ishikawa	0.06	300 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	2000 amp	2-Aug
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aichi	-	-	-	1.8cc	1000 amp	2-Aug
Mie	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	0.06	400 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	200 amp	2-Aug
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	0.06	500 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	1500 amp	2-Aug
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	0.06	270 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	3000 amp	8-Aug
Hiroshima	-	-	-	1.8cc	2000 amp	8-Aug
Yamaguchi	0.06	900 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	2000 amp	8-Aug
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	0.06	1000 amp	8-Aug	1.8cc	6000 amp	8-Aug
Saga	-	-	-	1.8cc	1500 amp	8-Aug
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		3870 .06 amp			28300 amp	
		500 0.06 amp				

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>SULFATHIAZOLE</u>			<u>PENICILLIN</u>		
	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt. Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amt. Shipped</u>	<u>Date Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	-	-	-	30,000	402 vials	8 Aug
Aomori	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	31 Jul
Iwate	-	-	-	30,000	170 vials	31 Jul
Miyagi	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	31 Jul
Akita	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	24 Jul
Yamagata	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	24 Jul
Fukushima	-	-	-	30,000	200 vials	24 Jul
Ibaraki	-	-	-	30,000	150 vials	19 Jul
Tochigi	-	-	-	30,000	110 vials	24 Jul
Gumma	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	19 Jul
Saitama	Tab.	24,920	10 Aug	30,000	190 vials	19 Jul
Chiba	-	-	-	30,000	350 vials	19 Jul
Tokyo	-	-	-	30,000	1,180 vials	19 Jul
Kanagawa	-	-	-	30,000	320 vials	19 Jul
Niigata	Tab.	19,940	10 Aug	30,000	230 vials	19 Jul
Yamanashi	-	-	-	30,000	50 vials	24 Jul
Nagano	Tab.	26,420	10 Aug	30,000	230 vials	19 Jul
Shizuoka	Tab.	11,920	10 Aug	30,000	190 vials	19 Jul
Toyama	Tab.	13,960	10 Aug	30,000	110 vials	19 Jul
Ishikawa	Tab.	17,940	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	19 Jul
Fukui	Tab.	4,980	10 Aug	30,000	80 vials	24 Jul
Gifu	Tab.	10,960	10 Aug	30,000	110 vials	19 July
Aichi	Tab.	35,900	10 Aug	30,000	270 vials	19 Jul
Mie	Tab.	15,960	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	26 Jul
Shiga	-	-	-	30,000	120 vials	26 Jul
Kyoto	Tab.	98,740	10 Aug	30,000	380 vials	26 Jul
Osaka	-	-	-	30,000	510 vials	19 Jul
Hyogo	-	-	-	30,000	420 vials	24 Jul
Nara	Tab.	18,940	10 Aug	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Wakayama	-	-	-	30,000	80 vials	24 Jul
Tottori	Tab.	7,980	10 Aug	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Shimane	-	-	-	30,000	100 vials	24 Jul
Okayama	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	19 Jul
Hiroshima	-	-	-	30,000	260 vials	19 Jul
Yamaguchi	Tab.	10,960	10 Aug	30,000	180 vials	19 Jul
Tokushima	-	-	-	30,000	60 vials	24 Jul
Kagawa	-	-	-	30,000	70 vials	24 Jul
Ehime	-	-	-	30,000	70 vials	24 Jul
Kochi	-	-	-	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Fukuoka	Tab.	70,320	10 Aug	30,000	580 vials	19 Jul
Saga	Tab.	68,820	10 Aug	30,000	120 vials	19 Jul
Nagasaki	-	-	-	30,000	170 vials	24 Jul
Kumamoto	-	-	-	30,000	140 vials	24 Jul
Oita	Tab.	11,460	10 Aug	30,000	130 vials	24 Jul
Miyazaki	-	-	-	30,000	60 vials	24 Jul
Kagoshima	-	-	-	30,000	90 vials	24 Jul
Total	-	470,160 tabs.	-	-	9,512 vials	-

Stocks of VD control drugs available for prefectures, as of 10 August.

Mapharsen .06	4,418 amp.
Maphasen 0.06	4,308 amp.
Bismuth subsal. 1.8cc	244,130 amp.
Bismuth subsal. 18cc	23,000 amp.
Bismuth subsal. 60cc	996 bottles
Sulfathiazole	2,800,960 tablets
Penicillin 30,000 units	4,186 vials

Assay was completed on out-dated penicillin sold to the Japanese Government for VD control and other purposes. The result of the assay is most satisfactory and shows practically no serious loss of potency.

6,020 vials containing 200,000 units  
17,239 vials containing 200,000 units

a total of 23,359 vials passed the test and are now available for distribution.

### Production

Surveillance of current Japanese production of unsatisfactory sulfa compounds and other unsatisfactory drugs under present Japanese law and the limited laboratory assaying capacity has been extremely difficult. Local prefectural officials have authority to correct violations of the Japanese law but it is realized that at present most prefectures do not have adequate laboratory facilities for conducting necessary assays. In an effort to improve this situation plans have been made for inspection teams, comprised of technically qualified personnel of the Ministry of Welfare, to conduct inspections and investigations in all prefectures to reduce production of unsatisfactory drugs, and where necessary, initiate legal action against manufacturers. The Ministry of Welfare has authority to stop production of unsatisfactory drugs when such production is prohibited by law and/or products do not meet standards now established by law. Inspection teams will begin inspection tours of the Kanto and Shinetsu regions on 1 September 1947 and it is expected that these tours will extend through the months of September and October 1947. In addition, meeting will be conducted in all regions of Japan with prefectural officials to outline necessary action and impress on prefectural officials the need for active participation in a corrective program.

Production of x-ray film during July 1947 reached a new high of 36,000 square meters.

#### Production X-Ray Film July 1947

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
14 x 17	33,192 each
10 x 12	228,912 each
8 x 10	31,752 each
6-1/8 x 8 1/2	5,940 each
4-3/4 x 6 1/2	17,880 each
Dental film	5,112 each
35 mm film	54,429 each

The Ministry of Welfare has completed a study of domestic requirements for x-ray film. This study indicates the need for increased production of the domestic program. Beginning with the month of September 1947 production to meet domestic requirements will be increased approximately 40% over previous schedule.

Total output of medicines continued to increase during July. Production of sulfathiazole, mapharsen and bismuth subsolycylate showed further increases. Production of anesthetics (ether and chloroform) showed a very large increase over all previous monthly outputs.

#### Production Medicines Yen Value July 1947

Controlled medicines	130,335,947
Non-controlled medicines	94,305,030
Patent medicines	176,374,690

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 17 - 23 August 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido		13,000 gals.	
Niigata	15,000 lbs.	900 gals.	
Yokohama Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gals.	
Nagoya Quar. Station	200 lbs.	100 gals.	
Kobe Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gals.	
Moji Quar. Station	500 lbs.	300 gals.	
Nagasaki Quar. Station	200 lbs.	100 gals.	
Fukuoka		400 gals.	310 vials
Ishikawa	2,000 lbs.	350 gals.	
Fukushima	4,800 lbs.		
NIH-Min. of Welfare	22 lbs.		
Shizuoka		4,620 gals.	
Nagasaki	5,000 lbs.	2,100 gals.	
Nara	4,000 lbs.		
Aomori	2,000 lbs.	2,000 gals.	1,000 vials
Tokyo Nat'l Sanatorium	50 lbs.		
Gifu		<u>1,000 gals.</u>	
Total	34,372 lbs.	25,070 gals.	1,310 vials

The 19th weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	Total To date 9 Aug.	No. mfgd. 10-16 August	Total to date 16 Aug.	Total Shipped to date 16 Aug.	Balance on Hand	To ##### mfgd.
DDT Dusters	43,546	6,000	49,546	37,250	12,296	40,454
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3gal. capacity	32,463	1,760	34,223	11,090	23,133	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	22,108	600	22,708	7,323	15,385	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	<u>33,936</u>	<u>2,674</u>	<u>36,610</u>	<u>19,364</u>	<u>17,246</u>	<u>890</u>
	132,053	11,034	143,087	75,027	68,060	41,344

The manufacturing quota for the sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity was completed during this reporting period. The quota for sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity is expected to be completed by the end of the next reporting period.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies continued according to plan, during July. July production of DDT products was sufficient to provide a sizable reserve stock of 10% DDT dust and 5% DDT residual effect spray. Production program of pyrethrum emulsion (X30), for mosquito and fly control program during 1947, was completed during July. Production of DDT dusting and spraying equipment during July was increased substantially over that accomplished during June.

Quantitative production of insect and rodent control supplies during July was accomplished as follows:

Antu (rat poison)	1,970,725 (3 gm pkgs)
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,051 kgs.
Rat Traps (spring type)	2,000 each
Pyrethrum emulsion (X30)	14,700 gallons
DDT dusters	14,500 each
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal.	14,110 each
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	6,300 each
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	16,900 each
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	835,190 lbs.
5% DDT residual effect spray (utilizing Amer. Furn.DDT Con. )	204,712 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	112,090 lbs.

SECTION V  
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Scores (includes figures of 20 August)

1946 - 31,782

1947 - 1,136

Scrub Typhus

A total of 25 cases of scrub typhus has been reported from Niigata Prefecture during the current season.

Typhus Vaccination Program in Hokkaido

Reports from Hokkaido as of 11 August are as following:

Persons vaccinated 1st dose -	991,803
Persons vaccinated 2nd dose -	638,857
Estimated number of persons to be vaccinated -	1,283,875

78% of the estimated total of persons in the selected areas have received one dose of vaccine, while 69% have received two doses.

Tuberculosis

In a survey of tuberculosis control, inspections of national sanatoria in the various prefectures, indicated a lack of knowledge on control of acute intestinal diseases which may easily complicate the tubercular conditions. "On the spot" corrections can be made. Japanese reserve stock of mosquito nets can be used to screen windows, metal screening for doors should be provided. Particular attention must be paid to ceiling ventilation to keep out birds which were flying about some of the kitchens. Spraying with DDT should be done once a month in all kitchens and latrines. It is also necessary to check the water supply, particularly the subsurface drainage from the latrines as many of these hospitals use well water. It is advisable to have wooden covers made for the Japanese style of latrine and also insist on spraying and screening in these rooms.

This type of survey can be done during a visit to a tuberculosis sanatorium and spot checking is of equal importance at irregular intervals to be sure of cooperation.

Part Quarantine

Concurrence was given G-3 repatriation in a plan to close the repatriation center at Ujina, in the Kure area, by 25 October. By that time major shipments from South East Asia will have ceased. Numbers arriving after that date will be processed at Sasebo, with the exception of some very small shipments (less than 20 individuals) which may be processed at Kure.

Mosquito Control

Emphasis should continue on mosquito control, as malaria and Japanese B Encephalitis continue to be a serious threat. Mosquito breeding is going on in burned-out areas, and semi-agricultural sections adjacent to cities and towns. These burned-out sections are usually abandoned except for scattered huts. There are invariably pools of water, clogged drainage ditches and various types of containers and reservoirs, sometimes completely hidden by weeds. These cannot be efficiently controlled with larvicides alone as many are fed by open water hydrants and leaks from the water mains, generally hidden by weed growth, so that control teams cannot readily find them. These breeding areas must be eliminated by filling low places, cleaning ditches and stopping free flowing faucets. This program should extend through the winter, and makes an excellent public works project.

In the meantime intensive larvicidal control should be carried on in these areas -- using pyrethrum emulsion, or DDT dust. Good field supervision is necessary, otherwise the work will be spotted and ineffective.

SECTION VI



## SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### General

Copies of a preliminary report describing the various social security programs now operating in Japan, their functional relationships, anomalies and inadequacies, and a summary of problem areas that should be considered in formulating recommendations for basic SCAP policies has been forwarded to Washington D. C. for review by the members of the Social Security Mission prior to their scheduled September arrival in Japan.

### Social Insurance Legislation

Two Cabinet Orders effectuating recent amendments to the social insurance laws to insure the application of democratic principles in the administration of such laws were:

1. Cabinet Order for Insurance Referee, Appeal Board of Social Insurance, and Local Appeal Board of Social Insurance.
2. Cabinet Order of Official Organization of the Social Insurance Committee.

These Orders will become effective 1 September 1947. In general, they provide:

1. Full-time, paid referees will be employees on the prefectural level and will be of the same qualifications and rank as the chief of the prefectural social insurance office.
2. A notice of right of appeal will be given with each determination of benefits.
3. The appeal may be made either orally or in writing. The appeal ruling will be a written decision and will include the factual information supporting such decision.
4. An appellant will be permitted to utilize a representative as advisor or to appear in his stead in emergency circumstances.
5. Travelling expenses will be provided appellant and witnesses when required to travel outside their home communities to testify at the hearing.
6. The appeals referee will have authority to subpoena witnesses and documents.
7. The referee is required to hold a hearing promptly, generally an open hearing, at which the interested parties will give oral testimony. Exceptions to such procedure are permitted only in unusual circumstances involving considerable hardship on the claimant.
8. Prefectural appeals referees will be concerned with Health and Welfare Pension Insurances, and appeals from their decisions will be taken to central (national) appeals boards for the respective programs and thence to courts of law. Under National Health Insurance, prefectural appeals boards instead of referees will hear original appeals, and secondary appeals will go directly to courts of law. It is anticipated that the appeals systems for Workers' Accident Compensation and Seamen's Insurances will be the same type as that provided for Health Insurance when pending legislation is passed.
9. The central appeals boards shall consist of nine members appointed for terms of three years, one-third to be appointed each year, and they shall be selected in equal numbers from representative of insured workers, employers, and the public interest. The prefectural appeals boards for National Health Insurance shall be appointed for similar terms from representatives of insured members, the public interest, and the associations or their affiliated corporations or the staff of the Federation of National Health Insurance Associations.
10. Advisory committees will be created for Health and Welfare Pension Insurances and, at a later date, for Workers' Accident Compensation and Seamen's Insurances.
11. There shall be 18 members in equal numbers from representatives of the insured workers, employers, and the public interest, to be appointed by the Minister of Welfare for terms of two years half to be appointed each year.

12. The committees may initiate their own studies as well as consider matters referred by the Minister of Welfare.
13. They shall meet at least every three months and shall make an annual written report to the Minister of Welfare.

Conferences were held in conjunction with the Labor Division, ESS and Japanese officials, in which an agreement was reached as to legislation providing unemployment insurance and unemployment allowance protection for most workers.

Recent prefectural surveys indicate that many National Health Insurance Associations which are classed as semi-active really have discontinued providing medical care benefits for all insured members, but carry on a preventive medicine program and provide medical and welfare care only for babies.

## SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

The Weekly Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 27 June shows 3,363 hospitals with a capacity of 218,614 beds, 109,525 of which were occupied. During this same period 342,297 outpatients were treated. For the week ending 4 July report shows 3,362 hospitals with a capacity of 215,285 beds of which 112,544 were occupied, out-patients treated during this same period numbered 339,427.

## SECTION VIII CONSULTANTS LEGAL

Questions have come up recently concerning the responsibility for rendering medical care and granting of sick allowances to Japanese Nationals employed by Occupation Forces. The applicable law and regulations follow:

1. Employee's Relief Ordinance Number 382 is interpreted as follows:
  - a. Injuries and disease incurred in the line of duty and during duty hours.
    - (1) Cost of medical care and medication will be paid by Japanese Government.
    - (2) Other benefits enumerated in the ordinance, such as sick benefits, etc., will be made available to him.
  - b. Accidental injuries in line of duty and during duty hours.
    - (1) The cost of medical care and medication will be paid by Japanese Government.
    - (2) If, however, the injury was received as a result of willful negligence on the part of the employee, he is not entitled to the benefits in the act, nor to the free medical care.
  - c. Accidental injuries and diseases incurred outside line or hours of duty.
    - (1) Cost of medical care and medication will be borne by individual employee. Treatment may be received at clinics and hospitals established and designated to give required physical examinations at a minimum cost to the employee, as ruled by Ministry of Welfare in May 1946.
    - (2) Employees will receive full salary or wage for a period not to exceed 90 days, provided he gives his employer written notice of reasons for his absence, and submits a medical certificate in explanation. This benefit is provided by CLO memorandum entitled, "Salaries, Wages, and Allowances of Permanent Employees for the Allied Forces", issued 1 June 1947, retroactive to 16 March 1947.

2. Medical care referred to above is available to Japanese Nationals employed by Occupation Forces in those clinics and hospitals designated to perform required physical examinations.

3. It is to be further noted that many employees belong to National Health Insurance groups, and when injuries or diseases are incurred they are eligible to benefits as provided by his group coverage. In those instances where an injured employee is not entitled to benefits under Ordinance 382 he may belong to National Health Insurance, in which event he may be reimbursed anywhere from 40% to 80% of the cost of medical care. These benefits are of considerable importance, particularly in non-occupational injuries and diseases.

## SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief

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

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**24 August – 30 August  
1947  
Number 35**

SECTION I - Welfare  
SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs  
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs  
SECTION IV - Supply  
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SECTION I  
WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance

Prefectural Public Assistance Report for July 1947.

Prefecture	Total No. of Persons In Institutions	Total No. Persons non-institutional	Total Assistance - cash	Cost of Assistance in kind
Aichi*	6,447	91,592	7,937,638	
Akita*	1,253	51,734	3,664,978	
Aomori*	1,565	40,635	4,085,521	9,391
Chiba*	2,935	37,456	3,003,712	67,462
Ehime	744	41,028	3,707,747	2,765,250
Fukui	4,430	62,718	3,008,330	521,449
Fukuoka*	884	128,643	5,838,101	2,305,776
Fukushima*	1,059	76,480	5,963,558	29,667
Gifu*	812	60,672	4,487,672	1,432,392
Gumma*	522	51,482	4,316,260	51,854
Hiroshima*	2,032	46,105	4,910,383	960,064
Hokkaido	8,812	73,225	8,184,617	678,745
Hyogo	5,250	104,433	11,470,816	
Ibaraki	1,425	53,325	3,539,917	174,062
Ishikawa	1,676	32,762	4,100,576	115,064
Iwate*	146	51,099	3,457,685	60,217
Kagawa*	4,321	26,585	2,616,427	185,891
Kagoshima*	1,369	124,305	6,762,963	6,804,613
Kanagawa	4,938	45,154	6,655,709	131,000
Kochi*	367	26,293	2,772,756	1,270,291
Kumamoto	1,541	45,116	3,381,827	254,684
Kyoto	3,235	54,874	7,736,856	544,689
Mie*	572	39,008	4,414,595	357,651
Miyagi*	757	56,973	3,474,215	206,239
Miyazaki*	1,036	37,284	2,987,447	416,435
Nagano	923	79,479	6,613,847	13,112
Nagasaki	501	51,738	4,634,946	
Nara	397	25,309	2,406,565	3,725
Niigata	10,429	79,278	5,894,932	374,087
Oita*	2,034	25,134	2,330,350	293,884
Okayama	1,093	46,901	4,044,731	147,934
Osaka*	6,953	90,432	13,883,241	
Saga*	1,081	58,966	3,315,700	1,962,318
Saitama*	997	53,789	5,004,551	
Shiga*	273	33,710	2,444,388	448,755
Shimane	8,922	28,522	2,555,456	
Shizuoka*	4,826	53,370	5,114,347	999,627
Tochigi*	458	7,897	2,657,807	29,595
Tokushima	427	33,794	2,553,627	164,442
Tottori	655	26,616	2,728,837	59,171
Tokyo*	23,646	147,484	25,107,421	171,130
Toyama*	1,093	42,061	4,538,273	51,205
Wakayama	209	34,213	3,385,172	125,470
Yamagata*	601	55,082	5,932,862	41,110
Yamaguchi	6,709	40,239	4,051,359	1,387,728
Yamanashi	220	22,968	2,180,487	

\*Decrease over preceding month.

The Ministry of Welfare submitted the following totals on Public Assistance for the month of July. Totals for June 1947 and July #### ## for purposes of comparison.

	July 1947	June 1947	July 1946
No. of persons assisted not in institutions	2,525,963	2,615,884	
No. of persons assisted in institutions	<u>130,575</u>	<u>131,628</u>	
Total Assisted	2,656,538	2,747,512	2,178,159
Cash Grants	Yen 234,359,213	Yen 213,863,215	
Grants in kind - cash	<u>25,445,029</u>	<u>20,470,570</u>	
Total Grants	Yen 259,804,242	Yen 234,333,785	Yen 47,632,577

### Disaster Relief Law

The National Disaster Law for Japan has been approved by the Cabinet and is now before the Diet.

### Minsei-iin

The Minsei-iin system of welfare administration in Japan is one of the most interesting and important phases of the entire welfare program. The Minsei-iin are officials responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law and to insure that eligible persons in the community receive benefits to which they are entitled. Formerly there was a Homen-iin system which was established in Japan about 30 years ago. The translations of these terms Homen-iin and Minsei-iin has caused some confusion and are rather difficult to accurately express in English. Frequently Homen-iin is translated as block committeemen since it has the idea of volunteer welfare worker who is responsible for providing aid within a designated area or block. The newer term Minsei-iin may be literally translated as Peoples Life Committeeman. The purpose of changing the term was apparently to indicate that a new system of welfare administration was being established.

The most recent figures indicate that there are approximately 123,000 Minsei-iin in Japan of which 12,000 or approximately 10% are women. With the establishment of the Minsei-iin system the number of Minsei-iin has been gradually increased. Studies have been made to determine the formal education, age and occupation of the Minsei-iin. These figures have been tabulated as of 31 December 1946. This analysis indicates that 60% of the Minsei-iin have primary school education, 30% middle school, while about 10% are college and university graduates. Analysis of age of Minsei-iin indicates that they are older persons usually: 36% of the total are in the age group 50 to 59; 31% are from 40 to 49; 17% are from 60 to 69; 1% are seventy years of age or older. This means that only 15% of the total are under the age of forty.

Analysis of the occupations of Minsei-iin indicates that about 50% hold some other public office in addition to acting as Minsei-iin although public office may not be the primary occupation. Many of the Minsei-iin are members of prefecture, city, town and village assemblies or officials of town and villages. About one-half of the Minsei-iin report that farming is their primary occupation, while 10% are merchants. The remaining Minsei-iin are fairly evenly divided among other occupations. Various reports submitted show that less than one-third, about 30% of the present Minsei-iin have had previous experience as Homen-iin.

### Community Welfare Fund Raising

Recent studies of private welfare agencies and their operations, indicates that increasing difficulties are being experienced by them in continuing the maintenance and operation of their facilities.

This situation is due in part to the disappearance of sources of private donations made by the Zaibatsu, Imperial Family and the Government in the form of gifts, grants and subsidies. The legal limitations surrounding governmental subsidies and the break-up of the great monied "family" companies plus the freezing of certain accounts has resulted in a sharp drop, in many cases to zero, in the private income formerly received by private welfare agencies.

To offset this drop in large gifts and grants, a nation-wide effort will be made in the winter of 1947-48 to raise by voluntary contributions and solicitations, a sufficient community fund in each prefecture to carry on approved private agency enterprises and welfare programs.

## SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 24-30 August 1947:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	3
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	1
Kochi	Swine Cholera	2
Kochi	Equine Encephalomyelitis	18

### SECTION III NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Demonstration School of Nursing

Miss Suzu Iuzuka has been appointed Director of Central Red Cross Hospital, School of Nursing.

### SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Distribution

A shipment of DDT products which included spraying and dusting equipment, was made to the Ryukyus from Japan, 25 August, to meet an emergency requirement for insect control supplies and equipment, pending arrival of items scheduled on the regular import program.

Visit was made by supply representatives to a prefecture which claimed hospitals and doctors were not receiving alcohol, sulfa drugs or x-ray film. After checking with the prefectural and medicine distributing company officials, it was found that that stocks of alcohol, both American and Japanese produced, were distributed at a recent date. U.S. produced sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine had been available for over one month but a number of doctors and hospitals had not called for their allocations. X-ray films in the amounts necessary to meet requirements were available but the responsible official only procured half the amount needed due to failure to contact all supply sources.

Close liaison must be maintained with the prefectural officials in charge of medical supply distribution and the local wholesalers in order to have full knowledge of supplies distributed and amounts available for distribution.

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reported that 3,375 kgs. of former Japanese Navy canned biscuits and 9,201 kgs. of canned food were discovered in Aomori Ken and have been allocated for distribution in Hokkaido.

Distribution of insect spraying equipment for the week 11-17 August amounted to 3,653 pieces.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Hand Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer AD2</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer AD3</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer AD4</u>
Hiroshima	1184			
Okayama	984			
Yamaguchi			100	
Saga				580
Kagoshima				480
Nagano		30		25
Miyagi		270		
Total	2168	300	100	1085

#### Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 24-30 August 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamanashi		1,000 gals.	
Shiga	500 lbs.	500 gals.	
Okayama	8,000 lbs.	600 gals.	
Tokushima		3,000 gals.	
Kochi		300 gals.	
Kagoshima		2,630 gals.	
Kyoto	42,000 lbs.	26,280 gals.	
Kyoto (Ministry of Justice)	1,500 lbs.		
Fukui	2,200 lbs.		
Hakodate Quar. Station	15,130 lbs.	500 gals.	
Maizuru Quar. Station	2,165 lbs.	50 gals.	
Sasebo Quar. Station	2,240 lbs.	660 gals.	
Ujina Quar. Station	1,280 lbs.	100 gals.	
Osaka	20,000 lbs.	24,180 gals.	
Fukushima	3,980 lbs.	500 gals.	
Niigata	20,000 lbs.		
Ministry of Agriculture	<u>5,370 lbs.</u>	<u>1,310 gals.</u>	
Total	124,365 lbs.	61,610 gals.	--

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued according to plan. A total of 3,815,405 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 339,984 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 23 August.

The 20th weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	Total To date 16 Aug.	No.Mfgd. 17-23 August	Total to date 23 Aug.	Total Shipped to date <u>23 Aug.</u>	Balance On <u>Hand</u>	To be <u>Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	49,546	950	50,946	38,090	12,406	39,504
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	34,223	3,870	38,093	12,164	25,929	-
Sprayer, Pump-type semi-automatic	22,708	-	22,708	8,513	14,195	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	<u>36,610</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>19,647</u>	<u>17,963</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	143,087	5,820	148,907	78,414	70,493	39,504

The manufacturing quota for the sprayer, hand type 1/2 gallon capacity was completed during this reporting period. With the quotas completed for the three types of sprayers, only the DDT duster remains to be manufactured to complete the production program as originally planned.

### Narcotics

In the past few weeks several petitions for clemency have been received by the Narcotic Control Officers, from defendants in cases of narcotic violations throughout Japan.

The policy followed by the Narcotic Control Officers permits no interference with the Japanese Courts carrying out their duties relative to trials and sentences meted out to Narcotic violators; except to review the results of such trials and sentencing to insure that no favoritism is shown by Japanese officials.

## SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION



## Typhus Immunization Program

TAB vaccine distribution is progressing in accordance with plans previously announced. Approximately 1/3 of the required amount of vaccine has already been distributed and the remainder will be distributed in the next few weeks. Military Government Health Officers are urged to maintain close liaison with prefectural health officers, and to exercise surveillance over the typhoid immunization program. A well planned and properly executed local publicity campaign carried on before and during the time immunizations are actually being done, will increase the number of persons reporting for immunization. The success of the program will, to a large extent, depend upon the number of persons receiving a full course of vaccine.

## Health Officer Training

The first refresher courses for Health Officers and Sanitarians currently being held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo will be completed on or about 15 September. The next similar courses are scheduled to be on 24 September. Invitation from the Institute of Public Health to the prefectures have already been dispatched. Health officers have been instructed to notify Military Government Health Officers when these invitations are received, and to consult the Military Government Health Officers in selecting persons to attend. Military Government Health Officers are urged to give the matter their careful attention to insure that proper personnel are sent to Tokyo for this refresher training.

In the past, prefectures have not always sent their best representatives. Also, in some cases, they have not made adequate financial provision for students attend the courses. Military Government Health Officers can do a great deal to insure the future public health programs, by ascertaining that prefectures send qualified personnel and that necessary financial provisions are arranged.

## Tuberculosis Control

The retraining program for individuals active in the control of tuberculosis, requires stimulation. Tuberculosis care committees are to be trained by the Prefectural Health Officers in the health centers. This is a particularly important factor because it is through these groups that the simple basic principles of the control of tuberculosis in the home reaches the people of Japan. Practical application of these principles should be made. The material for this work is found in the last two pages of the "Manual on The Control of Tuberculosis". (TB-PH//2-Prev.Med.)

The retraining of physicians and nurses is also planned, and include the physicians in the community. The instructors are physicians who already have had such a course given to them, in the six larger cities of Japan, by the central Government. This material is to be transmitted to other physicians and nurses in their home prefectures.

## Port Quarantine

<u>Quarantine Station</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Port of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Departure</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>Date of Diagnosis</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Ujina	Bogota Maru	Rangoon	8/4/47	8/22/47	Malaria	8/22/47	1	0
Hakodate	Unzen Maru	Maoka	7/15/47	7/27/47	Bacillary Dysentery	8/18/47	1	0
Hakodate	Unzen Maru	Maoka	7/15/47	7/27/47	Typhoid Fever	8/23/47	1	0
Hakodate	Mamiya Maru	Maoka	7/24/47	7/27/47	Bacillary Dysentery	8/22/47	1	0
Hakodate	Hakuryu	Maoka	7/24/47	7/27/47	Paratyphoid Fever	8/22/47	1	0
Sasebo	Choran Maru	Singapore	8/8/47	8/19/47	Malaria	8/19/47	5	0
Sasebo	Kaio Maru	Singapore	8/12/47	8/23/47	Malaria	8/23/47	1	0

himizu, Sasebo and Miike have been declared ports of entry by SCAP. This brings the number of seaports of entry for Japan to 11. The establishment of proper quarantine processing at these new ports awaits the

assignment and training of more personnel. In the interim, only established ports will be used, except in specific instances where special arrangements for processing may be effected through Eighth Army Military Government Quarantine authorities.

A preliminary report from the Sasebo Repatriation Center indicates that approximately 3% of tuberculin positive repatriates show x-ray evidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis. The Tuberculosis screening and immunization program as well as the syphilis detection program are both in full operation at all active repatriation centers. The "Ide" test, which is being used by the Japanese as a screening test for syphilis, has been criticized as being an unreliable test. A summary evaluation of this test is now being undertaken.

## SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### General

Plans have been proposed by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare to extend and expand the activity of the Investigating Committee for Social insurances. The name would be changed from "Social Insurances" to "Social Security" expanding all the committee's functions to matters related to social security. Membership will be revised, in an endeavor to get a more comprehensive representation of interested groups.

Agreement was reached on the provisions of the Seamen's unemployment insurance and unemployment allowance programs. They will be similar, as to eligibility requirements and amount and duration of benefits, to those provided under proposed legislation for land workers.

The Diet has passed legislation establishing a new Ministry of Labor to become operative 1 September 1947. It will include the transfer of function and personnel of two Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare: the Labor Administration and the Labor Standards. The new Ministry will administer the two social insurance programs of workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

## SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 11 July 1947 shows 3,364 hospitals with a capacity of 218,176 beds of which 111,283 were occupied. During this same period 328,058 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VIII VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

The numbers and rates contained in the attached tables are based upon the regular monthly schedule reports prepared by the statistics office of the Premier's Board. Population estimated as of 1 July 1947 was used in the computation of the rates.

Births. There were 197,747 births in June, almost 100,000 less than the number reported in January. The relative decrease in number is a little below normal. During the quinquennial period 1942-1946, the June figure averaged approximately 40% below that for January; for 1947, it was 33%. The birth rate was 30.8 per 1,000 population, practically the same as in the preceding month. However, it was considerably in excess of the rate (21.7) recorded one year ago.

The birth rate for all "shi" was 34.0 -- all "gun" 29.5. There was considerable variation in the rates among the prefectures, ranging from the highest (37.2) in Tokyo to the lowest (24.0) in Yamagata.

Deaths. Deaths totaled 85,920, a reduction of almost 9% below the figure for the preceding month. The death rate (13.4 per 1000 population) was lower than the corresponding rate (17.1) for June a year ago. Rates for the rural areas (below 30,000 population) (13.2) were a little less than for the cities of 30,000 or more (13.9).

Among the prefectures having high monthly death rates were the following: Kagoshima (16.2) , Saga (15.8) , Oita (15.7) , Shimane (15.7) and Toyama (15.7) . Correspondingly the three prefectures having the lowest ratio were the following: Kanagawa (11.2), Gumma (11.3) and Tokyo (11.3).

Death and death rates per 100,000 population from the ten leading causes were as follows: tuberculosis (12,723) (198.5) , cerebral hemorrhage, embolism and trombosis (7,117) (111.0) , pneumonia, all forms (6,140) (95.8) , senility (4,953) (77.3), diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years (4,286) (66.9) , over two years (3,425) (53.4) , congenital debility (2,207) (34.4) , nephritis (3,339) (52.1) , accidents (2,893) (45.1) , and bronchitis (2,485) (38.8) . Data for cancer and other malignant tumors was not available on a monthly basis and therefore it was not listed among the leading causes given above.

Infant Deaths. Deaths of infants under one year totaled 13,987, compared to 15,293 in the preceding month. The rate per 1,000 live births was 70.7.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths decreased to 9,251 from 9,971 in May. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births was 46.8 compared 42.1 for June of 1946.

Marriages. There were 81,913 marriages a sharp reduction from the number reported in the preceding month (112,978) . The marriage rate was 12.8 per 1000 population.

Divorces. Divorces totaled 6,070. The rate 0.9 per 1000 population was the lowest of record thus in 1947.

## SECTION IX CONSULTANTS

### Nutrition

The following conclusions of the Nutrition Consultant ##### the result of a recent review of nutrition surveys and nutrition in the western part of Honshu and Kyushu:

- a. There is a shortage of milk for infants and the need for special review of the allotment of milk to infants.
- b. Information in institutions was generally insufficient to judge the adequacy of the dietaries supplied. Data of variable value was sometimes available on caloric consumption and protein. There was practically no data on calcium and quantities of leafy green and yellow vegetables with fish and soy been products, which are important supplementary foods.
- c. There is a need to check the polishing of rice to be sure that it is not more than 70% polished (94% extraction). Such information is important for all institutions and especially so for children's homes. Information on nutritional accounting and the proper records should be available in the Sanitary Bureaus of Prefectures.
- d. Evaluations of food or caloric consumption for Children's homes or essential industries where there is a mixed population of various ages and/or sex or in dormitories in essential industries with different ration allowances should be related to a weighted average of the allowances for the particular population group.

## SECTION X MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-37 26 August 1947 Release of 10% DDT Dust for Coal Mines.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief

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

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**30 August – 6 September  
1947  
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## SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

### Social Affairs Bureau. Ministry of Welfare

The Bureau of Social Affairs (Shakai Kyoku) of the Ministry of Welfare (Keseisho) has been assigned the primary responsibility in the field of welfare administration, within the Japanese Government. There is now a total of six bureaus and one board within the Ministry of Welfare.

- a. Social Affairs Bureau
- b. Childrens Bureau (Established March 1947)
- c. Social Insurance Bureau
- d. Repatriation Relief Board
- e. Public Health Bureau
- f. Medical Affairs Bureau
- g. Prevention Bureau

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

The Social Affairs Bureau was included in the newly created Ministry of Welfare in 1938. In 1941 the name of the Social Affairs Bureau was changed to Living Bureau apparently as a part of the general program of reorganizing the welfare programs to meet the needs of the military. Early in 1943 the Living Bureau and the Population Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare were merged into the Peoples Health Bureau. In the fall of 1945 after the termination of hostilities the Social Affairs Bureau was re-established. The responsibilities of the Bureau in the field of child welfare were transferred from the Social Affairs Bureau in March 1947, when a Childrens Bureau was established.

Organization and Functions: The work of the Social Affairs Bureau is carried out through four sections: General Affairs, Protection, Welfare and Supply.

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

1. General Affairs Section.
  - a. Overall planning for social welfare
  - b. Investigations and statistics concerning welfare
  - c. Minsei-iin organization
  - d. Social welfare training and education
  - e. Matters not assigned to other sections
2. Protection Section
  - a. Administration of Daily Life Security Law
  - b. Disaster Assistance
3. Welfare Section
  - a. Special program for disadvantaged group such as Eta.
  - b. Aid for physically handicapped
  - c. Special assistance program for Germans in prefecture: of Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagano, Tokyo, Yamanashi.
  - d. Programs for "street-girls."
  - e. Public pawnshops, bathhouses, barbershops, markets and dining halls.
  - f. Other programs such as recreation.
4. Supply Section Note: Busshi-ka is also translated as commodities or material section.
  - a. Work shops.
  - b. Goods and materials required for relief and assistance.

### Relief Supplies

For the information of personnel concerned the following is quote from Memorandum for Japanese Government, AG 311.1 (26 Aug. 47) CCS (SCAPIN 1768) dated 26 August 1947, subject: International Mail Service.

“8. Parcel Post. a. Parcel Post Service will be to Japan only. Parcels will be limited to 22 pounds in weight, and contents will be restricted to relief items such as non-perishable foods, mailable medicines in non-commercial quantities, soap, clothing and other relief items, in quantities which reasonably can be used by the addressee and/or his immediate family. The following specific limitations apply to each parcel:

- (1) Only one of the following tobacco items can be included in a single parcel: Cigarettes - not more than 200 pieces; cigars - not more than 50 pieces; pipe tobacco - not more than one-half pound.
- (2) Not more than 200 saccharine tablets in a single parcel

b. Gift articles, as distinguished from relief items, such as watches, fountain pens, etc., will not be permitted entry.

c. Only one relief parcel per week may be mailed by any single sender to any one addressee.

d. Relief parcels which are undeliverable will not be returned to senders but will be turned over to designated relief agencies for disposition.

e. Excessive quantities of permitted items, that is, quantities in excess of the reasonable needs of the addressee and/or his immediate family, will be extracted by the Japanese Customs Service and delivered to the appropriate agency of the English Army for distribution to recognized relief agencies.”

### JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Directors of all Prefectural Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross attended a 3 day conference at National Red Cross Headquarters in Tokyo, during the first week in September, to discuss plans for the fall membership and fund campaign to be held throughout Japan 15 October through 15 November. Among the important announcements made were

a. Although the National Headquarters and the Chapters will cooperate will and assist in the organization and promotion of Community Chests, they will not participate at this time in federated fund raising.

b. The campaign goal of 300,000,000 yen is based on the amount of money estimated as necessary for traditional as well as new Red Cross services, including, particularly, disaster relief.

c. The percentage of funds collected in the prefectures to be turned over to National Headquarters has been increased from 10 to 20% in order to meet the increased obligations of Headquarters for assistance to and supervision of Chapter activities.

d. While no basic changes have been made in the old mode of fund raising and membership solicitations, the Chapters have been urged to also enlist the support and cooperation of volunteers throughout the period of the campaign.

e. An intensive publicity drive, under the guidance of an American Red Cross publicity advisor, will introduce for the first time modern publicity methods in urging public support of the campaign.

f. American Red Cross consultants will closely follow the progress of the campaign and analyze its results in an effort to better understand the entire problem of voluntary fund raising for non-governmental Welfare Agencies.

### Public Assistance

Under the provisions of regulation 95 issued by Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare on 8 August 1947, the amount of payments for administrative expenses for persons receiving Daily Life Security payments and living in institutions was increased. Previously under provisions of paragraph 10 of regulation 114 dated 18 September 1946, the Ministry of Welfare agreed to reimburse local governments in the sum of 1.33 yen per day per person for those recipients residing in institutions. These payments are made under authority of Article 24 of the Daily Life Security Law. The new regulation issued 8 August 1947 increases the maximum payments for administrative expenses to institutions, such as orphanages and homes for aged, which provided assistance for needy persons. The new maximum payments are Y-8 per day for children and Y-6 for other persons. Administrative payments for recipients living in other institutions is changed from 1.33 yen to 1.35 yen per day. These payments are maximum payments and it is not required in the regulation that they be made to the institution unless justified by expenditures. These payment for administrative or office expenses are in addition to the regular assistance allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.

The entire matter of payments under the Daily Life Security Law for persons who reside in institutions is under study by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and the Welfare Division, PHW, SCAP. It is expected that further changes in the regulations may be made. Payments for administrative expenses are not to be made to institutions for persons who are not eligible for benefits under the Daily Life Security Law. Attention is called to the fact that at the present time, of all persons receiving benefits under the Daily Life Security Law, only approximately 5% are residing in institutions.

### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The following additional relief supply shipments have been received by LARA:

21st Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS China Victory on 27 Aug 47 and contained 31 tons of food and 7.9 tons of clothing.

22nd Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS China Bear on 3 September 47 and contained 14.56 tons of clothing (including shoes), 54 tons of food and .23 tons of miscellaneous times.

23rd Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS Mount Rogers on 31 Aug 47 and contained 19 tons of powdered milk (whole), and 17.19 tons of food stuffs.

### SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 29 August to 5 September 1947.

Prefecture	Disease	No. of cases
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	3
Iwate	"	3
Iwate	Texas Fever	5

The Veterinary division, Public Health Section, Tokyo-To reported the following outbreak of animal disease:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Case</u>
Tokyo	Rabies	7 (4 are suspects)

### SECTION III SUPPLY

#### Distribution

Further shipments of spraying and dusting equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program were made to the prefectures under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare. In the period 18 through 24 August distribution of a total of 12,743 pieces were made as follows.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Iwate			400	
Miyagi			200	
Gumma				360
Kanagawa				1,200
Niigata	840	540	40	228
Fukui		140		
Nagano	1,184		20	460
Aichi	4,888			30
Mie				300
Nara	984			
Okayama		164	300	
Kagawa		30	10	5
Saga		50	50	
Kagoshima		150	150	20
Totals	7,896	1,074	1,170	2,603

Many complaints are received from the field pertaining to the difficulties the dentists are experiencing in purchasing dental instruments and materials. A conference was held with members of the Ministry of Welfare, producers, wholesalers and retailers to discuss and find the answer to the dentists' problems in purchasing their instruments and materials. Agreement was reached by the different representatives to study the situation and work

out an operating plan in which production and distribution would be coordinated in order to meet requirements. In some instances, as brought forth by a representative from the retailers group, the dentist would ask for an instrument or item manufactured by a particular company, and would not purchase a similar item manufactured by another manufacturer, which was available for sale by the retailers. This may soon be remedied to some extent when standardization and specification of all dental instruments and materials come into effect. It was planned that further conferences will be called for from time to time in order to #### difficulties experienced by the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the flow of supplies from the manufacturer down to the ultimate consumer.

An emergency shipment consisting of 800 cc hog cholera virus and 4000 cc of hog cholera serum was made to Okinawa.

### Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 31 August - 6 September 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Kanagawa	50,000 lbs		
Niigata		4,000 gallons	
Ministry of Transp.		25,000 "	
Kochi	3,000 "		
Kanagawa		3,000 "	
Iwate	10,000 "	2,500 "	
Miyagi	3,000 "	3,000 "	
Akita	<u>5,000 "</u>	<u>5,000 "</u>	
Total	71,000 lbs	42,500 gallons	--

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued according to plan. A total of 3,772,125 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 359,734 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 31 August 1947.

The 21st weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	Total To date 23 Aug.	No.Mfgd. 24-31 August	Total to date 31 Aug.	Total Shipped to date <u>31 Aug.</u>	On Hand	Balance To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	50,496	4,000	54,496	46,970	7,526	35,504
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	38,093	800	38,893	13,130	25,763	-
Sprayer, pump-type semi-automatic	22,708	300	23,008	8,513	14,195	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	<u>37,610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>22,437</u>	<u>15,173</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	148,907	5,100	154,007	91,050	62,657	35,504

### Narcotics

The Japanese Government report for July 1947 shows a total of 85,474 registered persons licenced to handle narcotics, a total of 84 registered persons and 63 unregistered persons apprehended for violations of the narcotic regulations, and the conviction of 7 registered and 37 unregistered violators, a total of 37 thefts of narcotics and one fire resulting in the loss of narcotic stock.

The Marihuana (Taima) report for July 1947 shows a total of 34,833 registrants, with violations to date of one registered person and 81 unregistered persons for the illegal cultivation of Marihuana. To date there have been no convictions of registered persons and two convictions of unregistered persons.



## SECTION IV PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Japanese B. Encephalitis Control

The possibility of a Japanese B Encephalitis outbreak during the current season was considered probable and, with this in view, every effort was made to discover suspect cases early and to obtain clinical and laboratory confirmation at the earliest possible date.

Thus far, there have been reported approximately 50 suspect cases of Japanese B. Encephalitis. The diagnosis has been confirmed by the laboratory in only four cases, all of which were in Kochi Prefecture. The majority of suspect cases have been reported from Kagawa Prefecture, with a few suspects being reported from Ehime, Okayama, Tottori and Hiroshima Prefectures. To date, no cases have been confirmed in any prefecture other than Kochi. It is of the utmost importance that all suspect cases be reported promptly and blood for laboratory confirmation be promptly collected and sent to the 406th Medical Laboratory in Tokyo.

Any suspect cases of Japanese B. Encephalitis should be carefully followed and when there is a change of diagnosis or reasonable evidence that the diagnosis is not Japanese B. Encephalitis, this fact should be reported in order that PHW, GHQ, SCAP may have an accurate picture of the current situation at all times.

### Diphtheria Control

Although a national immunization program was carried out the latter part of 1946 and early part of 1947, the diphtheria rate still remains at a high level. This matter has been given careful consideration. Conferences between officials of the Ministry of Welfare and PH&W Section, GHQ SCAP have been held and a plan for a nationwide re-immunization program has been evolved. The plan calls for a booster dose (1 cc) for each child 10 years of age and under, with the exception of those children who are now more than six months of age and less than 24 months of age, who were not immunized last year. These children will receive a course of three inoculations.

Inquiries have been made by both prefectural and MG Health Officers as to when diphtheria toxoid will be available. In this connection, a program is under way to produce and assay the diphtheria toxoid. Considerable quantities of toxoid are already in stock, but the assay has not yet been completed. Some delay in delivery of toxoid is anticipated. It is felt, however, that it would be better to delay the program for a short time, rather than give additional inoculations with material of unknown potency. MG Health Officers are urged to communicate this information to the Japanese Prefectural Health Officers and to enlist their cooperation in carrying out the program when the vaccine becomes available.

### Tuberculosis Control

Tuberculosis surveys of the prefectures have revealed that there are certain tuberculosis sanatoriums especially for teachers. Many of the beds in these sanatoria are not filled. Teachers are afraid to enter these institutions lest they lose their jobs or become socially ostracized. These teacher sanatoria in Japan can be developed into one of the best sources of education in control of tuberculosis. The teacher patients are usually minimal cases with excellent prospects of being cured. Through contacts with their pupils on their return to a community, they have a splendid opportunity for instruction in control of tuberculosis in the home, where a student is the best teacher. The prefectural Health Officers should be informed of this opportunity and should be assisted in preparing such a program.

### Venereal Disease Control

Enclosed with this week's bulletin, number 36, is the pamphlet, "Challenge to Community Action". The Military Government Health Officer will find this material useful in the educational, social, and medical aspects of venereal disease control. Sections of this pamphlet will be useful for translation.

### Port Quarantine

Quarantine Section	Name of Vessel	Port of Depart	Date of Depart	Date of Arrival	Diagnosis	Date of Diag	Cases	Deaths
Hakodate	Maniya Maru	Maoka	7/24	7/26	Bacillary Dysentery	27 Aug	2	0
"	Shinko Maru	"	8/15	8/18	Paratyphoid	25 Aug	1	0
"	Chitose Maru	"	"	"	Bacillary Dysentery	27 Aug	2	0
"	Chitose Maru	"	"	"	Para Typhoid	"	2	0
"	Tokuju Maru	"	"	"	"	"	2	0
"	Takakura San Maru	"	8/19	8/22	Bacillary Dysentery	"	1	0
"	Hokusen Maru	"	8/15	8/18	"	28 Aug	1	0
"	Takakura Maru	"	8/19	8/22	Para Typhoid	27 Aug	3	0
"	Hokushin Maru	"	8/19	8/22	Bacillary Dysentery	28 Aug	1	0
Maizuru	Eiroku Maru	Nakhodka	8/18	8/21	Amoebic Dysentery	30 Aug	1	0
"	Takasago Maru	"	8/27	8/30	"	"	1	0
Hakodate	Soya Maru	Maoka	8/22	8/24	Bacillary Dysentery	30 Aug	1	0

### SECTION V SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

An intensive survey of the Japanese social security program and related matters is being conducted during the next 60 -90 days by a special mission from the United States. The mission, composed of men with international experience in public health services and social security administration, is surveying the information and statistics compiled by PHW, SCAP, as well as the history of social insurance development in Japan. In addition, it will confer with other Sections of SCAP as well as those organizations in the Japanese Government interested in the over-all program. From the results of the survey, recommended policies and procedures will be made for the strengthening and improvement of the existing social security program in Japan.

### SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 18 July 47 shows 3,367 hospitals with a capacity of 216,358 beds of which 107,588 were occupied. During this same period 349,081 out-patients were treated.

The constitution of the New Japan Medical Association has been approved and adopted and an act of the Diet will soon formally dissolve the old organization.

In order to build up confidence in the new organization, the present officers have voluntarily offered to tender their resignations and refuse to stand for re-election to office.

New elections will be held about November of this year, affording time for the national and prefectural societies to advise all members in matters regarding the coming election.

As the new constitution states that elections will be held each March the organization will be operated by a receiving committee and newly elected officers will be appointed to fill these positions until March when their term of office officially begins.

SECTION VII  
MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-39 5 September 1947 Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to Schoolchildren of Japan.

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2 Incl:

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Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 30 August 1947 w/digest