

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**7 September – 13 September  
1947  
Number 37**

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## SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

### Social Work Education

A series of meetings have been held by the Social Work Education Committee to consider the development of a social work curriculum in Japanese universities and colleges. This committee consists of representatives of Japanese educational institutions, who in the past have been interested in providing education for persons intending to enter the social service field. Under the 6-3-3-4 program, it is expected that more universities will be interested in providing social work education. The Social Work Education Committee has drawn up a series of recommendations which may be used as a guide by the universities in developing the curriculum for the next school year, which begins in April 1948. These recommendations have been submitted to various Japanese education and welfare officials concerned and will be subject for discussion at a subsequent meeting to be held in Tokyo on 20 September 1947.

### Welfare Training Programs

A welfare training institute was held in Tottori Prefecture 25-31 August 1947, attended by 50 persons from the prefectures of Shimane, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Hiroshima and Tottori. This is one in the series of training conferences which are being conducted by the Japan Social Work Association under the sponsorship of the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Plans have been made to hold the next conference in Fukui Prefecture during the latter part of October.

Monthly activities reports submitted by the Military Government Teams indicate that meetings are being held throughout the nation, primarily for the purpose of providing information to minsei-iin concerning the proper administration of the Daily Life Security Law.

### Social Work Assembly

Plans to hold a national social work conference in Tokyo, during the first three days of October 1947 have been completed.

General conferences will be held at which officials of the National Government are expected to attend and present their problems. Conferences on special programs such as child welfare, and juvenile delinquency will also take place. Attention will be directed to the difficulties encountered in Japan at the present time and the necessity of developing welfare programs to meet these needs. The assembly is being sponsored by five of the already established national welfare agencies: Japan Social Work Association, Japan Welfare Workers Federation, National Relief Association, Mothers and Children Welfare Society, and Association for Protection of Juvenile Delinquents. Other national welfare organizations are cooperating in the program.

### Japanese Red Cross

Thirty six editors and publishers of national and local news agencies met with representatives of the Japanese Red Cross and the American Red Cross Consultant staff in Tokyo on 11 September, to discuss plans for the release of national and local publicity in connection with the Japanese Red Cross fund and membership campaign starting 15 October. Plans for continuing publicity aimed at improved public understanding of Red Cross services, was also discussed.

During the week instructions were released from National Japanese Red Cross informing the Prefectural Chapters on the method of distribution of American Junior Red Cross supplies. The Chapters have been instructed to consult with the Prefectural Education authorities in the selection of the schools to which materials and gift parcels will be distributed. While the Ministry of Welfare will be responsible for supervising the distribution of the supplies by the Japanese Red Cross, the schools are to be selected in consultation with education authorities. The distribution is to be made during the month of October according to present plans.

Chiefs of Nursing Education from 41 Japanese Red Cross Schools of Nursing attended a two-day conference in Tokyo, 10 and 11 September at National Red Cross Headquarters. Among the important topics discussed were:

- a. The necessity of placing nursing education and nursing administration in the Red Cross Hospitals and schools of nursing under the direction of qualified nursing personnel.

- b. The necessity of improving the standard of nursing education and ward supervision of the nurse in training.
- c. The new nursing law and its implications for all schools of nursing.

Military Government Team Reports - June

Hyogo MG Team reports that brief reviews disclosed a pattern of uneven administration of the Daily Life Security Law is developing. Four apparent reasons are: the high decentralization of responsible offices and records, the lack of supervision given by the central offices (Ken and City), the large number of individuals responsible for determining grants who have not been adequately briefed on the law, and lack of precise instructions for determining grants when special factors exist, for example, income from employment.

The Ministry of Welfare will be advised that a trained and qualified field staff is a “must” on both levels of government. Ministerial officials recognize a lack of good administration.

Similar to this problem is the relationship of the minsei-iiin to local welfare officials and the overall value of the use of volunteers for such services. Lack of adequate funds prohibits paid workers at present, but PHW and Ministerial officials are studying the entire problem with a view toward strengthening this extremely important phase of the welfare program.

SECTION II  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal disease during the period 6 Sept - 11 Sept 47:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Disease</u>    | <u>No. of Cases</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Shizuoka          | Swine Erysipelas  | 1                   |
| Kumamoto          | Texas Fever       | 3                   |
| Ishikawa          | Encephalomyelitis | 14                  |

Personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry were sent to the Ishikawa district to secure laboratory specimens and to assist in setting up control measures. Telegraphic contact will be kept with this office by the field representatives.

SECTION III  
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A representative of Nursing Affairs Division attended the Kochi Prefectural Meeting for the organizing of the Kochi Branch Association of the Japan Midwives, Clinical Nurses, and Public Health Nurses Association.

The Chief of Nursing Affairs Division attended the Meeting of the Chief Nurses of the U. S. Army Nurse Corps which was held in Kyoto.

SECTION IV  
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Distribution of dusting and spraying equipment progresses, with a total of 7,952 pieces shipped to the prefectures listed below in the period 25 through 31 August, under the supervision of the Ministry of Welfare. Detailed breakdown follows:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>DDT Duster</u> | <u>Knapsack<br/>Sprayer</u> | <u>Semi-automatic<br/>Sprayer</u> | <u>Hand Sprayer</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Gumma             | 984               |                             |                                   |                     |
| Saitama           | 1,016             |                             |                                   |                     |
| Kanagawa          |                   | 276                         |                                   | 240                 |
| Niigata           | 840               | 540                         |                                   | 688                 |
| Toyama            | 984               |                             |                                   | 360                 |
| Fukui             |                   | 144                         |                                   |                     |
| Yamanashi         | 984               |                             |                                   |                     |
| Nagano            |                   |                             | 200                               |                     |
| Aichi             |                   | 6                           |                                   | 2                   |
| Shiga             |                   |                             |                                   | 300                 |
| Kyoto             | 388               |                             |                                   |                     |
| Totals            | 5,196             | 966                         | 200                               | 1,590               |

A conference was held with representatives from the Ministry of Welfare, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of medical rubber goods, such as ice bags, ice pillows, surgeons rubber gloves, etc. to determine cause for their maldistribution and production.

Invitation was given to the representatives present to air their views in order to come to an understanding on the present difficulties now being experienced by the hospitals and other using agencies in procuring, by purchase through normal trade channels, their medical rubber goods.

The influx of raw material and price fixing seem to be the main factor for the lack of sufficient production and distribution of these supplies. The representative from the Rubber Manufacturers Cooperative Union stated that raw material has been imported, and 70 tons of rubber has been allocated for the manufacturing of medical rubber goods, plus lastex, which should be of great aid in meeting the demand. Further conferences will be held by these people in order to coordinate the production and distribution of these supplies.

Report received on sales of former Japanese Army-Navy surgical instruments and appliances during August amounted to 415,965.69 yen, which is a substantial increase of 330,639.34 yen to July's sales.

### Production

The 22nd weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

|   | Total<br>to date<br>30 Aug. | No.Mfgd.<br>31 Aug.<br>to 6 Sep. | Total<br>to date<br>6 Sept. | Total<br>shipped<br>to date<br>6 Sept. | On<br>Hand    | <u>Balance</u><br>To be<br>Mfgd. |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|
| DDT Dusters                             | 54,496                      | 3,800                            | 58,296                      | 50,342                                 | 7,954         | 31,704                           |
| Sprayer, knapsack<br>type, 3-gal. cap.  | 38,893                      | -                                | 38,893                      | 13,130                                 | 25,763        | -                                |
| Sprayer, pump type<br>semi-automatic    | 23,008                      | 300                              | 23,308                      | 9,227                                  | 14,081        | -                                |
| Sprayer, hand type<br>1/2 gal. capacity | <u>37,610</u>               | <u>-</u>                         | <u>37,610</u>               | <u>23,557</u>                          | <u>14,053</u> | <u>-</u>                         |
| Total                                   | 154,007                     | 4,100                            | 158,107                     | 96,256                                 | 61,851        | 31,704                           |

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 7 - 13 September 1947.

| Prefecture | 10% DDT Dust | 5% DDT Residual<br>Effect Spray | Typhus Vaccine |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Tokyo      |              | 9,000 gallons                   |                |
| Nagano     | 13,000 lbs.  | 2,100 gallons                   |                |
| Chiba      |              | 2,000 gallons                   |                |
| Total      | 13,000 lbs   | 13,100 gallons                  |                |

### Narcotics

During the current session of the Diet, a bill amending Imperial Ordinance #528 of 1923 was enacted, designating to Narcotic Inspectors, under the Ministry of Welfare, power of arrest in Narcotic violations. This form of Judicial Police Power will be effective on the date of promulgation, which is set for 15 September 1947.

## SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Typhoid Immunization Program

Approximately 120,000 liters of TAB vaccine have passed the assay tests. This represents 4/5 of the amount of vaccine necessary for the nationwide immunization program. Most of this vaccine has already been distributed to the prefectures. The remaining vaccine necessary for the nation wide immunization program will be available in the very near future.

Reports on the immunization program will be published as soon as available.

Military Government Health Officers are urged to see that the prefectural health departments conduct a vigorous publicity program stressing the importance of the inoculations with special emphasis upon the necessary for having the second and third inoculations. Health officers are also urged to see that adequate records are kept and prompt reports are rendered.

### Japanese B. Encephalitis Control

Reference is made to Section VII PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 20. Recently a sizable number of suspected Japanese B. Encephalitis cases have been reported from the inland sea area of Japan and a few suspect cases have been reported from other prefectures.

It is important that the diagnosis of Japanese B. Encephalitis be definitely proven or disproven whenever possible. This can often be done on the spot without a serological laboratory test. When there is any likelihood that the suspect is in reality a Japanese B. Encephalitis case, blood specimens should be collected and promptly dispatched to the 406 Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo. It is usually not possible to confirm the clinical diagnosis with a single blood specimen since it is necessary to show a rise in titer. For this reason at least two specimens should be sent on every case. One early (when the case is first seen) and one within 10 to 14 days and not later than six weeks after onset. It is preferable to have several specimens, one at onset, one 10 to 14 days later and one every 10 days thereafter until full recovery.

Serologic specimens received by the 406 Medical General Laboratory have enabled them to make a positive diagnosis on three cases in Kochi prefecture. Two other specimens, one from Tottori and one from Kagawa prefecture, showed low titers and were therefore suspicious, but the laboratory has not been able to confirm the diagnosis because second specimens have not been received. Military Government Health Officers are urged to see that at least two blood specimens, taken at least 10 days apart, are forwarded for testing. The roster of suspects should be rechecked and if the diagnosis of Japanese B. Encephalitis has not already been ruled out, a second blood specimen should be taken.

Specimens often contain no clinical data and are not properly identified. This should be corrected. The difference in translation of the same Japanese name on different specimens sometimes makes it impossible to identify the specimen as belonging to the same individual.

Although the peak of the Japanese B. Encephalitis season has probably already been passed, suspect cases may continue to appear. Where there is reason to believe these cases may be Japanese B. Encephalitis, mosquito control procedures should be intensified.

#### Tuberculosis Control

The Japanese Prefectural Health Officer in one prefecture calls a monthly meeting of the chiefs of his health centers. These men present their individual problems at this meeting. Attendance of the Military Government Health Officer at these meetings presents an excellent opportunity to listen to the problems which these men must face and solve, and to obtain information concerning the progress in these centers. It could also be an opportunity to discuss cooperation of the various activities within the health centers, and cooperation between the health centers and the national sanatoria. The presentation of a single new point on the subject of tuberculosis or its control, might stimulate interest and attendance and be of educational value to these men who need such information.

#### Laboratory Control

Included with the Weekly Bulletin (No. 37) are copies of Minimum Requirements for the manufacture of diphtheria toxoid. These minimum requirements were written by the Ministry of Welfare in consultation with members of the Preventive Medicine Division, PH&W, SCAP.

The English translation is distributed as an aid to Military Government Health Officers in exercising surveillance over the manufacture of safe, sterile and potent anti-diphtheria products. Military Government Health Officers are urged to acquaint themselves with the contents of the inclosed circular. Anti-diphtherial products must meet the above requirements before they can be distributed for use. It should be stressed that no anti-diphtherial product should be used in the immunization program which does not have the seal of approval of the National Assay Laboratory.

#### Venereal Disease Control

It has been demonstrated that a venereal disease control program is primarily dependent on the interest and work of the Military Government Health Officer and the quality of Japanese Venereal Disease officials available. Some Military Government Health Officers took prefectural officials with no training and by intensive personal teaching developed these prefectural officials into interested, active V.D. clinicians who are improving continuously. Originally, there was no area in Japan having physicians who understood public health venereal disease control.

The prefectural health departments are the official agencies primarily charged with developing the V. D. control program. They do this through the prefectural Venereal Disease Control Officer. Being a physician and the need for medical personnel in V. D. work being acute, this doctor's time should not be taken up with clerical duties. He should conduct the model V. D. clinic himself or train other clinicians in modern methods. To do this the V.D.C.O. must have some personal background of modern clinical V. D. work. Clinicians who are conducting other clinics must receive continuous corrections and guidance from the V.D.C.O. Only in this way can we be assured that these clinics will be conducted according to the principles taught by the Military Government Health Officer. Many clinics are now being operated ostensibly by the prefectural health departments, although actually little or no clinical and epidemiologic guidance and supervision is being given to these clinicians by the prefectural V.D.C.O. In some cases the V.D.C.O. is not being trained in our clinical methods by the Military Government Health Officer.

The experiences of the Military Government Health Officers demonstrate that original intense training of the prefectural V.D.C.O. is highly rewarded in the initiation of a V.D. control program which will improve continuously with subsequent periodic supervision by the Military Government Health Officer.

#### Port Quarantine Control

The repatriation station at Ujina in the Kure area has been ordered reduced from the status of a major repatriation port. The big lift from South East Asia having been completed Ujina facilities will be prepared to receive 50 repatriates daily until further notice.

| Quarantine Vessel | Name of Vessel    | Port of Depart. | Date of Depart. | Date of Entrance | Diagnosis           | Date of Diagnosis | Cases | Deaths |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| Sasebo            | Kisan Maru        | Singapore       | 8/23            | 9/5/47           | Malaria             | 9/5/47            | 13    | 0      |
| Sasebo            | Nippon Maru       | Singapore       | 8/25            | 9/5/47           | Malaria             | 9/5/47            | 1     | 0      |
| Hakodate          | Chitose Maru      | Maoka           | 8/16            | 8/18/47          | Bacillary Dysentery | 9/31/47           | 1     | 0      |
| Hakodate          | Takakura-Sen Maru | Maoka           | 8/20            | 8/22/47          | Para-typhoid        | 9/1/47            | 1     | 0      |
| Hakodate          | Soya Maru         | Maoka           | 8/22            | 8/24/47          | Diphtheria          | 9/5/47            | 1     | 0      |

#### SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

The weekly hospital strength report for the period ending 25 July 1947 shows 3,371 hospitals with bed capacity of 216,472 of which 110,560 are occupied. During this same period 449,693 out-patients were treated.

#### SECTION VII NUTRITION CONSULTANT

The results of nutrition surveys conducted in August are beginning to be reported with the following data received.

##### NUTRITION SURVEYS - August 1947

| <u>Cities</u>         | Protein Grams |           |  | Total | Calories |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|--|-------|----------|
|                       | Animal        | Vegetable |  |       |          |
| Nagoya                | 9.5           | 50.6      |  | 60.1  | 1724     |
| Osaka                 | 11.4          | 48.2      |  | 59.6  | 1768     |
| Kure                  | 12.6          | 41.9      |  | 54.5  | 1597     |
| Sendai                | 14.6          | 47.8      |  | 62.4  | 2185     |
| Matsuyama             | 12.3          | 37.6      |  | 49.9  | 1396     |
| Av. 8 Cities May 1947 | 19.5          | 43.5      |  | 63.0  | 1822     |
| <u>Rural</u>          |               |           |  |       |          |
| Kyoto                 | 9.7           | 55.4      |  | 65.1  | 2130     |
| Gumma                 | 1.7           | 53.5      |  | 55.2  | 1914     |
| Tochigi               | 2.1           | 54.3      |  | 56.4  | 2103     |
| Kanagawa              | 4.2           | 61.5      |  | 65.7  | 2234     |
| Okayama               | 7.3           | 48.9      |  | 56.2  | 1905     |
| Hyogo                 | 5.0           | 55.1      |  | 60.1  | 2073     |
| Iwate                 | 5.2           | 54.6      |  | 57.6  | 2096     |
| Av. Rural May 1947    | 8.1           | 49.4      |  | 57.5  | 2052     |

The nutrients consumed according to previous nutrition surveys are given in the attached tables.

These data indicate the low intake of calcium and vitamin B<sub>2</sub> in Japan. The fairly high values for vitamin B<sub>2</sub> in August and November are the result of increased consumption of leafy green vegetables and potatoes during these periods.

##### Japanese Use of Imported Foods

Reports have been received indicating the need of the Japanese housewife for information on methods of preparing imported foods such as corn, milo and soya flour.

Methods of preparing imported foods have been developed jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry and Welfare, and published in the form of a booklet, also as posters. Copies of this material have been sent to the Prefectural governments. The Prefectures have been advised to post such material at ration points and to utilize the press and radio in order to give the public adequate information. Military Government Teams should stimulate the Japanese to utilize the material made available, or develop their own publicity programs with the aid of their nutritionists.

SECTION VIII  
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief.

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 6 September 1947 w/digest.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**14 September – 20 September**

**1947**

**Number 38**

SECTION I - Technical Bulletins  
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## SECTION I TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins were mailed with the Weekly Bulletin, as follows:

Title: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia  
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 3  
Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 36 on 12 September 1947  
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Title: Financing Community Welfare Activities in Japan  
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 4  
Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 38 on 26 September 1947  
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Title: Glossary of Welfare; Terms Used in Japan  
Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 5  
Mailed: With Weekly Bulletin No. 38 on 26 September 1947

### Welfare

Attention is called to the issuance in August 1947 of a Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 2) Subject: Japan Social Work Association and in September 1947, Training Bulletin (TB-PH-WEL 3) Subject: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA). One copy of each of these training bulletins has been sent to each Military Government Region and Team.

## SECTION II GENERAL

### Flood Disaster - Typhoon "Kathleen"

The flood that occurred in the wake of the Typhoon "Kathleen" is one of the major disasters to hit the nation since the turn of the century.

Surveys show the flood embraces 23 prefectures, with the heaviest damages occurring in the Kanto region among the prefectures of Miyagi, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama and Tokyo.

Reports of flooded areas started to trickle in to Public Health and Welfare Section early on the 16th, but the scope of this disaster did not make itself fully known until the evening of the 16th, and the morning of the 17th, when the nature of the reports indicated that severe floods existed. The Ministry of Welfare was alerted and at 0900 on the 18th of September an emergency relief committee was formed at Cabinet level, which included the Vice-Minister of each Ministry plus the Japanese Red Cross, whose responsibility was to coordinate all relief and rehabilitation measures. The Japanese Red Cross was directed and accepted the responsibility for coordinating relief measures by all private voluntary agencies, working in cooperation with the National Emergency Relief Committee.

To supervise and assist Military Government Teams in directing relief operations and in order to coordinate supplies of food, clothing and medicinals at the national level, PH&W section dispatched three relief teams to the Kanto region. These teams traveled by jeep and trailer and carried emergency gasoline and rations so as not to prove a burden on any Military Government units. Reports from these teams which were dispatched to the most affected areas in the Kanto region were coordinated in determining requirements at the national level.

As soon as it was learned that the extent of the flood would necessitate supply action at the national level, Ministry of Welfare officials took immediate action in organizing supply activities. Reserve stocks were released in the affected areas and action was taken to earmark stocks of medical and sanitary supplies, clothing and food for distribution to supplement these released stocks. Initial shipments of water purification materials and cresol were made to the various prefectures. In anticipation of dysentery outbreaks, sulfadiazine and sulfathiazole were also supplied. Ample supplies of vaccines were available in the prefectures but priority was established, principally for typhoid vaccine, if required for replenishing prefectural stocks. The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section were allocated four vehicles for direct shipments of medicinals and sanitary supplies and made deliveries to prefectural health authorities.

The need for water purification materials was recognized early and stocks of Halozone tablets, which had been purchased by the Japanese Government from surplus U. S. Army stocks, were shipped to critical areas, supplemented by Japanese stocks of purification materials.

It is anticipated that considerable amounts of DDT will be required in the rehabilitation of the effected areas. Stocks of DDT are plentiful and can be supplied on short notice, if existing prefectural stocks are insufficient. Necessary spraying equipment is also available upon request. An emergency requisition for surgical dressing can be met. Preventive health control measures are being stressed, as it water purification.

Latest reports indicate the follows:

Dead 839, injured 1556, missing 1196, houses destroyed 11,413, houses flooded 255,042, roads washed out (breaks) 1702, river bank and dike breaks 1744, bridges damaged 1766, railroad lines broken 88, rice land destroyed 81,067 cho, rice land flooded 147,091 cho, other farm land destroyed 3232 cho, and other farm land flooded 4659 cho (Note: 1 cho equals 2.45 acres).

Waters are receding in all the affected areas with the exception of Tokyo Prefecture, which is experiencing the foreseen development of high waters being carried into Tokyo Bay. The situation is under control and close attention is being exercised to prevent possible outbreaks of disease.

The Military Government teams who operated in the affected areas, especially in the prefectures in the Kanto region, which suffered heavily, are to be commended for the excellent emergency steps taken and the coordination of relief activities in the rescue work and the supplying of food, clothing and medicinals to the flood victims. Japanese prefectural officials and disaster teams were very active and in some cases had highly organized relief teams which performed commendable work in aiding the unfortunates.

### SECTION III WELFARE DIVISION

#### Kinki Region Welfare Conference

A conference was held in Kyoto on 15 September which was attended by Welfare Officers from the seven prefectures of the Kinki Military Government Region. Other personnel participating in the meeting included the Commanding Officers of the Kinki MG Region, (I Corps); the Welfare Officers from MG Section, Headquarters Eighth Army; the Kinki MG Region (I Corps); and a representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This was the second regional conference held in I Corps area during the past few months.

During this conference the importance of administrative review of public assistance was emphasized by personnel of the Kinki MG Region. Increasing emphasis is being given in this area to the need of reviewing the situation of persons receiving outdoor relief (assistance in their own homes) to determine if they continue to be eligible and if proper action has been taken to adjust grants in accordance with the new schedules of assistance rates issued recently by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. In this area, as in other sections of Japan, about 95% of all persons receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law are receiving outdoor relief, while only 5% are receiving indoor relief (institutional care). Increasing emphasis is being given by MG welfare personnel to the outdoor relief programs.

#### Japanese Red Cross

A meeting of all Red Cross Hospital Directors was held in Tokyo 18 and 19 September for the principal purpose of instructing them on their responsibilities for disaster nursing and medical services under the new disaster program being formulated by the National Red Cross Society. Consultants from the Section also spoke to the Directors on improved standards of hospital administration and areas of public health service in which Red Cross might develop needed public health programs in cooperation with the Ministry of Welfare and local health authorities.

National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross alerted all of its Prefectural Chapters on 16 September ordering them to stand by for disaster services and to render all possible aid to prefectural authorities in meeting medical and nursing needs in affected areas. Preliminary reports indicate that Red Cross relief teams were

employed effectively in some areas, while in others Red Cross personnel was not fully utilized nor their services well coordinated with prefectural authorities.

Dates of the Japanese National Red Cross campaign have been changed to earlier dates (previous dates 15 Oct - 15 Nov) and call for their fund drive to be held between 22 Sept - 1 November 1947. Note: This supersedes announcement contained in Weekly Bulletin 1 Sept - 7 Sept 1947.

#### South East Asia Social Welfare Conference

A representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, attended the South East Social Welfare Conference which was held in Singapore from 19 to 23 August 1947. Delegates from the following countries attended the conference: Hongkong, Indo-China, Malayan Union, Netherlands East Indies, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam and Singapore. Observers present included representatives from Australia, China, India, New Zealand, World Health Organization, the United Nations and voluntary (private) welfare agencies. Matters considered included: government responsibility for social welfare programs, juvenile delinquency, social research, international traffic in women and children, and the need of recruiting and training social welfare workers.

The delegates attending the conference from South East Asia, including the observers from voluntary (private) agencies, were those responsible for the direction, administration and operation of social welfare activities in their respective departments or agencies. These delegates and observers were persons with high academic and experience qualifications.

The conference recommended that efforts be continued to raise the standards of social welfare practices and to coordinate welfare practices, in the territories toward uniformity wherever possible. It was decided to request the Special Commissioner in South East Asia to sponsor the establishment of a permanent South East Asia Social Welfare Conference and for the conferences to recommend that the South East Asia Social Region be recognized by the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations.

### SECTION IV VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Field Survey

A survey of veterinary affairs in Kochi, Ehime, Tokushima, Kagawa and Okayama Prefectures was completed.

Eighteen cases of Equine Encephalitis resulting in eight deaths, had been reported from Kochi Prefecture during the period 24-31 Aug 1947. Six cases resulting in five deaths were also reported from Okayama Prefecture. The survey disclosed that control measures were effective and new cases had ceased to appear. It must be emphasized that these are clinically diagnosed cases which have not been confirmed by laboratory procedures. Specimens were collected and forwarded to laboratories for that purpose.

In Ehime and Kagawa Prefectures sun-stroke cases with central nervous system involvement were reported. The survey revealed that the development of new cases had ended with the advent of cool weather. Specimens were collected from recovered cases for laboratory study.

Programs for the testing of daily cows for tuberculosis and anti-rabies vaccination of dogs are progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Slaughterhouses were found to be in good condition but milk plants and dairy farms are generally below Japanese standards in sanitation.

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 14-20 September 1947:

| <u>Prefectures</u> | <u>Disease</u>      | <u>No. of Cases</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Yamanashi          | Swine Erysipelas    | 1                   |
| Kanagawa           | "                   | 6                   |
| Okayama            | Equine Encephalitis | 6                   |

#### Monthly Animal Disease Report for August 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly Animal Disease Report for August 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

| <u>Disease</u>             | <u>No. of Cases</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Brucellosis                | 12                  |
| Trihomoniasis              | 21                  |
| Texas Fever                | 6                   |
| Equine Infectious Abortion | 6                   |
| Swine Erysipelas           | 28                  |
| Swine Plague               | 6                   |
| Swine Cholera              | 3                   |
| Strangles                  | 148                 |
| Rabies                     | 4                   |
| Equine Infectious Anemia   | 141                 |
| Equine Encephalitis        | 24                  |
| Pullorum Disease           | 447                 |

#### Monthly Meat Inspection Report for July 1947

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for July 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

|                       | <u>Cattle</u> | <u>Calves</u> | <u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u> | <u>Swine</u> | <u>Horses</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Number Slaughtered    | 15,476        | 912           | 238                      | 6,359        | 4,163         |
| Condemned ante-mortem | 1             | 0             | 0                        | 0            | 6             |
| Condemned post-mortem |               |               |                          |              |               |
| Total                 | 6             | 0             | 0                        | 0            | 11            |
| Partial               | 274           | 7             | 0                        | 52           | 264           |
| Viscera               | 3,154         | 57            | 0                        | 2,583        | 654           |

#### Monthly Daily Inspection Report for July 1947

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

##### Special Milk

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Farm Inspections                         | 3 |
| Samples Examined                         | 5 |
| 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                            | 7341 |
| Samples Examined                            | 9363 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 676  |
| Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)     | 1441 |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Plant Inspections                           | 4118 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 288  |
| Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)     | 1043 |

### Goat Milk

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Farm Inspections                            | 42 |
| Samples Examined                            | 52 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 11 |
| Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)     | 9  |

## SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Chief of the Division visited Kofu for meeting of the Yamanashi Prefectural Branch Association of Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association on 16 September.

## SECTION VI SUPPLY DIVISION

### Distribution

Reports from the field still indicate a shortage of x-ray film in distribution channels. Hospitals appear to be having particular difficulty. The production of film has now reached a point where it is possible to supply at least minimum requirements for all agencies and stocks are available for shipment to retail outlet. Any acute shortages in prefectures which cannot be supplied locally should be reported to Public Health and Welfare Section through channels, in order that expeditious action may be taken to furnish the required x-ray film.

### Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 14 - 20 September 1947.

| Prefecture          | 10% DDT Dust | 5% DDT Residual<br>Effect Spray | Typhus Vaccine |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Yokosuka Quar. Sta. | 120 lbs.     | 180 gallons                     |                |
| Nagasaki            |              |                                 | 1,500 vials    |
| Kanagawa            |              | 20,000 gallons                  |                |
| Wakayama            | 2,000 lbs.   |                                 |                |
| Total               | 2,120 lbs.   | 20,180 gallons                  | 1,500 vials    |

### Narcotics

The Narcotic Control Officer returned from temporary duty in the United States Conferences with Bureau of Narcotic officials in Washington and inspections of records and facilities of the principal pharmaceutical companies dealing in narcotic preparations in the United States, revealed the system of records, reporting and security now established in Japan compares favorably with the United States. Bureau of Narcotic Officials were pleased with the progress made in Japan by SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and with the periodical reports which have been received. The Narcotic Control Officer received an informal and incomplete report on 50 grams of cocaine hydrochloride seized in Seattle, Washington. The cocaine originated in Japan. A request was made for the complete modus operandi of the two persons involved in the smuggling operation when the investigation is finished. This is the first smuggling operation reported from Japan since the beginning of the occupation. Necessary action is being taken in cooperation with the Office of the Provost Marshal to prevent further narcotic smuggling.

Crude and semi-processed narcotics were transferred from the custody of the 5th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to pharmaceutical companies in Tokyo by the Japanese Government under the supervision of Narcotic Control Officers. The narcotics will be processed under close supervision of SCAP Narcotic Control Officers and used for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

## SECTION VII PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Disease Control in Flooded Areas

Diseases which are expected to present the greatest problems in recently flooded areas are the enteric diseases. Proper food and water sanitation would, of course, prevent these diseases and every effort has been made to provide safe potable water and safe food during the acute stages of the flood. Supplies of hyperchlorite were provided for chlorination of wells and other local water supplies. Proper instructions concerning the chlorination of wells and water supplies and sanitation of food were disseminated both through the Japanese and Military Government sources.

Great danger still exists in some areas where the water has partially or completely receded. In these areas, sanitary teams should be used to the greatest possible extent in cleaning up the area, chlorinating all wells and other water supplies, filling, draining, spraying and dusting for insect control. Disease problems will be held at a minimum if these procedures are carefully carried out. Typhoid immunization procedures started during the early stages of the flood should be continued until all persons in the flooded areas have received a complete course (three inoculations) of TAB vaccine. Since the nation wide typhoid immunization program is now in progress Military Government Health Officers should take advantage of this opportunity to see that all eligible persons in the affected prefectures are immunized at this time. Sufficient vaccine is available for this program.

Certain other communicable diseases, particularly smallpox, diphtheria and typhus may present special problems in the flooded area. These will have to be handled on an individual basis. If smallpox cases appear all persons in the affected area should be immunized promptly. Focal immunizations should be done whenever typhus or diphtheria appear. It is important that concentrations of people in refuse camps and other places be dusted with DDT, as a precautionary measure in typhus control. It is particularly important that cases of dysentery, typhoid, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus, etc., be recognized and promptly isolated. Disinfection of stools and other body discharges are always important, but are particularly so at this time due to the interruption of normal disposal procedures.

### Sanitation

Sanitation problems will be greatly aggravated by the recent heavy rains and subsequent flooding of water supplies and low areas that will breed mosquitoes. A survey should be made to locate the areas flooded and take immediate action on the following:

- (1) Check on the number of sanitary teams that are actively engaged in insect and rodent control.
- (2) Check on materials and equipment.

An investigation of private and public water supplies should be made with particular attention to the need for sterilization. A check should be made on the available chlorine supplies and where an adequate amount is not available, it should be procured immediately. If difficulty is met in obtaining these supplies and materials through normal civilian channels, it should be immediately referred through proper command channels to Public Health and Welfare Section.

### Tuberculosis Control

Recently a local Japanese physician made inquiry concerning the management of tuberculous patients after their discharge from prisons in America. This inquiry has led to consideration of a similar problem here in Japan. This type of individual would, as a rule, return into that group of the population in which ignorance, superstition, carelessness over crowding, and poverty create an ideal situation for the spread of tuberculosis.

These cases, before release, should be interviewed by a visiting nurse from the health center and a member of the welfare organization. The patient and his contacts should be guided into the proper channels for control and further treatment. Prefectural, city, town and village health officials should be notified of the patient's discharge. They in turn should make provisions for subsequent supervision and treatment.

As a source for case finding, the prison population is ideal in that they are under control. An investigation of the conditions in the prisons, the number of tuberculous prisoners in the prefectures, and the location of contacts made both before and after commitments presents a rich source for case finding.

## SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### Health Insurances

A bill presently under consideration by the Diet which may affect the administration of National Health Insurance at local levels is the proposed legislation for the abolition of the Agricultural Association (Nogyo Kai). In many towns and villages, National Health Insurance activities are conducted, not by an independent National Health Insurance Association, but by a department of the local "Nogyo Kai".

If these Nogyo Kai are dissolved, the farmers of various communities may elect to organize local agricultural cooperative associations for carrying on cooperative buying and selling activities. In such an event, National Health Insurance subscribers in a town or village may choose to delegate the responsibility for National Health Insurance administration to the new organization, or they may prefer to separate National Health Insurance activities by establishing an independent National Health Insurance Association.

## SECTION IX MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 1 August 1947 shows 3,366 hospitals with a capacity of 216,515 beds of which 109,075 were occupied. During this same period 322,158 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 8 August 1947 shows 3,367 hospitals with a capacity of 216,338 beds of which 108,478 were occupied. During this same period 320,385 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 15 August 1947 shows 3,374 hospitals with a capacity of 216,516 beds of which 109,041 were occupied. During this same period 317,253 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION XI MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief.

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 13 September 1947 w/digest.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period**

**21 September – 27 September  
1947  
Number 39**

SECTION I - General  
SECTION II - Welfare  
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs  
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## SECTION I GENERAL

### Flood Disaster - Typhoon "Kathleen"

Activities in the flooded areas have now passed from an emergency phase into a rehabilitation phase. 564,000 pieces of women's and children's clothing, underclothing and blankets were distributed to the eight prefectures most seriously damaged and stocks of insecticides, spraying equipment and medicinals continue to be made available. The Ministry of Welfare organized 86 medical teams, 40 vaccination and case-finding teams, 18 insect and rodent control teams, 2 water purification teams and 1 medical supply team to work in the flooded areas. The Japanese Red Cross dispatched 29 medical aid teams into the flood region and are now completing arrangements to provide for 90 additional medical aid teams for relief and rehabilitation activities. Preventive health control measures remain in effect, water purification is being stressed, all persons in the flooded area are receiving typhoid immunization and insect and rodent control teams are active in spraying these areas where the water have fully subsided. Close attention is being given to the possibility of epidemics.

Latest statistics show 1,712,416 persons affected by the flood, 979 dead, 1,616 injured, 984 missing, 10,100 homes destroyed, 430,787 homes flooded, 3,547 roads washed out (breaks), 4,221 river bank and dike breaks, 2,436 bridges damaged, 219 railroad line breaks, 6,484 cho rice fields destroyed, 148,705 cho rice fields flooded, 4,682 cho other farm lands destroyed and 80,134 cho other farm lands flooded. (Note: One cho equals 2.45 acres).

## SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

### Public Assistance Report

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, advised they have not been able to complete the report of expenditures for the month of August under the Daily Life Security Law, as reports have not been received from all prefectures. It is now definitely agreed that the calendar month should be used as the reporting period. Delays are due to difficulties experienced in the prefectures in securing accurate reports from the cities and other local sub-divisions and to problems in transportation and communications. Efforts are being made for the prefectures to receive these statistics as promptly as possible after the close of the calendar month and to submit the report to the Ministry of Welfare in Tokyo as soon thereafter as possible. (Note: Although it is desirable that prefectural reports be submitted as rapidly as possible, emphasis is also being placed on the necessity of reporting the facts and figures accurately.)

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

LARA relief supplies were made available for use in these areas in need of emergency relief as a result of the recent flood disaster (Typhoon "Kathleen"). The emergency needs were determined by the Japanese Central Committee of LARA (this committee includes representatives from LARA, SCAP, Hqs 8th Army, Ministry of Welfare and private agencies) and after careful consideration of the reports covering disaster conditions in the various prefectures the following supplies were released for disaster relief distribution:

|                         |        |       |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Whole milk (powdered)   | 24,000 | lbs.  |
| Skimmed milk (powdered) | 39,560 | "     |
| Canned food (baby)      | 34,500 | "     |
| Cereal                  | 20,700 | "     |
| Flour (wheat)           | 42,500 | "     |
| Flour (rice)            | 24,300 | "     |
| Flour (soya)            | 56,500 | "     |
| Rice                    | 40,100 | lbs.  |
| Spaghetti               | 13,500 | "     |
| Canned goods            | 14,290 | "     |
| Noodles                 | 5,000  | "     |
| Salt                    | 73,400 | "     |
| Soap                    | 18,300 | "     |
| Clothing                | 500    | bales |

The 24th overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama, 18 September 1947, aboard the SS Marine Leopard and consisted of the following:

|                            |       |      |
|----------------------------|-------|------|
| Clothing (including shoes) | 6.806 | tons |
| Food                       | 2.214 | "    |
| Medicine                   | .75   | "    |
| Total (net) weight         | 9.770 | tons |

### Japan Red Cross

American Junior Red Cross supplies from the United States are to be distributed by the Japanese Red Cross Chapters in their prefectures. Plans developed by the Ministry of Welfare and the Japanese Red Cross covering the distribution, have been approved by the Public Health and Welfare Section. Supplies have been allocated to prefectures on the basis of war and disaster damage. Each prefectural chapter of the Japanese Red Cross has been instructed to consult Japanese prefectural education and welfare authorities in the selection of schools in which the supplies are to be distributed. English translations of the instructions have been sent chapter managers by their National Headquarters to facilitate discussions with Military Government Welfare and Education Officers.

Supplies are of two kinds: (1) Junior Red Cross Gift Parcels to be distributed to children in the first four grades, each parcel to be divided among three children; (2) school supplies, including pencils, erasers and pencil pads, to be distributed to children in the fifth and sixth grades, each child to receive one pencil, eraser and pencil pad. One important instruction is that every eligible child in a selected school is to receive his or her share of the items distributed. Cooperation of the MG Education Officers is necessary, particularly in assisting the local chapters and education officials in the selection of these schools where the supplies are to be distributed. Every effort is being made to ship the supplies promptly and to expedite their distribution on arrival in the prefectures. The allocation of supplies by prefectures is given below for the information of Welfare and Education Officers:

#### Allocation of American Junior Red Cross Gift Parcels and School Supplies to Prefectures

| Prefecture | (1) No. of Gift Parcels | (2) No. of Sets School Supplies |
|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Hokkaido   |                         | 5,760                           |
| Tokyo      |                         | 164,000                         |
| Osaka      |                         | 81,360                          |
| Kanagawa   |                         | 15,540                          |
| Hyogo      | 2,402                   | 45,000                          |
| Nagasaki   | 4,148                   | 7,200                           |
| Niigata    |                         | 3,600                           |
| Saitama    | 2,500                   | 2,200                           |
| Gumma      | 2,500                   | 4,000                           |
| Chiba      |                         | 2,400                           |
| Ibaraki    | 2,500                   | 4,000                           |
| Tochigi    |                         | 3,400                           |
| Mie        |                         | 3,600                           |
| Aichi      |                         | 33,000                          |
| Shizuoka   |                         | 17,400                          |
| Yamanashi  |                         | 3,600                           |
| Gifu       |                         | 4,800                           |
| Fukushima  |                         | 2,400                           |
| Miyagi     |                         | 7,200                           |
| Iwate      |                         | 2,400                           |
| Aomori     |                         | 3,360                           |
| Fukui      |                         | 5,400                           |
| Toyama     |                         | 3,000                           |
| Tottori    |                         | 2,400                           |
| Okayama    | 3,666                   | 3,600                           |
| Hiroshima  | 4,500                   | 5,400                           |

|                     |       |        |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Wakayama            | 7,670 | 3,600  |
| Oita                |       | 3,600  |
| Saga                |       | 1,200  |
| Kumamoto            |       | 3,000  |
| Yamaguchi           |       | 6,900  |
| Fukuoka             |       | 15,600 |
| Kagoshima           |       | 5,520  |
| Miyazaki            |       | 3,000  |
| Tokushima           | 1,584 | 2,400  |
| Kagawa              | 4,498 | 2,400  |
| Ehime               |       | 3,960  |
| Kochi               | 6,139 | 3,000  |
| Akita               |       | 3,000  |
| Yamagata            |       | 3,000  |
| Nagano              | 1,259 |        |
| Tochigi             | 2,500 |        |
| Orphanages in Tokyo | 729   |        |

(1) Each Gift Parcel consisting of from 10 to 14 individual gift items is to be distributed among three children in the first four grades of schools selected.

(2) Each set of school supplies is to consist of one pencil, one eraser and one pencil pad and will be distributed by sets to children in the fifth and sixth grades of schools selected. Care should be taken that all eligible children in the schools selected participate in the gift distribution.

#### July Military Government Team Reports

Hiroshima reports: "There is serious complaint that people on public relief in their own homes have no way of getting clothing." Note: This matter has been discussed with the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is hoped that the Welfare Division of PHW will be able to release the Japanese plan through the Weekly Bulletin at an early date.

"Discrimination. Japanese Military Government Welfare staff question whether there is not too much discrimination in favor of repatriates. They urge that the criteria for relief be based entirely and solely on need." Comment: Present policy prohibits preferential treatment to repatriates or any other groups. It is recognized that repatriates are needy, however, their "organizational ability" and vociferousness should not be permitted to result in preference. Any such preferential treatment should be reported through channels in order that PHW, SCAP may take appropriate action.

Nagano reports: "This office has inspected 32 village public assistance programs. \*\*\*\*The corrective action taken by this office was similar to that of the previous months, namely by having the Local or Prefectural Welfare Officials accompany us during these inspections, we were able to show and explain each deficiency. Also we were able to observe what corrective action the Japanese Welfare Officials themselves recommended and what action had been taken."

### SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 21-27 September 1947:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Disease</u>      | <u>No. of Cases</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Gifu              | Equine Encephalitis | 15                  |
| Tottori           | "                   | 3                   |
| Akita             | "                   | 13                  |

### SECTION IV

## NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

### Publications (Procedure Manual)

Orders are now being taken for the new Nursing Procedure Manual. This book was prepared, through the joint efforts of the American and Japanese Nurses at the Tokyo Demonstration School, to serve as a text book in schools of nursing. It is desired that all nursing schools be urged to obtain them at once. They can contact:

Dr. Chizuo Ohta  
Office- No. 40 Momozono-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to  
Telephone- Nakano (38) 2882

### SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

### Distribution

Impounded radium amounting to 112.1 milligrams was released to the Ministry of Welfare on a loan basis to treat cancer infected patients in Japan. The Cancer Research Institute, Osaka Imperial University, was delegated as the main distributing point for this radium. Hospitals requiring radium for therapeutic use will apply to the Ministry of Welfare for the amount needed, who in turn will designate the Cancer Research Institute to deliver the radium to the requesting hospital. Upon completion of therapeutic use, the radium will be returned to the distribution point for safe keeping, until released to another requesting hospital.

Due to emergency needs for water purification supplies, U. S. Army surplus water purification tablets amounting to 747,000 bottles (100 tablets in bottle) and 300,000 tubes of calcium hypochlorite were sold to the Japanese Government, and immediately distributed to the prefectures affected by the flood.

There are sufficient V. D. control drugs available to meet normal immediate requirements of prefectures. Prefectures that have requested amounts in excess of immediate requirements and received a reduced amount should reapply as necessary since the Ministry of Welfare does not use a "back-order" system. There are at present over 20,000 vials of outdated U. S. penicillin available for distribution and more is being added to the stock pile in the very near future.

During the first two weeks of September a total of 10,982 pieces of insect and rodent control equipment was shipped, under Ministry of Welfare supervision, to 10 prefectures. A detailed breakdown for this period (1 September-15 September) follows:

| Prefecture | DDT Duster | Knapsack Sprayer | Semiautomatic Sprayer | Hand Sprayer |
|------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Miyagi     | 1,000      |                  |                       | 544          |
| Yamagata   |            |                  | 400                   |              |
| Gumma      |            |                  | 400                   |              |
| Kanagawa   |            | 24               | 114                   |              |
| Fukui      |            |                  | 400                   |              |
| Aichi      |            | 54               | 42                    |              |
| Shiga      |            |                  | 300                   |              |
| Kyoto      |            | 240              | 150                   | 272          |
| Hyogo      | 4,888      | 320              | 200                   | 450          |
| Hiroshima  | 1,184      |                  |                       |              |
| Totals     | 7,072      | 638              | 2,006                 | 1,266        |

### Production

Production of biologicals during August continued to be excellent. Approximately 40% of the planned production of 150,000 liters of triple typhoid vaccine was produced during August. Production of this quantity during August combined with previous productions during June and July represented approximately 90% of the total planned program. Production of diphtheria toxoid vaccine was accomplished according to plan.

| <u>Vaccine</u>       | <u>Production (August)</u> |                         | <u>Stock on Hand 31 Aug '47</u> |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
|                      | <u>Crude Vaccine</u>       | <u>Finished Vaccine</u> | <u>Crude Vaccine</u>            | <u>Finished Vac.</u> |
| Cholera              | 5,661,510 cc               | 9,372,560 cc            | 2,934,400 cc                    | 8,492,520 cc         |
| Typhus               | -                          | 11,362 cc               | -                               | 6,785,797 cc         |
| Triple Typhoid       | 15,942,900 cc              | 60,667,600 cc           | 6,461,300 cc                    | 17,812,950 cc        |
| Diphtheria Toxoid    | 1,290,000 cc               | 1,973,000 cc            | 2,382,200 cc                    | 2,685,245 cc         |
| Smallpox             | -                          | 3,100 ds.               | 15,728,000 ds.                  | 1,355,475 ds.        |
| Diphtheria Antitoxin |                            | 4,800 cc                |                                 | 225,746 cc           |

Note: ds.: doses

Production of x-ray film during August showed a slight decrease in total output. A total of 33,783 square meters was produced as compared to 36,213 square meters during July. This decrease is attributed to lack of production of size 14 X 17 required by occupation forces. Sizable stocks of 14 X 17 were on hand at the beginning of August and production to meet occupation force requirements for 14" X 17" during August was therefore not necessary. Total output of sizes 10" X 12" and 8" X 10" for domestic consumption was increased by approximately 40% over any previous monthly production in order to meet accelerated Japanese requirements.

| <u>Size</u>     | <u>July</u> | <u>August</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4-3/4" X 6 1/2" | 1,490 doz.  | 3,850 doz.    |
| 6 1/2" X 8 1/2" | 495 "       | 614 "         |
| 8" X 10"        | 2,646 "     | 6,306 "       |
| 10" X 12"       | 19,076 "    | 26,298 "      |
| 14" X 17"       | 2,766 "     | 0 "           |
| Dental          | 426 "       | 836 "         |
| 35 m/m film     | 54,429 "    | 46,602 "      |

### Narcotics

The arrest of a Japanese national, an addict posing as a nisei doctor, culminated an investigation begun in March 1947, when reports were received that a nisei woman accompanied by other persons was obtaining narcotics from Japanese doctors by fraud and force. Since the report received involved Allied Nationals, investigators from the Provost Marshal's office cooperated with Tokyo narcotic agents in the investigation. The woman who was maintaining a "habit" of 10 cc morphine hydrochloride daily will be tried in Provost Court.

Inspections of licensed compounders and producers in Tokyo by the Narcotic Control Officer revealed no action had been taken toward the production of Tincture of Opium from January, when the materials were released from former Japanese military narcotics, until the end of August this year. It was established that the delay in production was caused by lack of coordination between Japanese Government officials and pharmaceutical company officials. Corrective action was taken to ensure compounders and producers and central wholesalers maintaining a satisfactory stock level. Tincture of Opium is available from compounders and producers in Osaka at the present time. Supply will be augmented by production in Tokyo in October.

The Japanese Government is issuing instructions to each prefecture not to destroy any narcotics of any kind. All seized narcotics and all damaged or deteriorated narcotics are to be salvaged for morphine and codeine content and properly accounted for in accordance with instructions given by the Narcotic Control Officer.

Pending the selection of complete personnel to receive police power for narcotic enforcement under the Ministry of Welfare, instructions are being issued to prefectures, by the Ministry of Welfare, that the chief of prefectural narcotic divisions be granted this police power before 1 October 1947. This will ensure there are no lags in narcotic enforcement under the narcotic enforcement act.

Preliminary conferences have been held regarding prefectures with allotted areas to grow marihuana for fiber purposes in 1948.

## SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

## General

Surveys of the flooded areas of the Kanto Region show no alarming increase in the incidence of communicable diseases. Some areas show an increase in the number of cases of dysentery but no wide spread epidemics have occurred. It is still too early, however, to make any prediction with regard to typhoid fever and other diseases which have a moderately or lengthly incubation period. Health officers in the effected areas are urged to continue utmost vigilance in this regard.

## Public Health Train

The mobile public health exhibit will definitely begin its initial journey through the Kanto Region on 1 November 1947. Military Government Teams concerned will be notified well in advance of the expected date of its appearance. Over 50 models of proper housing construction, etc., have been procured. Posters, photographs and leaflets have been prepared and will be ready for installation in the cars by 15 October.

## Typhus Fever

The incidences rate of typhus fever has dropped to the lowest level since 1945. Military Government Teams should prepare for the new typhus season which will soon be here. It would be well to check DDT 10% dust supplied and condition of dusting equipment.

A new national education and information program concerning typhus fever is to begin in early October and will continue through 7 April 1948. Local prefectural programs should be stimulated and encouraged at this time. There is a tendency evident among Japanese health authorities to minimize the threat of typhus. Where lice, fleas and mites occur, typhus fever must always be considered and, now that the incidence rate is low, control measures should not become lax.

## Sanitation

On 24 September new classes were started at the Institute of Public Health for public health officers and sanitarians respectively.

The sanitarians' course has an attendance of 43 students from 42 prefectures. These men are chosen mainly because of their importance to the future public health program. The course is patterned after the University of California Sanitarians' Course and is very comprehensive. It embraces the following subjects which are thoroughly covered:

- Water purification
- Waste disposal
- Insect and rodent control
- Housing and industrial hygiene
- Environmental sanitation

Emphasis is put on the inspections necessary to carry on these practices.

As those men complete the course and return to the prefectures, their assignments should be followed up to make sure that the best use is being made of the individuals.

The class preceding the present one consisted of forty students which were graduated and returned to their prefectures on 15 September.

Many of the things they have been taught are revolutionary compared with the customary Japanese methods, therefore they will require a good bit of moral support and backing from the Military Government in the inauguration of their progress.

## Tuberculosis Control

With the oncoming of winter, a survey of the status of the extra ration allocated to the national sanatoria would be in order. It will be recalled that this extra ration was allocated to induce the return of such patients who, because of the lack of food in the sanatoria during the winter of 1946 and 1947, went back to their homes. A maintenance of the ration status should result in no loss of patients during this coming winter and induce other patients to be hospitalized. A monthly check on the amount of the ration, the date of delivery or any delay of such delivery, the increase or decrease of number of patients hospitalized or leaving the institutions would be of interest.

Some of the patients are objecting to certain staple foods. Foods such as corn and peas present a problem in preparation and use for the Japanese. In the ration boards there are, however, charts showing the preparation of these particular foods. This information should be obtained by the dieticians of the national sanatoria from the Ministry of Welfare or Ration Boards.

## Port Quarantine

Report of incoming communicable diseases at repatriation centers.

| Quarantine Station | Name of Vessel | Port of Depart. | Date of Depart. | Date of Arrival | Diagnosis           | Date of Diag.      | Cases | Deaths |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Sasebo             | Kizan Maru     | Singapore       | 8/23/47         | 9/5/47          | Bacillary Dysentery | 9/12/47            | 1     | 0      |
| Ujina              | Dorsetshire    | Singapore       | 8/31/47         | 9/11/47         | Amoebic Dysentery   | before embarkation | 25    | 0      |
| "                  | "              | "               | "               | "               | Malaria             | "                  | 14    | 0      |
| Maizuru            | Takasago Maru  | Nahodka         | 9/5/47          | 9/8/47          | Amoebic Dysentery   | 9/11/47            | 2     | 1      |

## SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The transfer of administrative responsibility of the Seamen's Insurance Law from the Ministry of Welfare to the Ministry of Transportation, as previously reported, has been delayed for the purpose of conducting further study regarding the desirability of such a move. The Seamen's Insurance, membership of approximately 100,000, is the most comprehensive social insurance program now operating in Japan and will have considerable effect on the coordination of an over-all social security plan.

With the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law, effective 1 September, amendments to the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws also became effective. The principal changes in the above amendments were the difference in coverage as to occupational and non-occupational disabilities. The new law will cover occupational and the amended laws will cover non-occupational disabilities, except Welfare Pension which will continue to cover pensions and permanent disabilities, regardless of cause.

## SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 22 August 1947 shows 3,377 hospitals with a capacity of 215,531 beds, of which 106,729 were occupied. During this same period 306,559 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 29 August 1947 shows 3,382 hospitals with a capacity of 214,520 beds, of which 114,386 were occupied. During this same period 309,594 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 5 September 1947 shows 3,388 hospitals with a capacity of 214,409 beds, of which 110,724 were occupied. During this same period 351,317 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX  
NUTRITION CONSULTANT

Date on food Consumption for August 1947 in Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka and Kure and the surrounding rural areas of each city are contained in the attached tables.

SECTION X  
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief.

2 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 20 September 1947 w/digest.  
Case and Death Rates of Communicable Diseases for Comparable Periods 5 January-24 August 1946 – 4 January-23 August 1947.

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN- AUGUST 1947

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

|                                 | TOHOKU AREA(1) |       | TOKAI AREA (2) |       | KINKI AREA (3) |       | SANYO AREA (4) |       |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
|                                 | Sendai         | Rural | Nagoya         | Rural | Osaka          | Rural | Kure           | Rural |
| <u>Number</u>                   | 2424           | 3896  | 3868           | 6847  | 6112           | 7494  | 1813           | 1842  |
| <u>Pop.Ratio<br/>Adult Unit</u> |                |       |                |       |                |       |                |       |
| No.Patient                      | 0.795          | 0.909 | 0.831          | 0.887 | 0.819          | 0.870 | 0.823          | 0.838 |
| <u>Protein</u>                  |                |       |                |       |                |       |                |       |
| Animal                          | 12.9           | 11.2  | 9.5            | 5.0   | 11.4           | 8.1   | 12.6           | 7.1   |
| Vegetable                       | 42.1           | 52.1  | 50.6           | 51.4  | 48.2           | 54.3  | 41.9           | 47.2  |
| Total                           | 55.0           | 63.3  | 60.1           | 56.4  | 59.6           | 62.4  | 54.5           | 54.3  |
| <u>Fat</u>                      | 13.7           | 13.5  | 8.4            | 11.1  | 13.6           | 10.4  | 9.4            | 8.4   |
| <u>Carbohydrate</u>             | 337.6          | 430.1 | 341.3          | 401.5 | 342.3          | 436.7 | 315.1          | 382.3 |
| <u>Calories</u>                 |                |       |                |       |                |       |                |       |
| Ration                          | 1175           | 417   | 824            | 327   | 892            | 90    | 533            | 162   |
| Free Mkt.                       | 491            | 290   | 820            | 127   | 818            | 51    | 768            | 82    |
| Home<br>Production              | 57             | 1410  | 50             | 1483  | 42             | 1996  | 249            | 1606  |
| Gift                            | 14             | 12    | 29             | 16    | 16             | 6     | 47             | 16    |
| Total                           | 1737           | 2129  | 1723           | 1953  | 1768           | 2143  | 1597           | 1866  |

- (1) Miyagi -Iwate  
(2) Shizuoka - Aichi  
(3) Shiga - Kyoto - Osaka - Hyogo - Wakayama  
(4) Okayama - Hiroshima

Source: Japanese Government

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

|   | TOHOKU AREA |           | TOKAI AREA  |           | KINKI AREA |           | SANYO AREA   |           |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|   | Sendai City | Rural (1) | Nagoya City | Rural (2) | Osaka City | Rural (3) | Okayama City | Rural (4) |
| <u>Grains</u>                               |             |           |             |           |            |           |              |           |
| Rice  | 347.6       | 387.1     | 135.9       | 220.9     | 143.2      | 330.0     | 180.4        | 266.7     |
| Wheat                                       | 6.1         | 12.4      | 143.0       | 96.6      | 110.3      | 45.1      | 53.7         | 64.2      |
| Barley                                      | 16.3        | 53.2      | 54.6        | 104.0     | 42.1       | 129.1     | 78.1         | 120.3     |
| Others                                      | 1.7         | 25.8      | 16.8        | 18.3      | 94.9       | 0.3       | 25.3         | 0.5       |
| Total                                       | 371.7       | 478.5     | 350.3       | 439.8     | 390.5      | 504.5     | 337.5        | 451.7     |
| <u>Nuts. Etc.</u>                           | 0.1         | --        | --          | 0.6       | 0.1        | 0.4       | 0.2          | 0.1       |
| <u>Potatoes</u>                             |             |           |             |           |            |           |              |           |
| Sweet                                       | --          | --        | 13.7        | 16.5      | 7.4        | 1.4       | 13.1         | 4.4       |
| White                                       | 204.9       | 293.9     | 216.4       | 147.1     | 144.0      | 114.6     | 196.3        | 117.2     |
| Others                                      | --          | --        | 0.2         | --        | 0.2        | 0.2       | 0.1          | 0.5       |
| Total                                       | 204.9       | 293.9     | 230.3       | 163.6     | 151.6      | 116.2     | 209.5        | 122.1     |
| <u>Sugars</u>                               | 2.8         | 0.3       | --          | 0.4       | 0.2        | 0.5       | 0.7          | 1.3       |
| <u>Oils</u>                                 | 2.4         | 0.3       | 1.8         | 0.9       | 1.2        | 0.5       | 1.1          | 0.8       |
| <u>Legumes</u>                              |             |           |             |           |            |           |              |           |
| Soya  | 2.4         | 0.7       | 2.8         | 1.4       | 5.2        | 0.8       | 5.2          | 0.7       |
| Soya product                                | 36.8        | 54.4      | 18.8        | 22.3      | 10.9       | 14.4      | 10.9         | 12.5      |
| Other beans                                 | 1.0         | 1.9       | 1.5         | 2.3       | 7.6        | 6.8       | 7.6          | 8.0       |
| Total                                       | 40.2        | 57.0      | 23.1        | 26.0      | 23.7       | 22.0      | 23.7         | 21.2      |
| <u>Animal Foods</u>                         |             |           |             |           |            |           |              |           |
| Fish  | 65.8        | 58.3      | 32.9        | 21.4      | 32.0       | 27.8      | 32.0         | 27.2      |
| Meat, Poultry                               | 4.4         | --        | 6.6         | 0.3       | 5.7        | 3.3       | 5.7          | 1.1       |
| Eggs  | 2.4         | 0.8       | 1.6         | 0.7       | 1.7        | 1.2       | 1.7          | 2.9       |
| Milk  | 1.7         | 3.2       | 1.1         | 3.8       | 0.2        | 0.7       | 0.2          | 1.4       |
| Total                                       | 74.3        | 62.3      | 42.2        | 26.2      | 39.6       | 33.0      | 39.6         | 32.6      |
| <u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u> | 112.0       | 69.8      | 202.0       | 141.3     | 175.7      | 172.3     | 175.7        | 121.1     |
| <u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>        |             |           |             |           |            |           |              |           |
| Citrus, Tomatoes                            | 4.1         | --        | 46.9        | 70.3      | 38.7       | 63.3      | 38.7         | 41.6      |
| Other Fruits                                | 12.2        | 0.1       | 19.8        | 65.7      | 30.1       | 26.1      | 30.1         | 62.4      |
| Other vegetables                            | 99.4        | 70.3      | 212.5       | 180.8     | 192.2      | 193.6     | 192.2        | 142.0     |
| Total                                       | 115.7       | 70.4      | 279.2       | 316.8     | 261.0      | 283.0     | 261.0        | 246.0     |
| <u>Seaweeds</u>                             | 3.6         | 1.4       | 2.5         | 0.2       | 22.7       | 1.1       | 22.7         | 0.5       |
| <u>Processed Veg.</u>                       |             |           |             |           |            |           |              |           |
| Dried                                       | 0.2         | 0.4       | 0.5         | 0.2       | 1.3        | 0.6       | 1.3          | 0.8       |
| Pickled                                     | 44.8        | 93.2      | 21.3        | 35.5      | 32.8       | 120.2     | 32.8         | 27.2      |
| Total                                       | 45.0        | 93.6      | 21.8        | 35.7      | 34.1       | 120.8     | 34.1         | 28.0      |
| <u>Flavours</u>                             | 17.6        | 4.3       | 24.8        | 30.9      | 33.9       | 38.5      | 33.9         | 36.0      |

(1) Miyagi -Iwate

(2) Shizuoka - Aichi

(3) Shiga - Kyoto - Osaka - Hyogo - Wakayama

(4) Okayama - Hiroshima

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
28 September – 4 October  
1947  
Number 40**

SECTION I - Welfare  
SECTION II - Veterinary Affair  
SECTION III - Nursing Affairs  
SECTION IV - Supply  
SECTION V - Preventive Medicine  
SECTION VI - Social Security  
SECTION VII - Medical Services  
SECTION VIII - Consultants  
SECTION IX - Memorandum to Japanese Government

## SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

### Rehabilitation Following Disaster

The need for long range rehabilitation programs following the occurrence of disaster is indicated by statements contained in the monthly activities reports submitted by the Wakayama and Kochi Military Government Teams. These two prefectures were the hardest hit in the earthquake and tidal wave which occurred in December 1946. The Monthly Activities Report for July 1947 from Wakayama states:

“A vigorous construction program was undertaken to provide homes for families whose homes were destroyed during the December earthquake and fire, and though houses were constructed rapidly they could not be occupied owing to lack of floor mats and glass for windows. If mats could be obtained, possibly homes could be occupied during the summer and glass installed in windows later on when available. Construction of additional housing is still underway.”

The following statement is from the July monthly activities report submitted by the Kochi Military Government Team:

“The Kochi Prefecture Welfare Department distributed during the month of July 1947, a total of two hundred and eighty (280) sets of tools to earthquake sufferers who are carpenters. Each set contained thirty-five (35) items of carpenters tools. The plan of distribution was submitted to this headquarters for suggestions. Some suggestions were offered and the distribution has been carried out satisfactory.”

The experience of these two prefectures may be beneficial to other prefectures in which rehabilitation programs following disaster have recently been commenced.

### National Disaster Law.

The National Disaster Law was passed by the Diet on 2 October 1947. Under this law the National Government is responsible for mobilizing immediate relief to victims of a disaster. Relief activities are the responsibility of a National Disaster Board on a Cabinet level headed by the Prime Minister.

All Cabinet Ministers as well as the President of the Japanese Red Cross and other civic leaders will be members of the board.

In the time of disaster, the National Disaster Board will make available at prefecture levels, the monetary financial assistance, supplies, and services to enable the prefecture to take immediate relief action. The national government therefore, assumes the role of the facilitating agency, but will not inject itself into the operating phase unless the local government breaks down.

The law provides for the recognition of the Japanese Red Cross Society as a quasi-government agency in the field of disaster relief. The Red Cross will provide medical facilities, services, and personal, and will be the coordinator of voluntary relief groups who offer their services in time of disaster.

Prefectural Disaster Boards will be organized similarly to the National Board and will be required to maintain up-to-date disaster plans designed to cope with the types of disaster which are peculiar to their areas. In addition, prefectural governments will have Operating Teams composed of six sections responsible for the following duties:

1. Police Section - Law and order, survey and report, rescue work, traffic control, guard duty, black market prevention and liaison.
2. Fire Section - Fight fires, fire rescue, public fire hazards, liaison.
3. Health Section - Medical relief squads, first aid, hospitalization of the injured, coordination of Red Cross activities, sanitation and water chlorination, epidemic control, medical supply points, coordinate requests for medical supplies, and liaison.
4. Welfare Section - Emergency relief, food, clothing, bedding, shelter, fuel, burial expenses, administration of daily life, security law, and liaison.
5. Economics Section - Coordinate supply, normal rationing, building materials, gas and oil, fishing equipment, farming equipment, submit estimates of long term supply, cooperate with police in checking black

market activities, and liaison.

6. Engineering Section - Repair of highways, bridges, harbors, water systems, organize temporary and permanent repairs, restoration of railways, electric power, postal services, telephone and telegraph service and communications.

#### Foreign National Ration

A letter of instruction was issued by the Director of the General Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to prefectural governors on 1 October 1947 concerning foreign national supplementary food rations. It was pointed out in this letter that the supplementary food ration for purchase by foreign nationals is not being satisfactorily provided. The following points were mentioned specifically:

1. The butter is to be delivered promptly.
2. Oil and fat included in the basic Japanese ration must be provided for the foreign national as well as that included in the supplementary ration.
3. The Japanese woman married to a German has no right to receive the foreign national ration for Axis nationals unless she is able to prove German citizenship. The same principle applies to Japanese woman married to any foreign national.

A telegram was sent out to the governors of Saitama, Chiba, Gumma, Tochigi, Ibaraki prefectures ordering the immediate delivery of the foreign national ration for September and October to Chinese nationals in the flood area through the Chinese Association. The use of domestic canned food allocated to the prefecture for flood relief was authorized to be used for the September ration for Chinese nationals.

#### National Social Work Assembly

National Social Work Assembly was held 1, 2 and 3 October in Tokyo (Reference: PHW Weekly Bulletin #37 for period 7-13 September 1947). The conference held on Wednesday, 1 October was attended by representatives from the five national agencies sponsoring the conference, 2200 delegates from all prefectures in Japan, as well as the Emperor and Empress and other Japanese officials. The conference was held at this time to observe the first full year of operation of the Daily Life Security Law and to discuss future welfare plans. During the various meetings of the Assembly attention was also called to the fact that Community Chest Drives are scheduled to be held throughout the country from 25 November to 25 December 1947.

The second day of Assembly was to four group conferences in which the delegates discussed: (1) general problems concerning social work (2) child welfare work (3) juvenile delinquency (4) Daily Life Security Law and responsibilities of the Minsei-iin. Observers at these smaller conferences report that many of the existing welfare problems were discussed thoroughly and various view points were presented.

The third day of the conferences was devoted to receiving reports from the four specialized meetings held the previous day and to the adoption of resolution which are to be presented to the responsible Departments of government. One outstanding point of the conference was the joint participation of the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Justice. Members of the Welfare Division, PH&W presented papers at several of the sessions of the conference.

## SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 28 September - 4 October 1947.

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Disease</u>      | <u>No. of Cases</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Nagasaki          | Texas Fever         | 1                   |
| Saitama           | Swine Erysipelas    | 1                   |
| Aichi             | Swine Erysipelas    | 1                   |
| Shiga             | Equine Encephalitis | 2                   |
| Niigata           | Equine Encephalitis | 20                  |
| Chiba             | Equine Encephalitis | 6                   |

SECTION III  
NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Personal

Two American Public Health Nurses have arrived for assignment in the Prefectures.

Mrs. G. Roller - Saitama Military Government Team.

Miss R. Johnson - I Corps, Regional Headquarters

Model Demonstration School

On 1 October 1947, 20 St. Luke's and 29 Red Cross first year students received their caps. On 2 October they were assigned to medical and surgical wards only under supervision of the clinical nursing instructors.

SECTION IV  
SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Ministry of Welfare officials report the production of bismuth subsalicylate exceeds the requirements of venereal disease clinics and that manufactures are unable to dispose of stocks due to the fact that some prefectures will not authorize sale to private hospitals and physicians. In order to correct this situation prefectural distributing officials are being advised by the Ministry of Welfare to permit sales to private institutions and physicians. First priority will continue to be given venereal disease clinics.

In that period 16-29 September, a total of 8,074 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were shipped to prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision. A detailed breakdown follows:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>DDT Duster</u> | <u>Semi-automatic<br/>Knapsack Sprayer</u> | <u>Hand<br/>Sprayer</u> | <u>Sprayer</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------|
| Miyagi            |                   | 470  |                         |                |
| Saitama           | 24                | 6  |                         | 12             |
| Kanagawa          | 120               |  |                         |                |
| Niigata           | 92                |  |                         |                |
| Ishikawa          | 984               |  |                         | 84             |
| Fukui             | 48                | 60   |                         | 30             |
| Nagano            |                   | 100  |                         |                |
| Shizuoka          |                   |  | 200                     | 300            |
| Aichi             |                   |  |                         | 169            |
| Kyoto             |                   | 270  |                         |                |
| Osaka             | 2,000             |  |                         | 299            |
| Fukuoka           |                   | 200  |                         | 10             |
| Saga              |                   | 290  |                         |                |
| Nagasaki          | 984               |  |                         | 3              |
| Kumamoto          |                   |  |                         | 10             |
| Oita              |                   | 75   | 100                     |                |
| Miyazaki          | 984               | 70   | 60                      |                |
| Kagoshima         |                   | 10   | 30                      |                |
| Total             | 5,216             | 1,551                                      | 390                     | 917            |

Production

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 28 September – 4 October.

| <u>Prefecture</u>     | <u>10% DDT Dust</u> | <u>5% Residual Effect DDT Spray</u> | <u>Typhus Vaccine</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gumma                 | -                   | 5,000 gallons                       | -                     |
| Nat'l. Inst of Health | 100 lbs.            | -                                   | -                     |
| Totals                | 100 lbs.            | 5000 gallons                        |                       |

A total of 3,767,982 lbs of 10% DDT Dust and 211,999 gallons represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 27 September 1947.

The 25th weekly report of production of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 21-27 September 1947.

|   | Total<br>to date<br><u>20-Sep</u> | No.Mfgd<br>21-27<br><u>Sept.</u> | Total<br>Mfgd<br>to Date<br><u>27 Sept.</u> | Total<br>Shipped<br>to Date<br><u>27 Sept.</u> | <u>Balance</u>     |                       |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
|   |                                   |                                  |   |  | <u>On<br/>Hand</u> | <u>To be<br/>Mfgd</u> |
| DDT Dusters                             | 64,796                            | 100                              | 64,896                                      | 62,630   | 2,266              | 25,104                |
| Sprayer, knapsack<br>type, 3 gal. cap.  | 39,443                            | -                                | 39,443                                      | 15,249   | 24,194             | -                     |
| Sprayer, pump type<br>semi-automatic    | 23,808                            | -                                | 23,808                                      | 11,179   | 12,629             | -                     |
| Sprayer, hand type<br>1/2 gal. capacity | <u>37,610</u>                     | <u>-</u>                         | <u>37,610</u>                               | <u>25,670</u>                                  | <u>11,940</u>      | <u>-</u>              |
| Totals                                  | 165,657                           | 100                              | 165,757                                     | 114,728  | 51,029             | 25,104                |

#### Narcotics

Transfer of all crude and semi-processed narcotics from the 5th Medical Depot in Kobe to pharmaceutical company warehouses in Osaka, by the Japanese Government under the supervision of Narcotic Control Officers, on 2 October places all such stocks in the hands of licensed narcotic dealers dealers for processing as the medical needs of the Japanese people require. It is estimated the supply will be sufficient for a three to four year period at least. Production of codeine which is now in short supply will begin in February 1948 after the plants are reconstructed to provide necessary security for the narcotics during the entire process. Incomplete and inaccurate monthly narcotic reports furnished by the Japanese Government have been determined to be the result of various prefectures preparing inaccurate reports and submitting them to the Ministry of Welfare after the due date, the 10th of each month.

Corrective action has been taken at the national level. Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, officials are to furnish the Narcotic Control Branch a list of list of prefectures who are habitually late with the monthly reports. Pending receipt of this information Military Government officers should determine that narcotic officials in the prefectural governments are preparing accurate reports and forwarding them promptly. These reports are the basis of all action taken with regard to narcotic activities in Japan relative to licensed dealers, and are worth if inaccurate. The Japanese Government will suspend the license of any dealer who dose not prepare and forward reports promptly as required by the narcotic law, and take any necessary action in regard to prefectural narcotic agents who do not come with institutions issued by the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

### SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Typhus Fever

The 1947-1948 typhus fever season is present. Sanitary Teams now in operation should be retrained in typhus control procedures and be ready to take necessary steps to prevent typhus fever from becoming a major problem this year. Case-find and vaccination teams should be re-organized and properly oriented for typhus control work.

Typhus conferences for Japanese Public Health officials and civilian doctors, nurses and other interested parties will begin in late October. The first in the series, will be held in Sapporo, Hokkaido. It is planned to conduct such meeting in the various administration regions of Japan as was done in previous years. Exact dates will be announced.

## Sanitation

There is a general feeling that the insect breeding season is over for this year and there is not further need for the Sanitary Teams.

Many communities still do not have adequate permanent organizations to maintain proper environmental sanitation. The daily load of garbage and refuse is the same now as it was in the summer and fly and mosquito breeding, while not as heavy, will continue. It is highly desirable to prevent the accumulations of this refuse for economy of operation, as well as public health reasons.

It is also important to carry on residual spraying of homes at this time as they contain many adult mosquitoes that have had the optimum amount of time to become infected.

## Tuberculosis control

Repeated inquiry should be made concerning the supply of x-ray films and its use in mass examination of school children, employees of factory groups etc. While the film may be available according to the film companies and supply sections, its purchase is often delayed by the authorities because of the apparent lack of fun. This will bear inquiry if the work in prevention and control of tuberculosis is to be continued.

## Port Quarantine

Report of coming communicable disease at repatriation centers.

| Quarantine Station | Name of Vessel | Port of Departure | Date of Departure | Date of Entrance | Diagnosis            | Date of Diagnosis | Cases | Deaths |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| Hakodate           | Sinyo Maru     | Nakhodate         | 9/12/47           | 9/15/47          | Baccillary Dysentery | 9/20/48           | 1     | 0      |
| Maizuru            | Esan Maru      | Nakhhodate        | 9/20/47           | 9/22/47          | Bacciliary Dysentery | 9/27/47           | 1     | 0      |

## SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

On a recent prefectural survey of social insurances it was found that Health and National Health Insurance Hospitals may encounter difficulty in obtaining fulltime doctors due to the low salaries paid.

National Health Insurance in some prefectures has exhibited an increase in activity and interest, which is indicated by the reorganization and increased membership of a few former suspended associations.

## SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 12 September shows 3,387 beds with a capacity of 214,865 beds, of which 109,420 were occupied. During this same period 341,931 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VIII NUTRITION CONSULTANT

Data on food consumption for August 1947 in Tokyo, Kanazawa, and Sapporo cities with the surrounding areas are given in the attached tables.

## SECTION MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-40 2 Oct 1947 Sixth Decennial Revision of the International Lists of Disease and Causes of Death.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief.

3 Incls: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 27 September 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, period ending 27 September 1947.

Case and Death Rates by Month, All Japan and Each Prefecture, Jan-Jul 47; All Japan, Jan-Jul 46.

#### RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

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

|                        | KANTO AREA (1) |       | HOKURIKU AREA (2) |       | HOKKAIDO AREA (3) |       |
|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
|                        | Tokyo City     | Rural | Kanagawa          | Rural | Sapporo City      | Rural |
| <u>Number</u>          | 12613          | 20863 | 2120              | 2385  | 2325              | 3091  |
| <u>Pop.Ratio Adult</u> |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| <u>Unit</u>            |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| No.Patient             | 0.820          | 0.902 | 0.790             | 0.859 | 0.802             | 0.394 |
| <u>Protein</u>         |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| Animal                 | 9.6            | 2.8   | 18.4              | 11.2  | 10.2              | 7.5   |
| Vegetable              | 47.4           | 55.0  | 56.1              | 49.6  | 45.4              | 62.2  |
| Total                  | 57.0           | 57.8  | 74.5              | 60.8  | 55.7              | 69.7  |
| <u>Fat</u>             | 11.9           | 9.6   | 20.0              | 12.8  | 17.5              | 18.3  |
| <u>Carbohydrate</u>    | 311.1          | 417.5 | 388.5             | 409.7 | 300.9             | 545.4 |
| <u>Calories</u>        |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| Ration                 | 1029           | 106   | 1342              | 235   | 873               | 376   |
| Free Mkt.              | 610            | 32    | 699               | 90    | 618               | 73    |
| Home Production        | 38             | 1897  | 20                | 1719  | 74                | 1643  |
| Gift                   | 27             | 10    | 33                | 7     | 48                | -     |
| Total                  | 1704           | 2045  | 2094              | 2051  | 1613              | 2092  |

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

|   | KANTO AREA (1) |       | HOKURIKU AREA (2) |       | HOKKAIDO AREA (3) |       |
|---|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
|   | Tokyo City     | Rural | Kanagawa          | Rural | Sapporo City      | Rural |
| <u>Grains</u>                               |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| Rice  | 111.5          | 259.1 | 184.0             | 392.5 | 112.3             | 128.7 |
| Wheat                                       | 179.7          | 95.1  | 73.4              | 22.1  | 61.9              | 37.1  |
| Barley                                      | 29.4           | 104.3 | 17.8              | 23.0  | 35.3              | 74.8  |
| Others                                      | 70.0           | 11.4  | 114.9             | 1.6   | 123.1             | 144.4 |
| Total                                       | 390.6          | 469.9 | 390.1             | 439.2 | 332.6             | 385.0 |
| <u>Nuts. Etc.</u>                           | 0.3            | 0.2   | --                | 0.5   | --                | --    |
| <u>Potatoes</u>                             |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| Sweet                                       | 5.7            | 13.8  | 1.3               | 12.4  | --                | --    |
| White                                       | 139.0          | 214.9 | 386.4             | 265.4 | 120.7             | 399.3 |
| Others                                      | --             | 0.3   | 0.2               | 1.0   | --                | 1.0   |
| Total                                       | 144.7          | 229.0 | 387.9             | 278.8 | 120.7             | 400.3 |
| <u>Sugars</u>                               | 0.8            | 0.04  | 0.8               | 0.1   | 0.2               | 2.0   |
| <u>Oils</u>                                 | 1.4            | 0.9   | 0.8               | 0.3   | 1.2               | 1.3   |
| <u>Legumes</u>                              |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| Soya  | 1.1            | 1.5   | 0.8               | 9.1   | 5.2               | 2.9   |
| Soya product                                | 14.7           | 45.9  | 40.5              | 46.1  | 10.9              | 49.7  |
| Other beans                                 | 7.1            | 5.6   | 6.0               | 3.9   | 7.6               | 68.7  |
| Total                                       | 22.9           | 53.0  | 47.3              | 59.1  | 23.7              | 121.3 |
| <u>Animal Foods</u>                         |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| Fish  | 41.3           | 10.0  | 95.3              | 40.7  | 44.6              | 29.3  |
| Meat, Poultry                               | 2.9            | 0.3   | 2.1               | 0.3   | 4.2               | 3.2   |
| Eggs  | 1.6            | 1.5   | 1.3               | 0.3   | 3.1               | 2.6   |
| Milk  | 0.5            | 3.2   | 0.9               | 0.4   | 6.0               | 38.4  |
| Total                                       | 46.3           | 15.0  | 99.6              | 41.7  | 57.9              | 73.5  |
| <u>Leafy, Green &amp; Yellow Vegetables</u> | 118.4          | 105.0 | 80.1              | 130.9 | 72.8              | 57.1  |
| <u>Other Fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>        |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| Citrus, Tomatoes                            | 70.6           | 32.3  | 34.4              | 30.3  | 1.2               | 0.5   |
| Other Fruits                                | 7.0            | 4.2   | 21.0              | 4.2   | 3.8               | 5.4   |
| Other vegetables                            | 99.1           | 105.7 | 340.5             | 235.0 | 79.4              | 88.7  |
| Total                                       | 239.7          | 142.2 | 395.9             | 269.0 | 84.4              | 94.6  |
| <u>Seaweeds</u>                             | 2.1            | 0.8   | 6.9               | 1.4   | 1.5               | 1.6   |
| <u>Processed Veg.</u>                       |                |       |                   |       |                   |       |
| Dried                                       | 0.2            | 0.5   | 0.8               | 0.1   | 1.0               | --    |
| Pickled                                     | 17.6           | 47.5  | 0.4               | 82.3  | 64.0              | 45.7  |
| Total                                       | 17.8           | 48.0  | 1.2               | 82.4  | 65.3              | 45.7  |
| <u>Flavours</u>                             | 18.7           | 11.9  | 4.0               | 8.3   | 19.6              | 7.3   |