

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
2 November - 8 November  
Number 45**

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## SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

### Recertification of Eligibility of all Public Assistance Recipients in Japan

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted an approved plan for a review of all public assistance cases in the nation. The review will start 1 December and will continue for approximately 50 days, Purpose of the review is to:

1. Insure proper administration in cities, towns and villages by correcting accounting, statistical, and case handling procedures.
2. Assist in the training of these 70% of the present Minsei-iin, who are comparatively new to their jobs, by a system of field supervision from the Ministry, the prefectural and branch offices, as well as from the higher ranks of the Minsei-iin.
3. To assure that the expenditures for public assistance programs are justified insofar as the eligibility of the present recipients is concerned.

To assure uniformity, the forms to be used for the review will be provided by the Ministry of Welfare. Additional forms will be provided for recapitulation purposes and the review form will remain in the local office as a part of the family record.

The Ministry of Welfare has secured the services of seven men to be used as field supervisors for the remaining months of the present fiscal year. These men will be available in the fields to assist prefectures with this plan and will, it is proposed, form the nucleus of a permanent field staff operating from the Ministry. Funds were also secured for travel expenses for prefectural staff who will be expected to assist and supervise the work in cities, towns and villages.

The actual review of individuals and families will be the responsibility of the regular Minsei-iin but will be assisted by a Minsei-iin from an adjacent area and will be closely supervised by Minsei-iin officials, and by branch and prefectural welfare officials. The recertification form includes family make-up, earnings and incomes, occupational history and potential need for special training or medical care, the family plan for its own rehabilitation, plan of the Minsei-iin for the family, and the total public assistance needs of the family. Ministry officials have been cautioned that instructions to prefectural offices should be clear and concise and that all participants should clearly understand that the review is not for the purpose of trying to determine how many persons can be cut off the public assistance rolls.

The recertification plan should provide excellent for Japanese officials including those in the Ministry of Welfare. The review form has been so constructed that it should call for constructive thinking on the part of Minsei-iin as well as the families involved.

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

The 29th, 30th and 31st overseas shipments of relief supplies have been received by LARA. These shipments contained the following supplies:

<u>29th shipment</u>		<u>30th shipment</u>		<u>31st shipment</u>	
Clothing	15.20 tons	Clothing	6.10 tons	Clothing	1.67 tons
Soap	2.50 "	Foods	15.50 "	Foods	3.75 "
Total	17.70 "	Medicine	5.33 "	Medicine	39.50 "
		Total	26.43 "	Total	44.92 "

### Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and the East (CARE)

CARE, Inc., is a non-profit agency subsidized by private relief, foundational, religious and benevolent organization within the United States.

Their plan of operation is to accept dollar payments from any donor for a specific type of relief gift package to be sent to a foreign country to a designated recipient. A representative of CARE, Inc. in each foreign country (or near) receives the packages and supervises distribution through indigenous agencies or facilities.

The recipient, upon receiving a CARE package, is required to sign a receipt which is then returned to the donor as a notification of delivery.

In the past CARE, Inc., has utilized War Department surplus "10 in 1" packages and has delivered a complete packages to countries in which they operate at a total cost of only \$10.00 to the donor. They have now exhausted the surplus supply of "10 in 1" and have prepared their own food package which is similar in nature and contents to the "10 in 1". In addition to the food package they have prepared three other types of packages, namely: cotton package, woolen package and blanket package. They are now considering the preparation of two other types of packages, namely: medicine package and infant care package.

CARE, Inc., made a request to extend their operations into Japan and were given permission to send a representative to Japan for the purpose of making negotiations for their operations in this theater.

CARE, Inc., has now been licensed by SCAP to extend their operations into Japan and the necessary plans to effect its establishment are in the final phase.

Complete information covering CARE, Inc., operations in Japan will be set forth, in brief, in a subsequent bulletin and in detail though a Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin, as soon as the CARE program is ready for operation.

#### Public Assistance Report (September 1947)\*

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following totals for September. Figures for August 1947 and September 1946 are given for purposes of comparison.

	<u>Sept. 47**</u>	<u>Aug. 47</u>	<u>Sept. 46</u>
Persons non-institutional	2,987,123	2,542,006	
Persons institutional	<u>223,742</u>	<u>146,885</u>	
Total	3,210,865	2,688,891	2,852,911
Assistance in Cash	Yen 339,125,297	Yen 293,439,251	
Assistance in Cash	<u>70,371,751</u>	<u>22,127,937</u>	
Total	Yen 409,497,048	Yen 315,567,188	Yen 127,607,087

\* Source Ministry of Welfare

\*\* Flood area shows heavy increases pushing total persons aided to over 3,000,000 for first time in the history of the program. Previous high August 1946- 2,953,280 persons.

#### Prefecture Public Assistance Report for September 1947

Prefecture	Persons		Expense	
	Institutional	Non-institutional	In Kind	Cash
	1	1		
Hokkaido	14,700	67,923	395,062	13,103,020
Aomori	2,986	42,806	3,628	5,444,501
Iwate	327	49,997	157,114	4,255,090
Miyagi	1,063	56,761	390,256	4,407,099
Akita	1,389	55,999		6,384,725
Yamagata	926	56,914	171,482	6,681,695
Fukushima	985	68,973	37,721	7,634,505
Ibaraki	1,493	51,408	331,380	4,666,185
Tochigi	544	28,396	51,404	4,014,869
Gunma	3,258	255,937	14,426,919	6,576,396
Saitama	1,020	49,746	14,601,527	6,784,629
Chiba	3,150	40,353	55,517	5,120,165
Tokyo	97,622	438,829	23,681,048	33,950,364
Kanagawa	5,036	45,207	157,929	10,429,816
Niigata	11,672	72,785	303,820	9,237,876
Toyama	1,138	41,683	132,099	6,014,113
Ishikawa	1,765	35,229	280,297	5,780,706
Fukui	4,298	58,173	1,036,457	3,929,285
Yamanashi	279	22,634	586,978	2,701,628

Nagano	2,261	77,581	169,059	9,388,656
Gifu	1,588	57,282	2,056,452	6,833,269
Shizuoka	5,445	57,159	1,063,861	7,522,174
Aichi	7,176	87,799		12,181,899
Mie	832	38,286	4,623	5,486,914
Shiga	419	34,932	369,889	2,835,470
Kyoto	2,881	63,034	1,087,553	11,892,438
Osaka	9,170	89,971	23,683	25,090,807
Hyogo	5,733	97,483	794,500	18,181,164
Nara	469	25,212	1,763	3,804,637
Wakayama	289	33,874	51,146	5,630,163
Tottori	435	24,261	7,585	3,622,973
Shimane	706	32,241		4,203,753
Okayama	3,387	43,606	49,443	5,925,996
Hiroshima	4,747	54,896	386,448	8,335,948
Yamaguchi	8,288	47,112	98,658	6,384,222
Tokushima	1,504	33,618	128,463	3,761,637
Kagawa	1,304	28,811	1,967,221	3,244,700
Ehime	742	40,190	267,200	5,225,891
Kochi	546	25,510	719	3,331,611
Fukuoka	1,616	112,154	2,248,991	8,830,954
Saga	1,447	53,985	865,963	4,170,978
Nagasaki	1,170	64,501		6,672,479
Kumamoto	1,758	45,657	708,759	5,315,393
Oita	2,761	24,628	924,855	3,059,372
Miyazaki	1,156	40,829	80,292	3,616,809
Kagoshima	2,183	112,758	213,987	7,458,323

#### Increase in Public Assistance Grants Effective 1 November

The Ministry of Welfare has recommended to the prefecture governors that they increase public assistance grants to the maximum which is now authorized. This plan has been approved by PH&W Section and is expected to result in the increase of public assistance payments from 1 November 1947. The increase is based on the official increase in the cost of rice. (The maximum payments authorized are set forth in parenthesis in the table of allowances, Weekly Summary #31, dated 27 July 1947).

### SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 2-8 November

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Svine Erysipeles	46
Hokkaido	Texas Fever	11
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	7
Miyagi	" "	10

### SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Production

The 30th weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicated the following data for the period 26 October and November.

Total to Date 25	No. Mfgd. 26 Oct. - 1	Total Mfgd. To Date 3	Total Shipped To	On Hand	<u>Balance</u> To Be Mfgd.
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	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Date 1 Nov.		
DDT Dusters	64,896	1,630	66,526	65,246	1,280	23,474
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	--	39,443	17,678	21,765	--
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	--	23,808	12,491	11,317	--
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	37,610	--	37,610	26,699	10,911	--
Total	165,757	1,630	167,387	122,114	45,273	23,474

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 2-8 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido	14,000 lbs	19,000 gallons	
Iwate	300 "	200 "	
Akita	1,500 "	100 "	
Yamagata	3,000 "		
Ibaraki	8,000 "	1,500 "	
Miyagi	250 "	50 "	
Okayama	570 "	100 "	
*Tokushima	200 "	15 "	
Saga	8,000 "	3,000 "	
Kyoto	300 "	30 "	
Shimane	200 "	30 "	
Kochi			500 vials
Aichi			7,500 "
Osaka	50,000 "	5,000 "	
Tokushima	5,100 "		
Tokyo(prisons)	1,200 "		
Total	92,620 lbs	29,025 gallons	8,000 vials

A total of 3,873,467 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 156,732 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represent, total stocks in wholesale warehouses and the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 1 November.

\*Note: 200 lb. release to used specifically in Tokushima Coal Mines.

#### Narcotics

The September monthly report on narcotics from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information

Total Registrants	87,508
Arrests	
Registered persons	64
Unregistered persons	50
Convictions	
Registered persons	7
Unregistered persons	7
Theft of narcotics	37
Losses by fire	None
Losses by flood	1

Penalties ranged from 15 yen fine to 1 year 6 month period servitude. Ministry of Justice officials, Ministry of Welfare official and district procurators were called into conference as a result on the 15 yen fine.

According to the present schedule, all narcotic dealers who apply for re-registration will have the 1948 narcotic registration certificate by 15 January 1948.

The following prefectures are authorized to produce marihuana for fiber purposes only during 1948 under SCAPIN 4773-A, 25 October 1947 and SCAPIN 3203-A, 11 February 1947: Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Tochigi, Gumma, Niigata, Nagano, Shimane, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Hyogo, Okayama and Saga. Production will be as authorized under Ministries of Welfare and Forestry Ordinance No.1, dated 23 April 1947. Registration and acquisition of seed by marihuana producers must be completed early in 1948 to permit preparation of the fields and planting at the proper time.

As of 6 November, all but seven prefectures have at least one narcotic official with judicial police authority for narcotic violations. Ninety-five narcotic agents have already been commissioned with this authority by the Ministry of Welfare. Every effort is being made at the national level to expedite the commissioning of 55 more narcotic agents.

### Distribution

Shipments of dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control use during the period 28 October through 3 November amounted to 2,191 pieces. Three prefectures were supplied as following:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	1,426	0	0	0
Aichi	0	0	235	310
<u>Hyogo</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	1,426	220	235	310

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin Number 41, 5 October - 11 October. Agencies have been established by Konishiroku Photo Industrial Co. Ltd. in the Osaka area for the sale of x-ray film to consumers. Names and addresses of these additional agencies are listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Hyogo	Yamada Photo Shop	Oseki-dori, Tooyoka-machi, Shirozaki-gun
Okayama	Asano Photo Shop	No.34, Nakano-mashi, Okayama City
Yamaguchi	Norichika Photo Shop	Shin-machi, Tokuyama City
Yamaguchi	Norichika Photo Shop	Shin-machi, Tokuyama City
Yamaguchi	Watanabe Photo Shop	Hon-cho, Tokuyama City
Yamaguchi	Norichika Photo Shop	Shin-machi, Yanai-machi
Shimane	Takeda Photo Shop	Hirato-machi, Minikawa-gun
Tottori	Kayano Photo Shop	1-choume, Bakurocho, Yonago City
"	Yamada Photo Shop	Oseki-dori, Toyooka-machi, Shirozaki-gun
Tokushima	Iseki Photo Shop	No.78 no.26, Minami Sakicho-cho, Tokushima City
Kagawa	Kobai-Kumiai Medical Assco. Of Kagawa Pref	No.645, Kuwabara-machi, Takamatsu City
"	Kitamura Shokai	No.19 Sakai-machi, Kochi City
Kochi	Kitamura Shokai	No.19 Sakai-machi, Kochi City
Hiroshima	Yamamoto Photo Shop	No.1025, Yokogawa, 1-chome, Hiroshima City

The Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions dated 1 November, file YAKU 1312, from Chief, Pharmaceutical Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, to Chief, Health Department; Chief, Civil Welfare Department and Chief, Education and Civil Welfare Department of each prefecture. Subject is "Regarding Establishment of X-ray Film Agencies". This document contains detailed information, with names and locations of the agencies of the two film manufacturing companies. In addition, the same information has been furnished by the Ministry of Welfare to the Japan Doctors' Association and the Japan Dentists Association.

During September the following quantities of VD Control drugs have been distributed:

<u>Item</u>	<u>September Distribution</u>	<u>On Hand 30 Sept.</u>
Mapharsen	0.6 g 3,090 ampules	1,472 ampules
"	0.06 g 24,260 "	188 "

"	0.04 g	27,600	"	1,400	"
Bismuth subsalicylate injection	18.0cc	23,000	"	0	
"	1.8cc	261,136	"	464,801	"
"	60.0cc	56	"	0	

Following is the distribution in September of sulfathiazole and penicillin:

<u>Item</u>			<u>September Distribution</u>	<u>On Hand 30 Sept.</u>
sulfathiazole			5,151,360 tablets	460,160 tablets
penicillin	200,000 Ox.U.		3,480 vials	2,540 vials
"	100,000 Ox.U.		7,810 "	9,429 "
"	30,000 Ox.U.		14,352 "	4,079 "

#### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Weekly Status Report

The four-months National T.B training course for nurses opened 4 November at the Toin School, Nakano-ku, Tokyo. 25 nurses from 20 prefectures are register for this course. Two staff nurses from Nursing Affairs Division are assisting in this program.

A four-week refresher course sponsored by the National Association will open the 10th of November in Fukushima Prefecture. (P.H. Nurses, Clinical Nurses and Midwives). Two American nurses will assist in the teaching program.

The pamphlet "We Grow Up" has been completed in Japanese and will be on sale soon.

A well qualified Japanese Public Health Nurse will be expected from every prefecture 8 December for the next four months Public Health Nurses Course to be held at the Institute of Health, Tokyo.

#### SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

##### Typhus Fever

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted a plan for typhus control for the winter and spring months of 1947-48. The plan is based on experiences gained from former typhus control activities in Japan during the past two years and upon previously issued directives to the Japanese Government. The essential points of the plan include: a close physical check of repatriates, early cases, discovery, early reporting of suspect cases, early hospitalization of all cases, laboratory diagnostic procedures using the complement fixation test on sera of all suspect cases, control of lice, fleas and rat-mites by use of DDT (10%) insecticide power and DDT(5%) residual effect spray, preventive inoculation with Cox-type typhus vaccines, publicity and educational campaigns and training courses for public health officers, physicians, nurses and sanitary team personnel.

Attention is invites to SCAPIN 1523 dated 12 February 1947 -- Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan and to Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin "No.3 Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea ", February 1947.

##### Public Health Train

An impressive and colorful ceremony was held 1 November at Harajuku Station, Tokyo, Japan, in commemoration of the opening of the Public Health Train exhibits. The train then moved out to its first three day stand at Tokyo Central Station and was host to more than 15,000 persons during this period.

##### Sanitation

Sewer Systems: Plans are underway to set up a sanitation commission to study and evolve ways and means of solving Japanese Sanitation problems.

One of the most important problems is to improve methods of collecting and disposing of night soil. It is anticipated that with the development of plants to manufacture ammonia synthetically, the use of raw night soil for fertilizer can be eliminated.

The two methods for collection of fecal matter commonly used are (1) the water carriage and (2) the dry nail system.

The water carriage system has proven the best type both from an economic and public health view point. However, it has not been practical for Japan as it raises the water content of the material, thereby creating a dehydrating problem. During the past 30 years several sewage treatment plants were installed in the large cities of Japan but for all practical purposes they are of little value, as the sewer collection systems were not installed, and very little sewage other than storm and waste water reaches the treatment plant.

Due to the fact that sewer construction utilizes a great deal of hand labor and comparatively small amounts of building material it makes an excellent work project, and will be a start toward the eventual elimination of the manual handling of night soil in Japan. Therefore, cities should be encouraged to work up sewer projects.

Initial projects should be in the congested city areas. Before any work is started, however, completed plans covering entire communities should be made. Trunk lines, should be installed first-collection stations and treatment plants must be incorporated in the original plans and should be installed during the primary stage of construction. Good original design is fundamental to the success of a sewer system.

Work that can usually be undertaken immediately is the cleaning and repairing of existing sewers and drains.

#### Laboratory Control

Unassayed Vaccines: Several factors have delayed production and assay of typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine and diphtheria toxoid. Assay constitutes the present bottleneck. There have been some very fundamental reasons why assay of biologicals has been slow:

(1) Chief among these is the fact that biologicals assay on a national scale was never attempted until this year. It was necessary to establish a national assay laboratory and to organize a system of prefectural inspectors.

(2) In addition to this, the Tone River floods destroyed most of the laboratory animals.

(3) Minimum requirements were written which required drastic changes in production methods and equipment in most of the laboratories.

The section is well aware of these discouraging factors and of the fact that immunization programs were tardy because vaccine could not be obtained. However, unassayed vaccine should not be used as a stop-gap measure when certified vaccine is unavailable. Specific instances of this sort of improvisation have been found. Such a compromise can only lead to the breakdown of the entire immunization program.

On a recent inspection trip a prefecture was visited and random samples were collected from the immunization teams. These samples proved to be representative of vaccine which was far out-dated and which did not meet the minimum requirements. Those of the five specimens showed saprophytic contamination; relative potency is now being determined.

Refrigeration: Recent inspection trips have shown that there is still in##### refrigeration of vaccines.

Rejected Vaccine: Information has been received that rejected vaccine is being used in the immunization program. On a recent inspection trip to a large laboratory great quantities of vaccine were found stored which had been rejected by the National Assay Laboratory. Vaccine rejected by assay should be discarded immediately. Military Government health officers are urged to exercise surveillance of such laboratories to determine that rejected vaccine is being discarded.



Inspectors: Much of the difficulty being encountered in the enforcement of minimum requirements seems to be directly attributable to the inadequacy of the prefectural inspectors. Many times these men are poorly trained. Often they have no clear conception of the duties and responsibilities of their jobs. Others are closely related as friends or relatives to the owners of vaccine laboratories and they fail to do their duty as inspectors for fear of losing face, either for themselves or for the manufacturer.

Ministry Government health officers should consider it part of their responsibility to instill into the prefectural inspectors the ethics and responsibilities of their positions.

## SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospitals Strength Report for week ending 17 October 1947 shows 3,384 hospitals with a capacity of 212,588 beds of which 105,315 were occupied. During this period 285,836 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

### General

Under provisions of the now Constitution, Imperial Ordinances, which previously provided for the enforcement of many social insurance provisions for government employees, will become ineffective as of 1 January 1948. In order to continue the effectiveness of these protective provisions, the Ministry of Finance has proposed a new law, "The National Public Servants Compensation Law", for submission to this session of the Diet. This new law will provide a single legal basis for the enforcement of social insurance protection of government employees.

Indications of increased public interest in National Health Insurance continue to arrive on the form of petitions. The basic desires are for uniformity of contribution and benefit rates and also for more personnel and medical facilities.

## SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl. (2): 1. Revised Annual Case and Death Rates from Communicable Diseases, Japan and each prefecture.  
2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 1 November 1947.

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## SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

### Social Welfare Education

On 12 November a meeting of persons interested in Social Welfare Education was held in Osaka, resulting in a decision to form a Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee. This committee will be organized independently of the Social Welfare Education Committee, which has been formed in Tokyo, but will work closely with the central committee. It is expected that representatives of educational institutions in the Kansai Area will participate in the committee, as well as public welfare officials and representatives of welfare agencies. It will be the purpose of the committee to determine what is now being done to adequately prepare persons who wish to enter the welfare field upon the completion of these studies. Many of the educational institutions in this area (Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Nagoya) have indicated an interest in making social service a part of their curriculum but little progress has been made. This committee will develop recommendations to submit to the universities. Questions to be considered include: (1) what social service courses should be included in school curricula; (2) in what years of schooling should such training be included; (3) can field work be given to teach the students the practical application of principles; (4) what action can be taken to develop welfare literature and libraries containing information concerning welfare problems and programs.

Those attending the meeting included: the Governor, Osaka Prefecture; and representatives of the: Public Welfare Dept, Osaka Pref. University of Commerce; Osaka Prefecture: Girls' College; Hyogo Prefecture Medical College; Welfare Section, Kyoto Prefecture; Social Work Section, Asahi Press; Social Work Section, Mainichi Press; Otani Girls' College, Osaka; Doshisha University, Kyoto; Kansai Gakuin University, Hyogo Prefecture; Kyoto University; Nagoya Medical University; Naniwa Higher School; Kyoto Social Work Association; Osaka MG Team; and Welfare Division, PH&W.

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled to be held 5 December in the Osaka-fucho Bekkan.

### Childrens Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

It is expected that the National Diet will pass the Childrens Welfare Law within the next few days. The administration of this law will increase the importance of the work of the Childrens Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. This bureau was established within the Ministry of Welfare on 1 March and has been engaged in completing its organization.

The functions and administrative structures of the Childrens Bureau are controlled by Articles 26 - 29 of the Regulations Governing the Departmental Organization of the Ministry of Welfare. The following three sections have been authorized:

Planning Section  
Foster Care Section  
Mothers and Childrens Health Section

Plans are being developed to organize a fourth section which will take over some of the duties now assigned to the Planning and Foster Care Sections. The present responsibilities of each of the three existing sections are as follows:

1. Planning Section
  - a. Overall planning concerning children
  - b. Children Welfare Committee
  - c. Nursing facilities
  - d. Protection of Mothers and Children
  - e. Responsibility for child welfare for which other agencies are not responsible.
2. Forester Care Section
  - a. Protection of orphans, waifs and weak-minded children
  - b. Prevention of cruelty to children
  - c. Education and care of children
3. Mothers and Children's Health Section

- a. Health of pregnant women, maternity, sucklings and infants.
- b. Special nutrition for pregnant women, maternity, sucklings and infants.
- c. Health of feeble minded and disabled children.
- d. Health of children under school age and other children.
- e. Early birth, miscarriage and still-births.

#### National Interdependence Campaign (Community Chest)

The first united fund campaign for the purpose of attempting to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies in Japan, has been in the process of organization for approximately six (6) months and is now completed with the subject campaign to be held between the dates 25 November - 25 December.

The campaign is under a tri-name for purposes of clarity to all concerned and these names will be used simultaneously throughout the campaign. Campaign name "Community Chest" will appear in Romaji, campaign names "Help Each Other" and "Interdependence" will appear in Nihongo.

The national goal, set for the subject campaign, is 686,800,000 yen with each of the prefectures participating having a quota to attain, to meet the national goal. All of the funds raised by each prefecture will be used within the prefecture for financing recognized private welfare and relief agencies who are members of the united fund effort. The only exception to this will be the use of certain of these funds for campaign costs. The quotas for each prefecture are given below:

Prefecture	Quota	Prefecture	Quota
Hokkaido	Yen 35,000,000	Mie	Yen 10,000,000
Aomori	3,000,000	Shiga	10,000,000
*Iwate	None	Kyoto	20,000,000
Miyagi	15,000,000	Osaka	50,000,000
Akita	5,000,000	Hyogo	50,000,000
Yamagata	13,000,000	Nara	6,500,000
Fukushima	15,000,000	Wakayama	5,000,000
Ibaraki	8,000,000	Tottori	6,000,000
Tochigi	5,000,000	Shimane	7,800,000
*Gumma	None	Okayama	15,000,000
*Saitama	None	Hiroshima	25,000,000
Chiba	3,000,000	Yamaguchi	10,000,000
Tokyo	50,000,000	Tokushima	8,000,000
Kanagawa	50,000,000	Kagawa	5,000,000
Niigata	13,000,000	Ehime	10,000,000
Toyama	10,000,000	Kochi	5,000,000
Ishikawa	7,500,000	Fukuoka	50,000,000
Fukui	10,000,000	Saga	10,000,000**
Yamanashi	5,000,000	Nagasaki	15,000,000
*Nagano	None	Kumamoto	15,000,000
Gifu	15,000,000	Oita	15,000,000
Shizuoka	10,000,000	Miyazaki	6,000,000
Aichi	50,000,000	Kagoshima	10,000,000
Total (National Goal)		Yen 686,800,000	

\*Note: Prefectures not participating this year due to condition pursuant to recent flood disaster (Typhoon Kathleen)

\*\*10,020,000 yen raised 1 Aug 47.

The central committee for the campaign is making available, at cost, the following basic supplies and service (necessary supplemental supplies are the responsibility of each prefectural committee):-

Posters	250,000
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Pins	5,000,000
House stickers	10,000,000
Publicity Film	(not less than 2 for each prefecture 1,000 ft in length with showing time of approximately 10 minutes)
Radio Broadcasts	National broadcasts will be held at intervals, yet to be announced, during the campaign. No Cost.
Newspaper mats	Campaign emblem for use with news stories, etc.

Funds derived from this campaign and allocated to those participating private welfare and relief agencies are the funds of said agencies and are to be administered by them as they desire without interference from any source unless there is evidence of defalcation or unwarranted use.

The responsibility of the government in caring for all indigent persons is not to be relaxed as a result of private welfare and relief agencies receiving an allocation of funds as a result of the National Interdependence Campaign (Community Chest). In other words, these funds are not to be expended where government funds are obligated but are to be used for raising standards of care, improving personnel practices, and for the repair and/or procurement of physical properties necessary for efficient administration and operation.

## SECTION II VATERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

### General

Dr. Hendrick Versluis, Veterinarian, has been assigned to IX Corps Military Government duty.

### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 9-15 November 1947:

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

## SECTION III SUPPLY DIVISION

### Distribution

Insect and rodent control equipment was shipped to five prefectures under direction of the Ministry of Welfare. During the period 4 November through 10 November a total of 2,773 pieces were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Hokkaido	0	0	0	480
Aichi	0	90	30	0
Hiroshima	0	190	15	0
Oita	984	0	0	0
Kagoshima	984	0	0	0
Total	1,968	280	45	480

An emergency air shipment left Japan for Okinawa 11 November consisting of 3,000 cubic centimeters of antiserum for the treatment of Weils disease in Northern Ryukyus. A request for 4,000 pounds of Antu rat poison is now in process for shipment by the first available water transportation from Japan to Okinawa, for use in the rodent control programs in the Ryukyus.

A distribution of 93,000 ounces of imported absorbent cotton in one-ounce packages was made to three prefectures during the latter part of October, as follows:

Osaka	35,200 ounces
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Kyoto	27,000 ounces
Hyogo	30,800 ounces

During a recent field trip into Chugoku Region complaints were registered in reference to shortages in specified medical and sanitary supplies. In instances when definite figures on receipts were presented, it was found that these figures do not agree with records of shipments submitted by Ministry of Welfare officials. The Ministry of Welfare is now making a thorough investigation of these complaints and efforts will be made to remedy any irregularities which are discovered.

In addition to lists of agencies for sale of x-ray film to consumers, the following agencies have been designated by the Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., as representatives in the prefectures indicated.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Osaka	Osaka Branch of Nippon Medical Instrument Co. Ltd.	No. 3-12 Awaji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Goto-Fundo	No. 4-6 Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Misuzu Shokai	No. 2-90 Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
"	Osaka Branch of Asanuma shokai	4 chome Junkei-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka City
Kyoto	Osawa Shokai	Nishi-iru Sanjo-Kobashi Chukyoku, Kyoto City
Fukushima	Kanno Shokai	No. 114 Yatsurugi-cho, Fukushima City
Gifu	Tanaka Photo Shop	No. 2 No. 3 Kanda-cho, Gifu City

### Production

The 31st weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 2 - 8 November:

	Total To Date 1 Nov.	No.Mfgd. 2-8 Nov.	Total Mfgd. to date 8 Nov.	Total Shipped to date 8 Nov.	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	66,526	1,900	68,426	67,214	1,212	21,574
Sprayer, kanpsack type 3 gal.capacity	39,443	...	39,443	17,958	21,485	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,536	11,272	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal.capacity	37,610	...	37,610	27,179	10,431	...
Total	167,387	1,900	169,287	124,887	44,400	21,574

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 9 - 15 November:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Hyogo	65,000 lbs.	5,000 gallons	...
Yamagata		500 "	...
Ministry of Welfare	200 "	35 "	...
Total	65,200 lbs.	5,535 gallons	...

A total of 3,812,307 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 176,382 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 8 November.

### Narcotics

Reports from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, reveal that, in some prefectures, Japanese narcotic agents are making considerable progress in criminal investigations of narcotic violators. In one case, the Japanese narcotic agent posing as a black-marketeer on his own initiative, maneuvered an introduction through an underworld character to a trafficker in narcotics. Arrangements were made for the purchase of 300,000 yen of

narcotics. Other narcotic agents covering the transaction arrested the violator upon delivery of the narcotics to the agent.

In another case, and informant working for a narcotic agent, purchased 0.5 gram of cocaine hydrochloride for 300 yen from a registered physician who had been supplying cocaine to a group of street girls. The doctor fainted when the agents appeared with the cocaine and recovered the 300 yen.

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has been instructed to direct all prefectural narcotic agents to forward a summary report immediately to the Ministry of Welfare upon the completion of any unusual narcotic investigation. These reports will be relayed to the Narcotic Control Officer by the Enforcement Division Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

#### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Weekly Status Report

###### 1. Personnel (P.H.N.)

Mrs. N. Glossner, Misses Hubbard and Panessa, Public Health Nurses, have arrived for duty with Military Government Teams. They are on TDY to Nursing Affairs Division for orientation, before being assigned.

###### 2. Refresher Courses

Members of the Nursing Affairs Division have been giving lectures on T.B. Nursing for the National T.B. Association refresher course. Demonstrations have been made on the care of the patient.

The one-month refresher course for Public Health, Midwives and Clinical Nurses, under the auspices of the National Association opened 10 November in Fukushima.

#### SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

##### Typhoid Fever Immunization Program

Reference is made to Preventive Medicine Section in the Public Health & Welfare Bulletin Nos. 20, 31, 33, 35, 37, and 41. Reports, as to the status of the Typhoid Fever Immunization Program, have been very slow. Sufficient TAB vaccine has been delivered to all prefectures and the program should either be completed or nearing completion at this time. MG Health Officers are urged to determine whether or not these programs have been completed in their respective prefectures, and if they have not, necessary corrective action should be taken. MG Health Officers are also urged to observe that prefectural officials render the required reports to the Ministry of Welfare promptly.

##### Tuberculosis

There are many Public Health Officer replacements among Military Government Teams. These new men would find it of great value if they would review the articles written on tuberculosis, which have appeared in the back issues of Weekly Bulletin. Many points for discussion and correction have been presented. Material for lectures, to both physicians and lay groups, to be given in popular form or short articles for local newspapers and magazines would greatly aid in the campaign of education for the control of tuberculosis, which is so vitally necessary to the health of the Japanese people. In the manual (TB-PH-Prev. Med. 2) on pages 26 and 27, there is material which should reach every household, through the media of press, the health centers and sanatoria.

##### Rodent Control

Use of Antu as a Rat Poison: Antu, (Alphanaphthyl Thiourea) has been used extensively in the U.S. for city-wide rat extermination programs. The City of Baltimore used it over a period of a year and found it to be ideal for this purpose.

From experience it has been determined that the following general principles must be adhered to:

1. Poisoning operations are ineffective when undertaken on a small scale. It is useless to bait one house that is surrounded by rat infested buildings.

2. In community programs, in urban areas, it is recommended that no less than an entire block be treated with poison at one time. It is likewise desirable to cover entire villages and towns at one time.

3. A city block can be treated with poison bait in a few hours, by two to four men, at small cost. Surplus seasonal foods such as sweet potatoes and fruit can be used.

4. In rural areas entire farm settlements should be baited at one time.

5. In a large scale poisoning program, involving large parts or all of a town, preparations must be made for a well planned attack. Workers should be organized and an effective publicity campaign launched to inform and arouse all citizens.

6. The work can be done by paid crews or volunteer personnel from the Sanitary Association, but expert supervision must be provided.

7. Permanent surveillance is of utmost importance--rats multiply very rapidly and constant effort must be exerted in order to accomplish permanent results.

#### SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 24 October 1947 shows 3,382 hospitals with a capacity of 212,000 beds of which 104,063 were occupied. During this same period 284,438 out-patients were treated.

#### SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

##### General

Inquiries have been received regarding pension rights held by disabled ex-servicemen with particular reference to medical care. All ex-servicemen are now civilians, and their previous military service gives them no priority. By SCAPIN 338 dated 12 November 1945, all disabled ex-servicemen are, however, eligible for disability pensions at benefit rates no higher than civilians would receive for the same percent of disability. The disability pension settlements is made under the same condition as any other social insurance for civilians, and upon its receipt the provision for medical care is discontinued. Ex-servicemen as civilians, however, are eligible to participate in those social insurance programs which provided medical care on a prepayment basis.

#### SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl. (1) Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 8 November 1947.



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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
16 November - 22 November  
1947  
Number 47**

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

## SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

### Child Welfare Law

The Child Welfare Bill became law 21 November, and will become effective 1 January 1948 (with the exception of certain articles which become effective 1 April 1948). Copies of the law in English, when available, will be furnished Military Government Teams. Most important provisions of the law are:

1. The establishment of Child Welfare Stations in each prefecture for temporary care, mental, psychological and physical examinations, and placement.
2. Provision for paid full-time child welfare officials who will work directly with children in cities, towns and villages.
3. National and prefectural Child Welfare Boards for the purpose of investigating and discussing the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers.
4. Provision of Maternal and Child Handbooks to pregnant women which will provide certain additional ration privileges.
5. Free medical examinations for children whose parents are unable to pay for such service and a program for physical rehabilitation of crippled children.
6. Free parental, post-natal, and delivery for those unable to pay for such service.
7. Free hospital services for those of special need.
8. Prevention of abuse and exploitation of children.
9. Matching funds for maternity homes, infant homes, homes for weak children (municipally or prefecturally owned and operated).
10. Minimum standards, licensing and official supervision of all children's agencies including Mother's and Children's institutions, with provision that licenses will be withdrawn when agencies fall below minimum standards.
11. Provision of penalties for illegal acts.

The law is based on a proposed Bill submitted to the Ministry of Welfare by the Japan Social Work Association. It provides certain essential requirements and will form a basis for an adequate child welfare program.

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

The 32nd, 33rd and 34th overseas shipments of relief supplies have been received by LARA. The relief items contained in this shipments were as follows:

- 32nd Shipment: Clothing 13.13 tons - Food 4.20 tons
- 33rd Shipment: Clothing (including shoes) 1.42 tons
- 34th Shipment: Food 5 tons

### Office Expenses Provided to Institutions

Monthly reports from Military Government Teams indicate that the policy allowing payments to institutions for persons receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law continues to cause difficulty. A Summary of the regulation setting forth the basic policy is contained in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 36 for period 30 August - 6 September.

The Ministry of Welfare has issued three pertinent orders on this subject. They are Hatsu-sha No. 103, dated 12 December 1946; Hatsu-sha No. 95 dated 8 August 1947; and Hatsu-sha No. 110 dated 15 September 1947. No.110 states in part with reference to "protective institutions which provide merely accommodation" that, "the matter seems to suffer a loose interpretation and in some of these institutions the entire inmates are considered as receiving protection under the present law. The purpose of the communication was to urge you to ascertain with each individual family the concrete facts that these persons are barely able to support themselves without receiving money assistance for living if the accommodation is provided free of charge, but that they would need assistance for rents as soon as the free accommodation is deprived. You are requested to fully understand this point, to study the family under this category carefully before deciding them eligible, and to continually study their living conditions, in order to reserve this provision only for those truly falling under this category."

### Military Government Welfare Officers

The following list of Welfare Officers has been provided by Military Government Section, Eighth Army:

#### REGIONAL WELFARE OFFICERS

Hokkaido District	Mr. John Conway
IX Corps	Capt. Howard B. Dow
Tohoku Region (see IX Corps)	
Kanto Region	Capt. Robert Nerrie
Tokai-Hokuriku Region	Mr. Daniel Britton
Chugoku Region	Capt. Eugene H. Cantley
I Corps	Lt. Col. Charlie Brock, Mr. Max Meyer
Kinki Region (see I Corps)	
Shikoku Region	1st Lt. John Mikkelson
Kyusyu Region	Capt. Walter C. Robbins
Tokyo-Kanagawa MG District	Mr. Fred Carr

#### PREFECTURE WELFARE OFFICERS

Aichi	Mr. Tomas Nelson	Miyazaki	1st Lt. John C. Vallencey
Akita	Capt. Charles W. Hawker	Nagano	Capt. Julian Marcinkowski
Aomori	Mr. Herbert Bergstrom	Nagasaki	1st Lt. Robert E. McDonnell
Chiba	Capt. James C. Ulmer	Nara	
Ehime	Mr. Jacob L. Risk	Niigata	Mr. Peter Croes
Fukui		Oita	1st Lt. Owen Nichols
Fukuoka	Mr. Edmund Radzuk	Okayama	Capt. Clifford Penrose
Fukushima	Mr. John Rourx	Osaka	Capt. Marion Vickers
Gifu	1st Lt. Thad R. Kaitis	Saga	Capt. Harry D. Gilpin
Gumma		Saitama	Mrs. Lucille Chamberlin
Hiroshima	Miss Dorothy Dessau	Shiga	Capt. John B. Stephens
Hyogo	Mr. Philip Borish	Shimane	Capt. Milton Waiss
Ibaraki	Capt. Raymond A. Shuart	Shizuoka	1st Lt. Robert E. Grishkat
Ishikawa	Capt. John W. Burrows	Tochigi	Capt. John Silva
Iwate	1st Lt. Lester C. Holmquist	Tokushima	Mr. Edward Mueller
Kagawa	Capt. James A. Geyar	Tokyo	Mrs. Edna K. Callow
Kagoshima	Capt. John Pemberton	Tottori	1st Lt. Tom Ewing
Kanagawa	Mrs. Cors J. Baker, Miss Jeanne Fuller	Toyama	Capt. Kenneth Spess
Kochi	W.O. John Nelson (Aust)	Wakayama	Capt. John M. Gates
Kumamoto	1st Lt. Jay B. Martine	Yamagata	1st Lt. Clayton E. Ellison
Kyoto	Mrs. Emilie Putnam	Yamaguchi	Mr. Herbert Mosher, Jr.
Mie	Capt. John E. Orr	Yamanashi	Miss Andrea Magnus
Miyagi	2nd Lt. Jack Silbaugh		

#### SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Personnel

Miss Kikue Shimizu, Chief of Public Health Nursing Division of the Institute of Public Health was promoted from 3rd class to 2nd class official on 30 October. She is the first Japanese Nurse to be appointed to this position, which is a very important step in the history of nursing in Japan.

#### SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

## General

A physical examination on 58 head of riding horses was made prior to their shipment to Korea on 19 November 1947.

## Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 16 - 22 November 1947.

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tochigi	Swine Erysipelas	1

## SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

## Distribution

Information has been received to the effect that in one prefecture Japanese-produced penicillin must be purchased through the Penicillin Association in Tokyo. This matter is now being investigated since the Penicillin Association is organized as a typical trade association and does not have authority to engage in distribution of finished products or allocation of raw materials.

Under present distribution policies, penicillin is allocated to prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare and distribution at the prefectural level is the responsibility of local prefectural officials.

Insect and rodent control equipment was shipped to seven prefectures in the period 11 - 17 November. A total of 1,302 pieces were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Hokkaido	888	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	85	85	0
Saitama	0	0	6	0
Aichi	0	30	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	0	40
Wakayama	0	12	0	12
Hiroshima	24	60	36	24
Total	912	187	127	76

During the recent flood disaster, a total of 3,439,011.30 yen value of medical supplies was furnished to seven affected prefectures: Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Gumma and Iwate.

The problem of maintenance of U.S. Army surplus vehicles which were released to the Ministry of Welfare and distributed by them to prefectures for use in public health activities has been raised. The importance of proper and adequate maintenance cannot be overemphasized, if these vehicles are to continue to be of benefit. Policies and procedures which will govern this maintenance are to be established as soon as possible and information will appear in subsequent Weekly Bulletins.

Recently it was discovered that some installations are still ordering x-ray film through the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Neither this association nor any of its branches are recognized distribution agencies. Lists of authorized film agencies have been published in recent issues the Weekly Bulletin. The Ministry of Welfare has issued an official letter to all prefecture health sections, file YAKU 1409, dated 19 November, which reiterates current x-ray film distribution procedure, but allows the Anti-Tuberculosis Association to dispose of any stocks they may have on hand. At the same time a letter was dispatched to the central Anti-Tuberculosis Association, file YAKU 1409, dated 19 November, requesting that they inform their branches of the present film distribution procedure.

## Production

The 32nd weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following date for the period 9 - 15 November:

	Total to date 8 Nov.	No.Mfgd. 9-15 Nov.	Total Mfgd.to date 15 Nov.	Total Shipped to date 15Nov.	On Hand	To Be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	68,426	2,050	70,476	68,126	2,350	19,524
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	...	39,443	18,145	21,298	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,663	11,145	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	...	37,610	27,255	10,355	...
Total	169,287	2,050	171,337	126,289	45,148	19,524

Release of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 16 - 22 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Shimane (coal mines)		50 gallons	
Niigata	20,000 lbs.		
Kanagawa			25,000 vials
Shizuoka			735 vials
Hokkaido (ferry boat)	10,670 lbs.		
Hokkaido	36,000 lbs.		
Osaka	50,000 lbs.	5,000 gals.	
Ishikawa	3,400 lbs.		
Aichi		5,000 gals.	
Ministry of Labor	3,300 lbs.		
Ministry of Transportation		25,000 gals.	30,000 vials
Total	123,370 lbs.	35,050 gals.	55,735 vials

A total of 3,727,761 pounds of 10% DDT Dust and 146,870 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, 493,594 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare Japanese Government, as of 15 November.

## Narcotics

SCAPIN 1821, dated 18 November 1947, subject: "Disposition of Heroin", directs that heroin will not be delivered to Occupation Forces for destruction, but will be confiscated and delivered to prefectural narcotic officials who will report the seizure to the Ministry of Welfare, forwarding the heroin to a registered narcotic dealer in Tokyo, (designated by the Ministry of Welfare) for salvaging and conversion into medicinal narcotics.

No difference in procedure by Occupational Forces is intended as a result of the directive except that seized Japanese narcotics, when they are no longer needed as evidence, will not be stored in custody or destroyed but will be properly disposed of through Japanese narcotic officials. The present organization of Japanese narcotic enforcement personnel throughout Japan, whereby all narcotics are strictly accounted for, make this procedure possible with the result that all illicit narcotics will be salvaged for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

Report has been received that a quantity of blank narcotic forms were confiscated by Tokyo narcotic agents who found the forms being used to wrap merchandise in a Tokyo store. Preliminary investigation indicates the forms were taken from the warehouse of the Ministry of Welfare during the moving of three Bureaus from their

present location to a new building. It is imperative that all prefectures, from an economic as well as from a security point of view, store official papers and forms with adequate security.

## SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Typhus Fever

Typhus Control Conference. The second in the series of conferences relating to typhus fever was held in Tokyo on 13 and 14 November. Representatives from 18 prefectures of northern Honshu were in attendance. The third conference is scheduled to convene in Kyoto on 2 and 3 of December for prefectural health officials from southern Honshu.

Complement fixation test. Of the two laboratory tests (Weil Felix and Complement Fixation) useful in the diagnosis of typhus fever, the complement fixation test is the more specific. During the 1946 - 1947 typhus season an attempt was made to clarify the typhus picture in Japan. A total of 646 serum samples from suspect cases were tested with the following results:

Epidemic (louse-borne)	103
Murine (flea-borne)	278
Undetermined type	167
Negative	98
	646

This figure 646 represents slightly over 50% of the total of 1178 cases reported between 1 January to 18 November 1947. More samples were received but could not be used because of contamination of specimens.

In order to clarify further the picture of type and distribution of typhus fever it is suggested that serum samples be obtained from each case during the coming typhus season and shipped as soon as possible under ice to the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo. Complement-fixation anti-bodies begin to appear in the blood stream during the second week of the disease. Blood samples for this test should be drawn from about the tenth to fourteenth day of illness.

Data accompanying each sample should include the name, age and sex of patient, locality, (town and prefecture) date of onset; date of blood sample, and date of vaccination against typhus(if any). The facilities of the RTO should be used in shipment of samples.

The Weil-Felix agglutination test using Proteus OX-19 should continue to be used. This test is positive after the 6th day of the disease. However, a series of 2 - 3 samples should be taken in order to determine a definite rise in titre. This test is indicative of typhus but will not serve to differentiate between the epidemic and murine types.

### Immunization

Based on results of complement fixation tests performed on submitted serum samples from reported cases of typhus during the past 1946 - 1947 season, epidemic typhus is the type encountered in the prefectures of Hokkaido, Akita, Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima and Tochigi. Murine Typhus was the predominant type in the remaining prefectures from which cases were reported. Epidemic typhus fever can be eradicated or at least reduced to a low level of incidence in Japan. It is suggested that large scale immunization on programs be instituted in the denser centers of population of the northern foci mentioned above. Hokkaido has an extensive program underway. Programs are also being setup in Yamagata and Miyagi prefectures through the Ministry of Welfare and prefectural health authorities. 10,000,000 cc of U.S. Cox-type vaccine are available for this immunization program. Since this U.S. imported vaccine is nearing its expiration date, it should be used during the next two or three months.

The recommended course of immunization is 2 cc given subcutaneously at a seven to ten day interval, followed by a third booster dose of 1 cc in six months. It has been shown that the booster dose following the initial doses stimulates a higher degree of immunity in the individual than do the original 2 cc. In addition to the imported vaccine, approximately 5,000,000 cc of Japanese manufactured and assayed typhus vaccine are also available. This vaccine could serve for handling routine immunization as cases develop, as well as for administering a third booster

dose. Administration of 1 cc of vaccine may be the only way in some instances and is better than no vaccine at all. Cases certainly will be more mild and the fatality from typhus cases greatly reduced.

### Tuberculosis Control

During the past month an inspection trip was made into four of the western coastal prefectures. Lectures and demonstrations given in each prefecture stimulated the interests to organize the efforts of the general population to control tuberculosis.

People are now becoming vitally interested and want to know "what may I do to help prevent the spread of tuberculosis?" With that general attitude on the part of the public, their education in tuberculosis control is progressing.

### Port Quarantine

The attention of port quarantine officers is called to the fact that the cholera epidemic in Egypt is still continuing, although the incidence of the disease is decreasing at the present time.

There exists apparently some difference of opinion among the quarantine officers at the several repatriation centers regarding methods of cleaning and disinfecting of repatriation ships and the proper applications of materials. In order to avoid confusion among masters and crews, port quarantine officers are requested to come to an agreement among themselves as to requirements and standards for cleaning and disinfection and the use of DDT preparations for that purpose.

### Rodent Control

#### Method of Using Antu

Antu comes in the form of a fine bluish-gray powder. It is highly insoluble, stable to heat, and deteriorates very little if at all during several years dry storage. It has no perceptible odor, and only a very transient bitter taste.

Antu mixes evenly with all kinds of food or ground grain and adheres well to dry or wet foods when dusted on them. It sticks to the feet and hair of rats when the rats run through it. It dusts ##### from insect dust sprayers and pump guns such as used for cyanogas powder.

Antu kills through the stomach, not through contact with the skin. Rats die when they lick it off their feet or eat it in their food. Antu acts chiefly on the lungs. Within a few hours after poisoning the lungs and the thoracic cavity become filled so that the rats drown in their own fluid. They die usually within 10 to 24 hours. Their breathing difficulty tends to drive them to the outside.

Antu is a single shot poison. It is not an accumulative poison. Everything depends on getting a fatal amount of poison into the rats at the first meal, since after eating a sublethal dose they develop a tolerance which lasts about 30 days and an aversion which may last several months.

#### How to Use Antu

##### a. In ground baits

Thoroughly mix 2 or 3 parts of Antu with 100 parts of finely ground grain, preferably a high grade yellow corn. Distribute in small shallow piles.

##### b. Dusted on baits.

Place freshly ground yellow corn or other grains in small piles on floor or earth and smooth out to a flat thin layer about 1/4 inch in thickness. Dust the grain and surrounding areas for 6 inches with Antu, using a small spray gun, duster, or shaker. Use diced apples, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, ground meat, and the white and yolk of eggs, fish or chicken heads in the same manner.

Dust Antu on fresh ears or corn, the kernels of which may have been slit by running a sharp knife lengthwise along the cob. Cut the cob into 1 inch sections and distribute. (Very useful for distribution in inaccessible places.)

c. Dusted on floor and on runaways without baits.

Spread a 50 percent mixture of Antu and flour over ground in areas which rats frequent, especially along runways and near openings.

d. Pumped in burrows.

Pump Antu powder (or flour-Antu mixture as in No. 3) into openings of rat burrows with foot or hand duster until floor of burrow is well coated.

e. Dusted on water or mixed with water.

Use small shallow cups or dishes. Dust Antu on water until it forms a thin film on surface; or put 1 to 2 parts of Antu with 100 parts of water in a bottle, shake well, and pour into a shallow dish. After being shaken up with water tends to settle within a few hours so that repeated shaking or stirring may be necessary.

For best results use several methods (at least Nos. a, b and e) at the same time. Try to provide an excess of bait for all suspected rats, but do not throw bait around carelessly. Make the rat's first poisoning its last meal.

Use those baits that are most attractive to local rats during the season of poisoning operations. Yellow corn is practically a complete food and is almost universally attractive, used either when fresh ground or fresh on the cob.

In grocery stores or other places where food is available at all times make liberal use of poisoned water.

## SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 31 October 1947 shows 3,389 hospitals with a capacity of 212,100 beds of which 97,991 were occupied. During this same period 238,196 out-patients were treated.

## SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The Diet passed on Unemployment Allowance Law and the Unemployment Insurance Law to become effective as of 1 November. The initial claim will be paid by the Unemployment Allowance Law and will become valid after 1 November 1947 for unemployment wage losses on and after 1 October 1947. The unemployment Insurance Law begins collecting contributions as of 1 November 1947 and claims under this become valid on and after 1 April 1948.

The above mentioned laws add another Social Insurance in the over all Social Security program for Japan. The new Ministry of Labor will have the administrative responsibility of these two laws.

## SECTION VIII NUTRITION

Data on the proportion of certain foods or food groups obtained from the ration, free market, home production and gifts, in Tokyo and the average of eight cities during the Rice-Year 1946-1947, are contained in the accompanying tables. The data include total staple foods and rice, other grains, sweet potatoes and other potatoes which constitute the staple foods as well as legumes, fish, meat, poultry, eggs and milk, leafy green and yellow vegetables and other vegetables.

## SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT



<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE ?</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#44	20 Oct 47	Preventive Measures against Eruptive Typhus	Yes	All MG Teams
#45	5 Nov 47	Financing of Drugs used for Treatment of Venereal Disease	Yes	All MG Teams
#45-1	23 Oct 47	Incorporation of Medical Schools to Form Medical Institute	None	MG Hq 8th Army
	NOTE:	Directive to the Ministry of Welfare, Medical Bureau offering no objections to the Ministry's plan to incorporate the Toyama Army Medical School and the Army Medical College into the Tokyo First National Hospital, forming a central medical institution for a national hospital in Tokyo. No surveillance is required.		
#46	4 Nov 47	Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels	Yes	All MG Teams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 15 November 1947.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
23 November - 29 November  
1947  
Number 48**

SECTION I - General  
SECTION II - Welfare  
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs  
SECTION IV - Supply  
SECTION V - Nursing Affairs  
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SECTION VIII - Social Security  
SECTION IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

## SECTION I GENERAL

### TECHNICAL BULLETINS

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin was mailed with Weekly Bulletin No. 48 on 5 December:

Title: Minsei-Iin  
Short Titles: TB-PH-WEL 7

## SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

### National and Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Boards

Under the provisions of the recently adopted National Disaster Relief Law, it is required that a National Disaster Relief Planning Board and similar prefectural boards be established. It is provided by Article 6 of the law that the Prime Minister will be president of the National Board and the Welfare Minister will be Vice-president. Regulations issued by the National Government provide for the appointment of the following additional officials to the National Board: Home Minister; Finance Minister; Agriculture and Forestry Minister; Commerce and Industry Minister; Transportation Minister; Communications Minister; Labor Minister; President of Economic Stabilization Board; President of War Calamity Rehabilitation Board. In addition under Article 7 of the law, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society is a member of the board.

It is provided by Article 16 that the prefecture governor shall be president of the Prefectural Disaster Relief Planning Board. Other members of the prefecture board are the directors of the following administrative bodies: Chief of Branch Office of Civil Engineering; Home Ministry; Director of Regional Financial Bureau; Chief of Branch Office of Medical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry; Chief of Foodstuff Office; Chief of Charcoal Office; Chief of Control Office of Materials, Agricultural and Forestry Ministry; Director of Commercial and Industrial Bureau; Director of Railway Bureau; Chief of Motor-Car Office; Director of Marine Transportation Bureau (Chief of Marine Transportation Superintendent Department); Director of Communication Bureau; Director of Regional Economic Stabilization Board; Chief of Branch Office of Construction, Board of Reconstruction. The President of the Prefecture Chapter of the Red Cross is also a member of the board under the provisions of the national law. The national law also requires the appointment of a worker committee of the national board and the prefecture boards. The members of the national board have been appointed by an order issued 20 November.

### Clothing Distribution Program

A program for the distribution of bedding and clothing to repatriates and needy persons has been established by the Repatriation Relief Board and the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is planned that the recipients will be repatriates who have returned to Japan since December 1946, and other needy persons. The total amount of materials to be distributed are as follows: coats - 250,000, trousers - 250,000, shirts - 550,000, underpants - 550,000 and socks 550,000.

Amounts allocated each prefecture are set forth below:

	<u>Coat</u>	<u>Trousers</u>	<u>Shirts</u>	<u>Underpants</u>	<u>Socks</u>
Hokkaido	22,760	22,760	47,050	47,050	47,050
Aomori	4,880	4,880	10,560	10,560	10,560
Iwate	4,010	4,010	8,960	8,960	8,960
Miyagi	5,310	5,310	11,720	11,720	11,720
Akita	4,130	4,130	9,260	9,260	9,260
Yamagata	4,820	4,820	10,680	10,680	10,680
Fukushima	6,820	6,820	15,080	15,080	15,080
Ibaraki	4,190	4,190	9,480	9,480	9,480
Tochigi	2,320	2,320	5,180	5,180	5,180
Gumma	3,190	3,190	7,380	7,380	7,380

Saitama	4,010	4,010	9,060	9,060	9,060
Chiba	3,870	3,870	8,500	8,500	8,500
Tokyo	16,880	16,880	36,960	36,960	36,960
Kanagawa	4,490	4,490	9,940	9,940	9,940
Niigata	6,060	6,060	13,820	13,820	13,820
Toyama	2,820	2,820	6,440	6,440	6,440
Ishikawa	3,870	3,870	8,400	8,400	8,400
Fukui	3,750	3,750	8,760	8,760	8,760
Yamanashi	1,810	1,810	4,080	4,080	4,080
Nagano	6,430	6,430	14,360	14,360	14,360
Gifu	3,990	3,990	9,140	9,140	9,140
Shizuoka	4,500	4,500	10,100	10,100	10,100
Aichi	6,740	6,740	15,340	15,340	15,340
Mie	2,940	2,940	6,620	6,620	6,620
Shiga	2,370	2,370	5,400	5,400	5,400
Kyoto	6,250	6,250	13,600	13,600	13,600
Osaka	9,250	9,250	20,300	20,300	20,300
Hyogo	8,430	8,430	18,960	18,960	18,960
Nara	2,190	2,190	4,880	4,880	4,880
Wakayama	2,510	2,510	5,660	5,660	5,660
Tottori	1,750	1,750	4,000	4,000	4,000
Shimane	2,190	2,190	5,080	5,080	5,080
Okayama	3,400	3,400	7,710	7,710	7,710
Hiroshima	4,280	4,280	9,460	9,460	9,460
Yamaguchi	6,180	6,180	13,260	13,260	13,260
Tokushima	2,260	2,260	5,160	5,160	5,160
Kagawa	2,810	2,810	6,220	6,220	6,220
Ehime	3,500	3,500	7,800	7,800	7,800
Kochi	2,380	2,380	5,260	5,260	5,260
Fukuoka	16,550	16,550	35,560	35,560	35,560
Saga	5,930	5,930	12,960	12,960	12,960
Nagasaki	5,560	5,560	12,160	12,160	12,160
Kumamoto	7,810	7,810	16,520	16,520	16,520
Oita	5,070	5,070	10,640	10,640	10,640
Miyazaki	4,620	4,620	9,940	9,940	9,940
Kagoshima	10,120	10,120	22,600	22,600	22,600
TOTAL	250,000	250,000	550,000	550,000	550,000

In addition to the clothing listed above it is planned that a total of 40,000 sets of bedding and 630,000 blankets will be distributed. The bedding is to be provided without cost while the blankets will be sold at fixed prices to persons certified as eligible to purchase.

This clothing is now stored at repatriation centers located in Hakodate, Sasebo and Taura (Kanagawa Prefecture). The allocation of clothing for the prefectures in Kyusyu, Chugoku and Shikoku regions will be provided from the Sasebo Repatriation Center; Nagasaki Prefecture; the allocation for Hokkaido from Hakodate Center; while the allocation for the remaining prefectures will be shipped from the Repatriates Relief Board, Taura, Kanagawa Prefecture. Distribution will begin as soon as the clothing can be transported, from where it is now stored, to distribution points. Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Welfare concerning the distribution.

## Welfare Budget, Fiscal Year 1947 - 48

The following information is provided concerning the budget for relief and welfare programs carried on by the Ministry of Welfare for the current fiscal year (The Japanese fiscal year begins 1 April 47 and closes 31 March 47). Total budget of the Ministry of Welfare for the year amounts to 12,717,594,000 yen of which 8,141,601,000 yen was in the original budget and 4,575,993,000 yen was in supplemental budgets.

The total amount of the budget for the Daily Life Security Act for the current year is 5,387,582,000 yen which is the largest item in the ministry's budget. Other appropriations for the current fiscal year for welfare programs are:

	Yen
Childrens Bureau	55,458,000
Repatriates Relief Board	1,338,981,000
First Demobilization Bureau	2,19,009,000

The total budget for the Social Affairs Bureau for the current year is as follows:

Investigation & Planning of social work	849,000
Social Work Committee	40,000
Social Work School	956,000
Aid under Daily Life Security Law	5,387,582,000
Minsei-iin	11,188,000
Personnel - D.I. Security	2,451,000
Operation of Social Agencies	750,000
LARA	52,161,000
Protection of Women	3,012,000
Blind	441,000
Special Aid Programs	6,791,000
Disaster Relief	400,000,000

It is to be noted that these are amounts which have been made available and do not represent expenditures.

## October Public Assistance Reports

The Ministry of Welfare has reported that as of 26 November the public assistance statistical reports for the month of October had not been received from the following nine prefectures: Hokkaido, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Niigata, Aichi, Wakayama, Tottori, Saga and Kagoshima. Telegrams have been sent to each of the prefectures to determine why the reports have not been received. Under the present regulations it is required that the Daily Life Security reports be mailed by the 20th of the following month (ref: Weekly Bulletin #41 dated 5 Oct. - 11 Oct. 47).

## Reappointment of Minsei-iin

Under the provisions of Article 12 of the Child Welfare Law (Jido Fukushi Ho) recently passed by the National Diet, Minsei-iin appointed under the provisions of the Minsei-iin Ordinance are to assume duties of Child Welfare workers (Jido-iin). It is also provided by Article 64 that the term of office of present Minsei-iin appointed under the Minsei-iin Ordinance is to be regarded as expiring within three months from the date of enforcement of the Child Welfare Law. Date of enforcement of the law is 1 January, 1948. This means that the term of office of all present Minsei-iin will expire by 31 March, 1948. A Plan has been developed by the Ministry of Welfare for the reappointment and selection of Minsei-iin. The purpose of this new plan is to select persons as Minsei-iin who will be capable of carrying out responsibilities under the new Child Welfare Law as well as their duties under the Daily Life Security Law and other statutes.

## National Meeting of Women Minsei-iin

On 24, 25 and 26 November the first national conference of women Minsei-iin was held in Tokyo under the sponsorship of the All Japan Minsei-iin Federation. The meeting was attended by approximately 200 persons representing the Minsei-iin federations in each prefecture. This national meeting followed the series of "study conferences" held in each prefecture for the training and guidance of women Minsei-iin. The agenda of the conference included discussion of: vocational guidance, development of facilities for aiding mothers and children, juvenile guidance programs and general problems of welfare administration. Persons who attended the conference

were selected by the president of each prefecture, Minsei-iin Federation. At the present time about 10% of all Minsei-iin in Japan are women.

### SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new out-breaks of animal diseases for the period 23-29 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	2
Kanagawa	Swine Cholera	1
Nagano	Swine Encephalitis	1

#### Monthly Meat Inspection Report

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

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep Goats	Swine	Horses
Number of slaughtered	21,467	662	486	6,010	5,913
Live weight (kgs)	7,531,108	59,143	13,842	561,212	1,982,177
Condemned ante-mortem	0	1	0	0	6
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	16	1	0	2	10
Partial	209	15	0	77	390
Viscera	4,598	56	0	2,169	814

#### Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

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

##### Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Sample examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant Inspections	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	3

##### Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	9,954
Sample examined	23,863
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	879
Under butterfat standards ( 3.0 percent)	1,262
Plant Inspections	2,895
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	304
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	514

##### Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	40
Sample examined	68
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	13

#### Monthly Animal Disease Report

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

Disease	No. of Cases
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	1
Trichomoniasis	224
Texas Fever	71
Equine Infectious Abortion	13
Swine Erysipelas	89
Swine Plague	2
Swine Cholera	8
Strangles	235
Rabies	9
Equine Infectious Anemia	202
Equine Encephalitis	662
Pullorum Disease	3547

#### SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

##### Distribution

Dusters and spraying equipment were shipped to five prefectures during the period 18-24 November. A total of 2,189 pieces were distributed under Ministry of Welfare supervision as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	1,992	0	0
Aichi	0	0	30
Wakayama	0	0	12
Hiroshima	0	0	35
Ehime	0	120	0
Total	1,992	120	77

Mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfa drugs penicillin were distributed during October as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Distributed</u>	<u>On Hand 31 Oct.</u>
Mapharsen	gram	22,680.6	388.6
Bismuth subsal. inj.	cc	480,469.8	471,178.2
Sulfathiazole	tablet	3,050,800	301,820
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,888,000	8,318,000
Penicillin	ox.u.	2,174,410,000	1,004,310,000

Recent information reaching the Supply Division indicates there is a certain amount of confusion regarding the machinery for the disposal of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. In particular is this so for such supplies in the custody of national hospitals. If instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare had been carried out, no excess of former Japanese Army or Navy supplies should be on hand at any national hospital. Official letter from Ministry of Welfare to each prefectural governor, file EIHATSU 16, dated 10 January 1946, gave detailed instructions regarding stock levels of such supplies and ordered any excesses to be turned over to prefecture health authorities for distribution. Any supplies, with a few specified exceptions, in excess of level to meet requirements to the end of April 1946 were to be so disposed of. A second letter, file EIHATSU 540, dated 27 June 1946 issued further instructions regarding this transfer of excesses. Official letter to each governor from the Ministry, dated 4 November 1946, gave authority and instructions to dispose of former Army and Navy stocks by means of normal distribution channels as well as by means of public bazaars. Further authority from the Ministry of Welfare is not necessary for disposition of these supplies.

On suggestion from Supply Division, the Ministry of Welfare is sending inspectors into the field to investigate irregularities and complaints in public health supply as received through Military Government channels and by PH&W field inspections. Such an inspector left for Hokkaido 27 November. Another such will leave for

Chugoku region approximately 1 December. Reports will be submitted in detail to the Supply Division. Pertinent information deemed helpful to Military Government officers will be published in the Weekly Bulletin.

### Narcotics

All of the codeine phosphate recently imported will be repackaged, labelled and ready for sale to registered wholesalers by 1 January 1948. The supply of codeine thus made available will enable central wholesalers, in Kyushu and other outlying areas as well as in Tokyo and Osaka, to maintain adequate stocks to supply 214 registered local wholesalers throughout Japan.

An inspection in Kyushu revealed the narcotic central wholesaler in Fukuoka city has secure storage facilities equal to those of central wholesalers in Osaka and Tokyo. This central wholesaler will maintain adequate stocks of narcotics to supply the local wholesalers in Kyushu and lower Honshu thereby eliminating the difficulties these local wholesalers have experienced, under present shipping conditions, in traveling to Osaka for narcotics.

Officials from the 18 prefectures authorized to grow marihuana for fiber purposes in 1948 met in Tokyo. The Narcotic Control Officer emphasized a large number of unlicensed farmers found growing marihuana (tama) in 1948 would be attributed to improper dissemination of information regarding the marihuana law.

At a conference with narcotic officials from 12 prefectures, it was learned some prefectures have submitted requests that some officials whose duties are not entirely narcotic enforcement be commissioned with judicial police power for narcotic enforcement. The Ministry of Welfare is now again screening personal history sheets of all agents and any who are assigned duties other than narcotic enforcement will have their commissions revoked immediately.

### Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for October totaled 732,353,544 yen. This represents an increase of 122,803,286 yen. This very substantial increase would indicate an apparent spurt in production during October. However, in some instances, production has remained somewhat static or even decreased, but a new schedule of increased prices of medical supplies makes an amount of production, equivalent to previous months' production, appear as much as double in yen value. Production of controlled and non-controlled medicines during October increased 63,709,315 yen over that reported for September. This can be considered a true production increase. Production of patent medicines however, actually decreased, although the yen value of that production, compared to September, increased 53,465,679 yen. Bacteriological production remained approximately the same in yen value; the same for medical instruments; dental instruments and materials, an increase in yen value of production from an increase in prices.

Production of critically needed items, bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen, has improved to the point where sufficient quantities of both drugs are now available to provide more than minimum requirements of venereal disease control public clinics.

Production of sulfathiazole during October showed a decrease of 118 kgs., as compared to September production. A total of 1,814 kgs. was produced during October.

Production of biologicals during October continued to be satisfactory. Revised assay testing procedures will make available larger quantities of diphtheria toxoid than have hitherto been available for distribution. Sufficient stocks of typhus vaccine are on hand at present to take care of all possible requirements. Plans are being formulated however, to provide sufficient typhus vaccine for the entire 1948 season.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies during October was satisfactory. While settlement of financial difficulties is still pending, the flow of necessary petroleum supplies has continued with resulting production of satisfactory amounts of 5% DDT residual effect spray. The balance of DDT dusters, remaining on the 1947 production program of dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control activities, will be completed shortly and plans are being made to set up production quotes for each type of equipment to be made in 1948.

Production of medical instruments in October totaled 1,653,485 pieces and 11,983,185 yen, representing a decrease of 73,901 pieces with yen value of 1,834,003 yen compared to September production.



Production of rubber sanitary goods totaled 5,454,115 pieces and 11,538,925.42 yen value during October. This represents, compared to September production, a decrease of 2,778,788 pieces but an increase in yen value of 5,956,766.55 yen. The increase is attributed in part to the recent increase in pieces of rubber sanitary goods and in part to the reporting of some production hitherto not reported until the new increase in prices went into effect.

Production of dental instruments and dental materials continued, with increases in equivalent yen values of 8,483,739.50 yen for dental instruments and 3,580,604.95 yen for dental materials compared to the September production. A new schedule of increased prices of dental instruments and materials went into effect 4 October which accounts for the substantial increases of yen values of production of both dental instruments and dental materials over any of the production reported for previous months.

Production of glass syringes for domestic use is being reported for the first time in October. Four types are being manufactured: (1) hypodermic, sized 2 cc - 100 cc., (2) tuberculin, sized 1 cc, 2 cc, (3) dental, sized 2 cc, (4) enema, sized 20 cc, 30 cc, 100 cc. A total of 359,380 syringes, all types and sizes, was manufactured in October.

Production of gauze and bandage cloth and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton continues to be hampered by the extreme general shortage of electric power. Newly revised schedules of increased prices for the three types of textile sanitary goods should expedite the deliveries of finished products in sufficient quantities to help meet minimum requirements of hospitals, doctors, clinics, and other claimants. Concerted efforts have been made to speed up the varied and many steps in the process of manufacturing finished gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton. With the establishment of the new price schedule, and with the improvement in supplies of electric power to the sanitary goods manufacturing factories and mills, Ministry of Welfare officials predict resulting increases to be gained in production.

Production of absorbent cotton during October totaled 309,485 lbs. as compared to 301,917 lbs. produced during September. Production of gauze totaled 68,692 lbs. for October; September production, 63,425 lbs. Production of bandage cloth totaled 57,172 lbs. for October; September production, 40,117 lbs.

Production of penicillin during October totaled 1,605,450,000 Oxford Units. This represents an increase of 1,085,790,000 Oxford Units over September production and is the largest output in any month since the initiation of penicillin production. The Meiji Seika Company, at Kawasaki, has been consistently the largest producer of penicillin. Their achievement is particularly outstanding considering the fact that the firm has accomplished their production by the surface process method. The company has installed and placed in operation 28 October, a pilot plant so ##### greater yields of penicillin may definitely be expected. Other manufacturers who have been completed pilot plants and initiated the tank process method of penicillin production during October include the Banyu Seiyaku Company at Aichi, the Riken Eiyo Company at Tokyo, the Toyo Rayon Company at Otsu, and the Takeda Yakuhin Company at Osaka.

Production of laboratory animals received a very bad setback in September. Prior to that time, sizable increases in quantities supplied laboratories had been made since February 1947. The present critical shortage of medical laboratory animals is due directly to the loss of appreciable numbers of animals during the flood in Saitama Prefecture, which was central breeding, collecting, and distributing point. Concerted efforts have been made since the flood to replace the stocks of feedstuffs and animal cages lost or damaged from the flood waters. Further efforts are being made to recoup the loss of animals in the minimum amount of time, not only to bring Japanese production back to the July-August 1947 level but to exceed the hitherto top level of production reached during these two months.

Production of x-ray film during October increased 6,728 square meters over that reported for September total output. A total of 32,950 square meters was produced as compared to 26,222 square meters produced during September.

Production of x-ray and physiotherapy equipment in October totaled 500 units. September production reported was 565. Thus, a decrease of 65 units, actually, must be reported. Initial production of six electrosurgical units in October, however, is noted here. Continuing production of this type of electro-therapy equipment is expected.

The following tables indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment:

#### YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	100,657,279	123,299,583	145,341,864
Non-controlled Medicines	222,207,489	246,162,084	287,829,118
Patent Medicines	193,920,204	137,726,851	191,192,530
Biologicals	58,597,220	54,342,165	53,402,259
Dental Instruments	7,817,101	9,076,812	17,560,551
Dental Materials	3,632,290	4,159,515	7,740,120
Rubber Sanitary Goods	6,074,832	5,582,158	11,538,925
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	8,728,928	15,383,202	5,764,992
Medical Instruments	<u>11,618,817</u>	<u>13,817,888</u>	<u>11,983,185</u>
Total	613,254,160	609,550,258	732,353,844

#### BIOLOGICALS

	Production (October)		Stock on Hand	
	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine	Crude Vaccine	Finished Vaccine
Cholera	274,500 cc	619,850 cc	1,074,300 cc	4,414,020 cc
Typhus	...	1,103,000 cc	...	2,323,000 cc
Triple Typhoid	2,710,000 cc	4,382,400 cc	2,673,500 cc	20,614,700 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	2,806,800 cc	93,200 cc	2,634,380 cc	58,840 cc
Smallpox	2,131,150 doses	2,239,900 doses	15,541,900 ds.	1,735,670 ds.
Diphtheria Antitoxin	...	80,000 cc	...	228,926 cc

#### INSECT & RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT - OCTOBER 1947

Antu (rat poison)	1,185 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,300 kgs.
Rat trap, spring type	48,300 each
DDT Dusters	...
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon capacity	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	...
Sprayer, Hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	...
DDT Concentrate	9,960 kgs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	99,623 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	459,090 lbs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	111,880 lbs.
10% DDT Dust distributed 1 Jan-31 Oct	3,274,433 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1 Jan-31 Oct	795,050 gallons

#### ABSORBENT COTTON

Amount of raw cotton received during period 14 Sep - 18 Oct 47:	133,841 lbs.
Total quantity raw cotton received July 46 - 18 Oct 47:	4,897,859 lbs.
Absorbent cotton produced 14 Sep - 18 Oct 47:	309,485 lbs.
Total amount produced July 46- 18 Oct 47:	2,617,083 lbs.
Stock of raw cotton on hand	846,706 lbs.
Stock of absorbent cotton	732,470 lbs.

X-RAY FILM	Quantity (Unit - dozens)		
Size	August	September	October
4-3/4 " × 6 1/2 "	3,850	152	610
5 " × 7 "	...	...	1,714
6 1/2 " × 8 1/2 "	614	452	2,304
8 " × 10 "	6,306	812	2,441

10 " × 12 "	26,298	14,489	32,022
11 " × 14 "	...	1,608	282
14 " × 17 "	...	1,644	3,923
Dental	836	50	970
35 mm	46,602 rolls	67,094 rolls	33,091 rolls

The 33rd weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following date for the period 16-22 November:

	Total to Date 15 Nov.	No. Mfgd. 16-22 Nov.	Total Mfgd. to Date 22 Nov.	Total Shipped to Date 22 Nov.	Balance On hand	to be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	70,476	2,030	72,506	70,118	2,388	17,494
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	...	39,443	18,265	21,178	...
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	...	23,808	12,740	11,068	...
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	...	37,610	27,255	10,355	...
Total	171,337	2,030	173,367	128,378	44,989	17,494

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 23-29 November:

Prefecture	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Tokushima			100 vials
Okayama (Nat'l Hospitals)	105 lbs.	300 gallons	
Okayama		500 gallons	
Nagano			80 vials
Maizuru Quarantine Station			3,600 vials
Hakodate " "			1,500 vials
Ujina " "			2,500 vials
Yokohama " "			200 vials
Kagawa " "			100 vials
Aichi			7,500 vials
Saga			20,000 vials
Fukushima (coal mines)	10,000 lbs.	1,000 gallons	
Gumma	3,000 lbs.	50 gallons	
Miyagi			1,000 vials
Total	13,105 lbs.	1,850 gallons	36,580 vials

A total of 3,595,360 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 133,645 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 22 November.

## SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

### Education

The second four-months refresher course for Public Health Nurses held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, has been completed. Graduation exercises were held on 26 November with 51 receiving certificates. The third course will open 5 December. Conferences have been held to improve the students' field work, with doctors

and nurses cooperating to secure the best possible training for these students. Two new health centers will be used in the next course.

The clinical nurses Procedure Manual has been completed and is now on sale. This will aid the student nurses in the hospital.

## SECTION VI PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Venereal Disease Control

Lectures were given by the VD control officer to two conferences of prefectural health officers, held in Tokyo and Yamagata, respectively. One more such conference is to be held in Kyoto during the coming week.

Special emphasis was laid upon the following points: (a) Necessity for a coordinated VD control program directed toward the public as a whole, with the elimination of prostitutes as a separate group. (b) Adequate treatment of the individual patient with available drugs rather than an attempt to spread medicine too thin, with the consequence of inadequate treatment of all patients. (c) Full utilization of standard drugs currently available; explanation of the fact that penicillin is not the solution of all problems. (d) Payment, at least in part, by those able to pay, particularly payment by prostitutes, most of whom are financially in a position to do so. (e) The importance of case finding, case holding and contact tracing as parts of the coordinated program, in addition to mere treatment. Recommendations were made by which these phases of the program could be started now, without great expense and without waiting for the arrival of trained social workers or public health nurses who, it is hoped, will be available in the not too distant future. (f) The non-issuance of health cards for the purpose of prostitution or of any medical certificates specifically relating to the presence or absence of venereal disease.

### Public Health Train

During the period 1 November to 24 November, more than 80,000 persons viewed the exhibits in the Public Health Train at scheduled stops in Tokyo, Chiba and Choshi.

The tentative schedule of the train from 19 January to 10 November 1948 is as follows:

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kyushu                  | 19 January to 3 March    |
| b. Kinki, Shikoku, Chugoku | 8 March to 23 June       |
| c. Tohoku-Hokkaido         | 26 June to 26 August     |
| d. Chubu-Hokuriku          | 20 August to 10 November |

### Typhus Fever Immunizations

The Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the Ministry of Welfare, will begin an extensive vaccination program on 15 December to include all prison and reformatory officials and inmates. The full schedule of 2 doses of 1 cc each will be given.

It is suggested that vaccination of all policemen and inmates of jails, detention rooms, orphanages, etc. be completed at the earliest possible time.

### Incidence of Disease Among Repatriates

Since the beginning of the repatriation program, the Japanese Government has kept in operation a system of reporting disease incidence among repatriates. Disease statistics are no better than the methods used in examining patients and their accuracy therefore depends upon both the ability of the doctors engaged in the work as well as upon the facilities available to them. In the Bulletin for the week ending 11 October, some preliminary statistics were published in connection with the tuberculosis case finding and control program. While these figures are certainly not as exact as present knowledge would permit them to be, they are none the less of some value in that the former summary examination of the chest has been replaced by a thorough physical examination, a Mantoux test, and a 35 mm. "Screening type" x-ray of the chest.

Similar improvements have been made in other diagnostic methods. A seriological test is now used for the detection of syphilis; laboratory methods are used for the detection of gonorrhea, and all stations are now equipped to provide a laboratory differentiation between bacillary and amebic dysentery. While these examples do not

establish that complete modernization has been attained, they indicate that at least a state of awareness has been realized, wherein, we may reasonably expect that the statistics presented herewith are worthy of scrutiny and interest. The period is from 15 March 1946 to the end of July 1947, during which time 4,880,611 persons were repatriated to Japan. Of these; 511,066 persons received medical attention aboard repatriation vessels; 419,749 persons in repatriation centers, and 193,565 in transit in Japan to their homes. The following table covers the medical treatment rendered at repatriation stations:

DISEASE	FIRST AID	IN-PATIENTS*	DEATHS	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL NO. PATIENTS	**PATIENT RATE
War-Wounds	2,075	7,836	5	9,911	2.36%	24.24
Outer wounds	22,650	5,743	13	28,393	6.76%	69.44
Infectious diseases	2,623	8,777	399	11,400	2.72%	27.88
Tuberculosis	4,858	19,749	395	24,607	5.86%	60.18
Malnutrition	7,783	8,639	911	16,422	3.91%	40.16
Beriberi	4,932	8,917	60	13,849	3.30%	33.87
Malaria	9,061	16,448	72	25,509	6.08%	62.39
Venereal Diseases	5,624	3,139	2	8,763	2.09%	21.43
Pregnancy	3,791	2,011	10	5,802	1.38%	14.19
Other	<u>198,162</u>	<u>76,931</u>	<u>1,593</u>	<u>275,093</u>	<u>65.54%</u>	<u>672.82</u>
TOTAL	261,559	158,190	3,460	419,749	100.00%	1,026.60

\* Quarantine station hospitals, state hospitals and state sanatoria.

\*\* Number of patients per 10,000 repatriates.

### Rodent Control

#### Where to Use ANTU Baits

1. Place poisoned baits near feeding places, especially garbage pails and food-storage places, or in sheltered spots where rats can eat without being disturbed.
2. Near sources of water for rats.
3. Near burrow entrances and harborage sites.
4. Along runaways.
5. Distribute bait liberally wherever rats have been seen or suspected at any time.

#### When to Use ANTU

1. Distribute poisoned baits, particularly poisoned water, late in afternoon if possible.
2. Winter and early spring appear to be the most favorable times of the year for poisoning operations as the rats are attracted into houses in search of warmth and food.

#### How to Prepare for Use of ANTU

1. Make a survey of the area to be poisoned --the buildings, houses, cellars yards and alleys, for signs of rats.
2. Especially when yellow corn or equally attractive baits are not available, it may be desirable to pre-bait with unpoisoned baits for several days to make certain that rats will eat the bait freely.
3. See that all food available to rats is removed if possible 24 hours before ANTU-treated baits are distributed.

#### Precautions to be Observed

1. Warn all individuals within areas to be poisoned, to keep children away from baits and to leash dogs.
2. Coloring baits with an insoluble pigment (such as du Pont chrome green G-550-D) will reduce the possibility of poisoned baits being mistaken for food.
3. When poisoning operations are over, take up all uneaten baits and dispose of them in places inaccessible to pets.

#### How to Check Results

1. Look for dead rats for several days following poisoning. In cold weather few rats die on the surface.
2. On the third day close all rat holes with dirt or stones and sweep up or stamp out all fresh droppings. If any rats remain the holes will be reopened within a few days.
3. Look for fresh droppings on runways.
4. Dust chalk on runways to show up fresh tracks.
5. Have everyone watch for rats and report to local rat inspectors.

#### Schedule for Poisoning an Entire Block, a Group of Blocks, or a Farm

Preliminary work. Discuss situation with all people who are involved, organize workers, plan your attack.  
(See instructions)

#### FIRST DAY

1. Notify and caution all persons within the area and tell them the approximate time of the poisoning.
2. Make survey to locate all infested places, indoors and outdoors.
3. See that all uncovered garbage, ##### food, and sources of water are removed.

#### SECOND DAY

Distribute poison.

#### FOURTH DAY AND THEREAFTER

1. Remove poison; close burrows. Sweep up droppings.
2. Check for fresh rat signs. Recheck at monthly intervals.
3. If rats remain or reappear, trap or kill with other means. Keep after them and try to eliminate the last rat.
4. Repeat ANTU treatment once every three months if necessary.
5. Institute sanitary measures insofar as possible to eliminate rat harborage and sources of food for rats.

#### In Case of Accidental Poisoning of Human Beings or Pets

1. Call a doctor or veterinary.
2. Induce vomiting or pump out stomach.
3. Treat for shock.
4. Keep warm.
5. Use positive pressure oxygen inhalation available.

### SECTION VII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 7 November 1947 shows 3,389 hospitals with a capacity of 212,126 beds of which 97,688 were occupied. During this same period 268,529 out-patients were treated.

### SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### Unemployment Insurance

Approval has been given to the final draft of the amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law to provide Unemployment Allowances and Unemployment Insurance, and will now be presented to the Diet. The above amendments will provide the same protection for seamen as the recently passed Unemployment Insurance Law does for land workers.

#### Old Age Benefits

In reply to inquiries regarding old age retirement benefits the following information describes the provisions under present laws:

Old age retirement benefits are provided under the Welfare Pension Act, the Seamen's Insurance Law, the Government Pension System and the Government Enterprise Mutual Aid Societies. The qualification and benefit provisions vary. It should be noted that old age pensions are not now being made under the Welfare Pension Act.

The first payments under this law will not be made until 1955 the earliest date at which any worker will have served the minimum qualifying period since the enactment of the law in 1941, and no appreciable volume of payment can be made until 1962. These systems make no provision for those engaged in agriculture, domestic employment, self-employment, or in establishments in commerce an industry with less than five employees.

SECTION IX  
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GEVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE ?</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#47		Not used. Change to SCAPIN		
#48	21 Nov 47	Reorganization of Public Health Statistics NOTE: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, approving of plan, which is of an administrative nature only, for the reorganization of the Department of Public Health statistics.	No	MG HQ 8TH A

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 22 November 1947.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
30 November - 6 December  
1947  
NUMBER 49**

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



SECTION I  
WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 35th overseas relief shipment of LARA arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS Philippine Bear, 3 December, and contained 12 Tons of food Supplies.

The Brethern Service Committee (member agency of LARA) made available, as a gift to Japan 193 goats which arrived in Yokohama from the United States on 25 November.

The shipment is composed of the following milking breads:

	SEX		
<u>BREED</u>	<u>BUCK</u>	<u>DCE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Saanen	50		50
Toggenburg	44	3	47
Nubian	46	8	54
Alpine	6	13	19
Crossbred	23		23
	169	24	193

As determined by the Public Health and Welfare and Natural Resources Sections SCAP, 61 goats were allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture (for experimental and breeding purposes) and 132 to the Ministry of Welfare (for allocation and distribution to welfare institutions).

The Ministry of Welfare's allocation plan was approved and authorized on 3 December. Distribution as indicated below is expected to be completed on or before 6 December:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>Tokyo</u>		
Megro Koseiryo	4	Kamimeguro, Meguroku
Itabashi Yoikuin	4	Itabashicho, Itabashiku
Boshi Aiikukai	1	Hiroocho, Minatoku
<u>Kanagawa</u>		
Nyuji Hogo Kyokai	5	Tozukacho, Yokohamashi
Shonan Kokusai Byoin	5	Oppama, Yokosukashi
Seishin Aijikai	5	Fujisawa, Fujisawashi
Kamakura Hoikuen	5	Hase, Kamakurashi
Shiraminekai Boshiryo	5	Tozukacho, Yokohamashi
<u>Chiba</u>		
Seijuji Gakuen	5	Toyamamura, Inbagun
Betania Home	5	Kokufudai, Ichikawashi
Kaijo Ryoyosho	5	Yazashimura, Kaijogun
<u>Saitama</u>		
Tama Nagatoro En	3	Yoriimachi, Tamayodo
St. Joseph Home	4	Minami-Sakuraimura, Kitakatusikagun
Nidokuriyama Koseien	4	Yonomachi, Kitaadachigun
Tama Aisenryo	2	Satsuhamura, Kitaqsaitama-gun
<u>Tochigi</u>		
Kenritus Nasu Gakuen	5	Nozekimura, Nasugun
Saiseikai Utsunomiya Byoin	5	Utsunomiyashi
Shimotsuke Sannakuen	5	Tomatsurisonomachi, Utsunomiyashi
<u>Ibaraki</u>		
Ibaraki Gakuen	3	Godaimura, Nakagun
Onuki Sanatorium	5	Onukimachi, Higashi-Ibarakigun
Muramutsu Seiranso	4	Muramatsumura, Nakagun
<u>Nagano</u>		
Sankiryo	5	Nishinaganocho, Naganoshi

Kutsukake Gakuso	5	Karuizawa, Kitasakugun
Oshikamura Cooperative	5	Seki Kaji, Oshikamura, Shimoainagun
<u>Shizuoka</u>		
Shizuoka Koseien (Home)	5	Inomiyamachi, Shizuokashi
Fuji Ikuji Yorojin	5	Yoshiharacho, Fujigun
Seirei Hoyo Noen	5	Mikatagaharacho, Hamanagun
<u>Miyagi</u>		
Sendai Kirisutokyo Ikujiin	4	Haramachi, Sendaishi
Sendai Tonsien	4	Kitagojyunincho, Sendaishi
<u>Hyogo</u>		
Mitaya Chiryo Kyoinin	5	Uchide, Ashiyashi
Total	132	

#### Increase in Food Rations to Children's Institutions

The Children's Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has announced that arrangement have been completed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to increase rice and rice substitute rations to children's institutions. The increase decided upon was a 40 gram (3 shaku) increase for children from 1 to 5 years of age and an 80 gram (6 shaku) increase for those from 6 to 19 years of age. The increase approximates 25% and will be effective for 25 days of the month. It is expected that this increase will help to keep children from running away from institutions as reports from Military Government Teams indicate lack of food as a major reason for running away.

The regulations authorizing this increase were sent out in a letter of instructions, dated 25 November 1947, from the Ministry of Welfare - Ji Otsu Hatsu No.41.

#### Regulations and Information Concerning Minsei-iin

The Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has sent to the prefectures a compilation of documents and instructions concerning Minsei-iin which have been issued during the past year. The compilation is entitled Minsei-iin Ordinance and Regulations (Supplement) and is dated October 1947. Documents include in the compilation are the Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 17, dated 18 November 1946: communications from the Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to prefecture governors concerning Minsei-iin; case illustrations and reference material. It is hoped that by gathering together these various regulations concerning Minsei-iin a better understanding of the current requirements will be secured.

#### Social Welfare Education

The second meeting of the Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee was held in Osaka on 5 December and was attended by approximately 50 persons. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin No. 46, for period 9 - 15 November). Persons attending the meeting included representatives from welfare agencies; sixteen educational institutions; Osaka Military Government Term, Hyogo Military Government Team; Military Government Section, I Corps, and Welfare Division, PH&W. The organization of the Committee was finally decided upon and various committees appointed to consider problems of curricula and policy. The next meeting of the committee will be held on 14 January 1948 at 1300 in the Osaka-fucho Bekkan.

## SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Tokyo-To clinical nurses, midwives and public health nurses viewed showings of the following nursing films at the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, 5 December:

Lady of Science	Florence Nightingale
Journey into Medicine	Morning and Evening Care of Patient
Your Friend the Public Health Nurse	Jimmy Beats Rheumatic Fever

There were over 500 present at the two showings provided and several hundred more were turned away. This was a definite aid to the teaching program and was sponsored by the Tokyo-To Nursing Association.

The Midwifery Manual has been completed through the efforts of many outstanding doctors in Midwifery, under the guidance of Nursing Affairs Division. It may be obtained by ordering from

Miyajima Book Store  
No.52, 2 Chome, Shimoma-Cho  
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo  
Price: 45.00 yen

### SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported that no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 30 November - 6 December 1947.

### SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

#### General

Reports are being received from Military Government Public Health Officers advising of severe shortages of electric power for hospitals. The supply of electricity will vary in different districts throughout Japan, however in general shortages are expected to be severe.

Two directives have been issued by the Japanese Government outlining a priorities structure and detailed method of submitting applications for desired revisions in supply. Economic Stabilization Board Instruction No.15, dated 13 September outlined broad policies, and Commerce and Industry Ministry Ordinance number 6, dated 30 September outlines detailed priorities and policies. Copies of these directives have been furnished prefectural agents of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

All essential industries been placed in category 1 and hospitals have been placed under classification 1, category 2. This priority, although not ideal is considered adequate in-view of the critical supply of electricity and the heavy demand by essential industries.

Prefectural health officials should maintain close liaison with prefectural allocation officials and advise using agencies of current procedures and policies concerning allocation of electricity.

#### Distribution

A total of 512 pieces of spraying and dusting equipment was distributed to four prefectures in the period 25 November to 1 December. Under Ministry of Welfare supervision these shipments were made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aichi	0	0	0	120
Hyogo	0	150	0	0
Tottori	192	0	0	0
Kagoshima	0	0	50	0
Total	192	150	50	120

Reports have been received that anthelmintics are in very short supply. Santonin distribution has been allocated by Ministry of Welfare distribution officials, based on population figures, to all prefectures. Shipment are made monthly from available stocks. Over the four month period August through November, totals of 130,000 grams of powder and 9,000,000 tablets of santonin have been shipped to all prefectures, allocated as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Powder	Powder	Powder		
	r	r	r		

	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Tablet</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>Tablet</u>
Hokkaido	3,150	135,000	2,025	90,000	675	67,500	112,500	5,850	405,000
Aomori	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Iwate	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Miyagi	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Akita	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Yamagata	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Fukushima	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Ibaraki	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Tochigi	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Gumma	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Saitama	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Chiba	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Tokyo	3,500	150,000	2,250	100,000	750	75,000	125,000	6,500	450,000
Kanagawa	2,450	105,000	1,575	70,000	525	52,500	87,500	4,550	315,000
Niigata	2,100	90,000	1,350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3,900	270,000
Yamanashi	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Nagano	2,100	90,000	1,350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3,900	270,000
Shizuoka	2,100	90,000	1,350	60,000	450	45,000	75,000	3,900	270,000
Toyama	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Ishikawa	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Fukui	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Gifu	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Aichi	2,800	120,000	1,800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5,200	360,000
Mie	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Shiga	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Kyoto	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Osaka	2,800	120,000	1,800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5,200	360,000
Hyogo	2,800	120,000	1,800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5,200	360,000
Nara	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Wakayama	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Tottori	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Shimane	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Okayama	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Hiroshima	1,750	75,000	1,125	50,000	375	37,500	62,500	3,250	225,000
Yamaguchi	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Tokushima	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Kagawa	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Ehime	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Kochi	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Fukuoka	2,800	120,000	1,800	80,000	600	60,000	100,000	5,200	360,000
Saga	700	30,000	450	20,000	150	15,000	25,000	1,300	90,000
Nagasaki	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Kumamoto	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Oita	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Miyazaki	1,050	45,000	675	30,000	225	22,500	37,500	1,950	135,000
Kagoshima	1,400	60,000	900	40,000	300	30,000	50,000	2,600	180,000
Totals	70,000	3,000,000	45,000	2,000,000	15,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	130,000	9,000,000

At the present time production of anthelmintics in Japan is not sufficient to meet minimum requirements. An import program has been scheduled to supply the deficiency. A small shipment of santonin has already received on this program. This powder will be processed into tablet form, and will then be distributed for use. A much larger import of this drug is expected within the next few months. Efforts are also being made to import large quantities of digenia simpley which have been scheduled as an import requirement.

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No.41 for period 5-11 October which listed names and addresses of X-ray film distribution agencies. Additional information is furnished below on three agencies for Fuji Photo Film Co. , Ltd.

Prefecture	Agency	Address
Okayama	Kawanisi Iryoki-ten	Hamada-Cho, Okayama City
//	Yamamoto Photo Shop	No.39 Sakae-cho, Okayama City
Isikawa	Sakurai Iryo-Shokai	No.37 Shimonaka-cho, Misokuramachi, Kanazawa City

### Production

The 34th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 23-29 November:

	Total to date 22 Nov.	No. Mfgd. 23-29Nov.	Total Mfgd. 29 Nov.	Total Shipped to date	Balance on Hand	to be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	72,506	1600	74,106	70310	3,796	15,894
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3gal. Capacity	39,443	-	39,443	18415	21,028	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	12790	11,018	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2gal. Capacity	37,610	-	37,610	27375	10,235	-
	173,367	1600	174,967	128890	46,077	15,894

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 30 November - 6 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5%DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamagata			4,200 vials
Miyagi			10,000 vials
Kagawa			50 vials
Yamanashi (Kofu Nat'l Hospital)	10 lbs.	40 gallons	
Total	10 lbs.	40 gallons	14,250 vials

A total of 3,657,990 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 223,765 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 831,412 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale were houses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 29 November.

### Narcotics

The October monthly report on narcotics from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total registrants	88,147
Arrests - Registered persons	20
Unregistered persons	45
Convictions - Registered persons	6
Unregistered persons	23
Thefts of Narcotics	30
Losses by fire	2 (small quantities)

Penalties for registrants varied from 2,000 - 5,000 yen fine, and for unregistered persons from 300 yen fine to five years penal servitude. In addition to the arrested persons, 35 registered persons and 8 unregistered persons were admonished by prefectural officials either for small technical violations or for other acts which were not deemed sufficient for prosecution.

Three of the convictions were for crimes committed during the month, which indicates an improvement in bringing narcotic violators into court soon after the arrest.

Five persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana and 1 conviction resulting in a 500 yen fine was obtained. Most of the cases in which illegal cultivation of marihuana was charged during 1947 have been dismissed since cultivation resulted from improper dissemination of information regarding the Marihuana Law. Steps have been taken to provide thorough dissemination of information regarding this law before the planting season of 1948.

A report has been received of an investigation in Fukuoka prefecture which resulted in breaking up a narcotic ring in which 28 persons were involved. Investigation began when a suspected thief was arrested and found to be a narcotic addict. Suspects include 13 students of a University medical department, three physicians, one pharmaceutical company director, ten with no occupation, and one the wife of a former director of a state hospital. Of these 28 persons, 12 are being prosecuted, four are fugitives, one is dead and one in jail for theft. The balance are under investigation. Five of the defendants are addicts.

## SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

### Public Health Refresher Training Courses

Reference is made to Section I, Weekly Bulletin #12: Section 5, Bulletin #35; and Section 4, Bulletin #44, 1947. The Institute of Public Health in Tokyo is now conducting short, intensive refresher training courses for personnel on duty in the various branches of the prefectural health organization. Key personnel employed and on duty in the prefectural Health Department and Health Centers, especially the Health Center Directors and other technical personnel, should attend these courses as soon as possible. The courses are designed to give as much practical training as permissible, to as many people as possible in the minimum amount of time. Because of limited facilities and personnel, only 50 students can be currently accepted for each course. It is planned that subsequently two or more classes can be conducted concurrently.

The third refresher class for Public Health Officers (Doctors) and the third class for Public Health Sanitarians will begin on 9 January 1948. The first classes for two new courses, one for Public Health Veterinarians and one for Public Health Pharmacists, will also begin on 9 January 1948. For the time being, all four courses mentioned above will be of 12 weeks duration. Some of these courses may be lengthened or shortened in the future depending upon the circumstances. The current class for nurses began on 8 December and is of 16 weeks duration.

The urgent need for training in public health of those currently on duty in the nation's public health organization is well known. The Japanese have been lax in sending persons for refresher training. Military Government Health Officers should determine that the Japanese prefectural officials do send students to each of these courses, that the students selected are the best available, and that necessary financial provisions are made for those selectees. The future possibilities of these students and their intention of remaining in public health work should receive careful consideration.

On or about 25 November the Institute of Public Health sent out to the governor of each prefecture, letter containing invitations and information relative to these courses. The Institute of Public Health has also notified the prefectural health officers that they are expected to consult the Military Government Health Officers in making the selection of students to attend these course. Military Government Health Officers can render a valuable service to present and future health programs by giving this matter their careful attention.

### Amendment to Local Autonomy Law

The amendments to the Local Autonomy Law passed the Diet 7 December. As amended, the law now provides for separate Public Health Departments and Public Welfare Departments in each prefectural government on an equal basis with all other governmental Departments. This will solve the previously existing problem of the status of prefectural health and welfare organizations and will now permit the establishment of sound and efficient Public Health Departments and Public Welfare Departments.

Directives from the Ministry of Welfare, implementing this amendment, may be expected in the immediate future. Upon receipt, by each prefecture, Military Government Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers

should closely observe that contents of the directives are placed into effect with the least practicable delay. Details of model organization to be used as a guide in the organization of these Departments will be published in next week's bulletin and will be the same as that published by the Ministry to the Prefectures.

### Tuberculosis Control

As result of a survey made in five prefectures during the past month it has become increasingly evident that constant education is necessary along the following lines:

1. That the fallacies of superstition and custom have served to increase the problem of tuberculosis control.
2. The early and through examination of everyone for possible active tuberculosis is imperative.
3. That early diagnosis means prompt treatment and recovery.
4. That early treatment is best accomplished by early hospitalization.
5. That early hospitalization means shorter hospitalization and earlier protection from tuberculosis in the family by removal of the source of infection the open case.
6. The adequate protection of a group means wise and complete cooperation of all members of that group.
7. That legislation without education is futile.

### Typhus Fever Control Conference

The third in the series of typhus fever control conferences for the benefit of Japanese prefectural health authorities was held in Kyoto on 3 and 4 December. The conference was attended by representatives from the prefectures of the southern half of Japan, including Kyushu. Following the lectures and discussions the following recommendations were made: (These recommendations are applicable to other sections of Japan)

1. That an early and late serum sample be taken from each Typhus suspect case and submitted to the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo for complement fixation and recketttsial agglutination tests. A 10 to 15 cc blood sample should be drawn and serum separated. Each specimen should be shipped under ice as soon as possible.

2. That strict enforcement of Articles 2 & 3 of the regulations for Infectious Diseases Reporting, dealing with early case reporting be observed.

3. That Vaccination Programs (adequate supplies are available) be instituted during December 1947 in:

a. Prisons, reformatories, jails, detention rooms, orphanages, vagrant homes (camps) etc., to include all inmates and other personnel, including policemen.

b. Railway employees (particularly conductors, ticket gatemen and others coming in contact with masses of people).

c. Commuters (holders of "season" tickets) in Osaka, Kobe area, Kyoto, Nagoya (similar programs are to be undertaken in Tokyo, Yokohama and Sendai areas).

d. Doctor, nurses and personnel of infectious disease hospitals and health centers, including sanitary team personnel.

4. That DDT residual spray operations be continued and intensified for prisons, jails, reformatories, detention rooms, orphanages, vagrant homes, theaters, public bath houses, railway stations, railway passenger cars and other public conveyances.

5. That DDT dusting programs include:

a. Establishment of a dusting station in each health center to care for any person found infested with lice or fleas.

b. An extensive program against head lice of school children and families of infested children. Rural areas should receive more attention.

6. That a minimum of one permanent well paid operating sanitary team be included as an integral part of each and every health center in Japan.

7. That training and re-training sanitary teams concerning typhus control procedures be undertaken at periodic intervals during the typhus season.

8. That education and publicity campaigns be extended and intensified.

9. That lectures and demonstrations be presented to various Japanese Women's clubs and organizations in an attempt to secure the full cooperation of the Japanese women.

10. That great emphasis be placed on rodent control on well planned and well organized basis including:

a. Informative education and publicity campaigns well in advance of anticipated control programs.

b. Large scale operations covering definite areas to be worked progressively.

(1) Place of operation: definitely determined area, that is a city wide, Ku wide, block wide, etc.

(2) Assignment of sanitary Team: Assignment of each team or working unit of each team to a definite area.

(3) Time of operations: Pre-dusting within control area against fleas one week prior to rat control program.

(a) Definite starting date for each area

(b) Definite completion date for each area

(4) Rat control program (Antu poisoning)

(a) Definite starting date for each area

(b) Definite completion date for each area

(5) Collection and destruction of dead rats.

(6) Survey of results and submitting of necessary reports.

#### SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 14 November 1947 shows 3,391 hospitals with a capacity of 212,012 beds of which 98,872 were occupied. During this same period 299,512 out-patients were treated.

#### SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

##### Health Insurance

The Ministry of Welfare has released some of the funds appropriated for the establishment of medical treatment facilities by National Health Insurance associations. Each grant-in-aid is to finance one-third of the cost, with the remaining two-thirds to be the responsibility of the prefecture and local association. Suitable existing facilities are to be rehabilitated, as well as new ones constructed where necessary. Delays experienced by some National Health Insurance associations in procuring permits to build are probably due to priority allocations made necessary by material scarcities.

#### SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

Incl. (2)

1. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, period ending 29 November 1947.

2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 29 November 1947.