

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
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SECTION I
WELFARE DIVISION

Supplementary Food Ration for Purchase by Foreign Nationals

SCAPIN No.1841 dated 9 January 1948, Subject: Ration for United Nations' Nationals, Neutral and Enemy Nationals and Stateless Persons, has been issued to the Japanese Government, which rescinds SCAPINs 1969 dated 19 July 1946, 1094 dated 30 July 1946, 1112 dated 7 August 1946, 1143 dated 20 August 1946 and 1207 dated 17 September 1946. All of these SCAPINs provided for the issue of food rations on nationality basis. SCAPIN No.1841 changes this basic policy; now Foreign Nations will be treated as a group rather than by nationality.

Subject SCAPIN directs the Japanese Government to make available for purchase at official prices, or grant in the case of indigent persons, the United Nations ration (either the "A" or "B" dietary supplementary ration according to individual choice, in addition to the full Japanese ration) equally and without discrimination to all foreigners residing in Japan with the exceptions of:

- (a) Korean nationals who have elected to remain in Japan and receive the same ration as Japanese nationals.
- (b) Persons of Japanese descent who claim nationality of an Allied or neutral country and who have not received their Certificate of Registry from their respective diplomatic or consular representatives.
- (c) Affecting instructions issued to Occupation Force personnel prohibiting or restricting purchases of foodstuffs indigenous to Japan.

The composition of the supplementary rations is as follows:

	A	B
Sugar	1 kin	1.5 kin
Butter	-	2 lbs
Wheat Flour	600 momme	500 momme
Canned Goods	5 lbs	7 lbs
Soy	3 go	-
Rice	4.4 kg	-
Edible oil	3 go	3 go
Potatoes	1 kan	3 kan
Beef	-	200 momme

The main effect of the directive will be to raise, to the occidental ration, some 865 Germans, cleared to remain in Japan. The caloric value of the "A" dietary is 2510 calories and the "B" dietary is 2590 calories.

The purpose of this directive is to provide the same care and treatment for foreign nationals as relates to food.

Dissolution of Kyojo Kai

The following is a release by Government Section, SCAP, on the dissolution of the Kyojo Kai. Information concerning Kyojo Kai is contained in TB-PH-WEL 8, issued in December 1947.

It is contemplated that Kyojo Kai (Mutual Aid Society), a welfare organization formed primarily for the benefit of disabled soldiers, will be dissolved by the Japanese Government under the general provisions of SCAPIN 548 in the near future.

This organization is the successor to Shoi Gunjin Kai (Wounded Soldiers Society), an organization providing some relief and more "spiritual guidance" to injured veterans of the Imperial Japanese Army. As an organization "providing benefits greater than similar civilian benefits, or special representation for persons formerly members of the Army or Navy" Shoi Gunjin Kai would inevitably have been dissolved under paragraph if, SCAPIN 548, had it not anticipated such action and dissolved itself. It reappeared practically intact as the Kyojo Kai, a welfare organization ostensibly providing equal benefits to both injured soldiers and injured civilians. Actually Kyojo Kai, like its predecessor, is still devoted almost entirely to the relief of soldiers, and its membership is held together by former military ties. This is proved by the fact that many of the society's members who are no longer incapacitated in any way by their wounds nor in need of relief, continue to participate in the organization's

benefits. Kyojo Kai has also existed in defiance of SCAPIN 775 which prohibits the formation of quasi-governmental relief agencies.

The dissolution of Kyojo Kai will involve freezing of assets, property, etc. and seizure thereof by the Government, the transfer of all welfare functions and property necessary therefor to the Ministry of Welfare, and the reporting of all officers and members.

Military Government Teams can assist in the dissolution of this extremely undesirable organization which maintains branches in every prefecture of Japan by assuring that the local Japanese authorities carry out the dissolution order in good faith, that Kyojo Kai officials do not dissipate or misappropriate the Society's assets for their own use, and by reporting any irregularities in the administration of this order.

While Legal Officers will no doubt survey the dissolution proceedings in each prefecture, Welfare Officers will watch this program with great interest due to their legitimate interest in all welfare institutions and agencies. Welfare Officers can be of assistance to team Legal Officers in giving them any information that is known by them and their constant surveillance to see that the officials of the dissolved organization do not move over on block to other welfare institutions, agencies or societies in their prefecture.

Appointment of Child Welfare Personnel

Welfare Officers may wish to interest themselves in the following important appointments to be made in the near future within the prefectures. The Child Welfare Law (Article 11) provides for the appointment of Child Welfare Officials (Jido Fukushi-shi) to work for the promotion of the welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers, acting as their councillors for their care, health and general welfare. Officials are to be "appointed from among these who are experienced in, or educated in welfare work, such as care, health, etc". These are to be paid officials who will devote full time to child welfare work. A total of 373 such child welfare officials have been approved for appointment. The following appointments have tentatively been approved:

Hokkaido	17	Kyoto	16
Aomori	3	Osaka	34
Iwate	3	Hyogo	19
Miyagi	5	Nara	3
Akita	3	Wakayama	4
Yamagata	4	Tottori	3
Fukushima	4	Shimane	3
Ibaraki	3	Okayama	4
Tochigi	4	Hiroshima	9
Gumma	4	Yamaguchi	10
Saitama	6	Tokushima	3
Chiba	7	Kagawa	3
Tokyo	50	Ehime	6
Kanagawa	23	Kochi	3
Niigata	6	Fukuoka	19
Toyama	4	Saga	3
Ishikawa	5	Nagasaki	7
Fukui	3	Kumamoto	6
Yamanashi	3	Oita	5
Nagano	6	Miyazaki	3
Gifu	4	Kagoshima	4
Shizuoka	9	Aichi	20
Mie	7	Shiga	3

Article 8 provides for the appointment of prefectural Child Welfare Boards composed of 20 members. The Board is for the purpose of investigating and discussing the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers. Members are to be appointed by the governor from public officials concerned, those who are engaged in the care of children, children's health and welfare services and those who have the knowledge of and experience in work with children.

The Ministry of Welfare expects that present prefectural Children's Boards or Committees may necessarily be dissolved. There is no reason, however, why individuals who have demonstrated ability may not be appointed to

the new Board. The Child Welfare Law also provides for appointment of additional temporary members for specific purposes which would allow for use of going committees as subcommittees of the Board. Evaluation of similar Japanese committees indicates that: (a) Such committees are often dominated by government officials, thereby losing independent initiative and action with consequent loss of ability to criticize official activity or inactivity. (b) Individual members often lack sufficient stature to command respect from officials and from the public in general.

In order that Child Welfare Boards may overcome these difficulties and maintain a critical yet constructive attitude toward the program, it is hoped that Boards will have active participation from members such as newspaper publishers, industrialists and others of like stature. It is believed that initial meetings of the Board will perhaps set the pace and tenor for future operations.

It is expected that prefecture welfare officials will consult with Military Government Welfare Officers concerning the membership, organization and activities of these Boards.

Appointment in Children's Bureau

The recent appointment of Mrs. Shizue Yoshima as Chief of the Child Care Section, Children's Bureau, is the first time a woman has been appointed to a major position in the Ministry of Welfare. It is hoped this appointment of a highly qualified person will increase the effectiveness of the work of the Bureau and will also give additional recognition to the advisability of appointing qualified women to more responsible positions.

Mrs. Yoshima, a trained and experienced social worker, completed her college work in 1919 and taught in women's normal schools and colleges until 1927 when she departed for the United States to study at the New York School of Social Work. Upon completion of her studies in 1929, she returned to Tokyo and for the following 18 years headed the Kobokan Settlement located in Tokyo.

Mrs. Yoshima has not previously been engaged in political activity nor held a government appointment. She has served on various boards and committees which has given her an opportunity to secure a wide knowledge of both public and private welfare programs in Japan. Her primary interest has been in the field of child welfare. She has been active in the work of the Japan Social Work Association, the National Conference of Christian Social Workers, the All Japan Minsei-iin Federation as well as the Kobokan Foundation.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Shipments 39, 40 and 41 LARA overseas relief supply shipments have arrived in Yokohama and are listed below:

- a. Shipment No.39: Arrived in Yokohama from the United States aboard the S. S. China Bear on 17 December 1947 and contained 21.60 tons of relief supplies (clothing including shoes - 21 tons, and food - .60 tons).
- b. Shipment No.40: Arrived in Yokohama from Argentina aboard the S. S. Lighting on 27 December 1947 and contained 35.17 tons of relief supplies (food).
- c. Shipment No.41: Arrived in Yokohama from the United States aboard the S. S. President Monroe on 29 December 1947 and contained 147.49 tons of relief supplies (food - 131.03 tons, clothing including shoes - 16.11 tons, medicine - .05 tons and miscellaneous - .30 tons).

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The first nation-wide united fund campaign in Japan, for funds to finance recognized private welfare and relief agencies, officially closed on 25 December 1947. Several prefectures, however, are extending their campaign efforts from one to four weeks longer for the purpose of attempting to reach all persons within their prefectures.

It is estimated that the complete and final results of the fund campaign will not be known until on or about 1 February. A progress report on Community Chest subscriptions (donations) will be published in this Bulletin as available. The first report, compiled as of 9 January, is given bellow:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Reported</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hokkaido	35,000,000	35,000,000	1 Jan.	100.0%	
Aomori	5,000,000				
Miyagi	15,000,000				

Akita	5,000,000				
Yamagata	13,000,000				
Fukushima	15,000,000	30,521	10 Dec.	2.0%	
Tochigi	14,000,000	9,200,000	9 Jan.	65.7%	
Chiba	5,000,000				
Tokyo	50,000,000				
Kanagawa	55,000,000	40,000,000	31 Dec.	72.7%	Estimate
Niigata	13,000,000	2,010,000	31 Dec.	15.4%	
Toyama	10,000,000	9,200,000	31 Dec.	92.0%	Estimate
Ishikawa	7,500,000	6,500,000	9 Jan.	86.6%	
Fukui	10,000,000	6,000,000	31 Dec.	60.0%	Estimate
Yamanashi	1,500,000				
Gifu	15,000,000	16,450,000	31 Dec.	109.6%	
Shizuoka	10,000,000	1,297,765	20 Dec.	12.9%	
Aichi	50,000,000	22,500,000	31 Dec.	45.1%	
Mie	10,000,000	8,500,000	31 Dec.	85.0%	Estimate
Shiga	10,000,000	5,350,000	7 Jan.	53.5%	
Kyoto	20,000,000	20,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Osaka	50,000,000	50,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Hyogo	50,000,000	15,630,000	9 Jan.	31.2%	
Nara	6,500,000	5,090,000	9 Jan.	78.3%	
Wakayama	5,000,000	4,260,000	9 Jan.	85.2%	
Tottori	6,000,000	250,000	31 Dec.	4.1%	
Shimane	6,000,000	2,240,000	31 Dec.	37.3%	
Okayama	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Hiroshima	25,000,000	25,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Yamaguchi	10,000,000	10,085	10 Dec.	1.0%	
Tokushima	8,000,000				
Kagawa	5,000,000	5,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	
Ehime	15,000,000	7,270,000	31 Dec.	48.4%	
Kochi	5,000,000	3,800,000	31 Dec.	76.0%	Estimate
Fukuoka	30,000,000				
Saga	10,000,000	10,020,000	1 Aug.	100.2%	
Nagasaki	15,000,000	629,654	31 Dec.	41.9%	
Kumamoto	15,000,000	142,632	20 Dec.	9.4%	
Oita	15,000,000				
Miyazaki	6,000,000	6,040,000	31 Dec.	100.4%	
Kagoshima	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
Total	681,500,000	347,420,657	9 Jan.	50.9%	

Note. 1. Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano, Ibaraki Prefectures did not undertake campaign.
2. Goals are those finally adjusted as set quotas.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A program to use 200 Japanese nurses as nurses aides in the various U. S. Army Hospitals in Japan has been initiated. Each Nurse will receive 160 hours of instructions and supervised ward demonstrations etc, as a further means of a training Japanese nurses in modern nursing technique.

It is requested these nurses be recruited from the unemployed and those in minor positions in the prefecture. Assistance to locate the unemployed nurses can be obtained from the leaders of the Branch Nurses Association in each Prefecture, the Chief Nurse in the Prefecture Health Department or the doctor in charge of Nursing Affairs in the Prefecture. These agencies will be most helpful in locating the desired number of nurses for the hospital.

The overall program will be under the supervision of the Chief Nurse, Medical Section, Headquarters 8th Army. A qualified Japanese nurse will be sent to each Army Hospital to assist American nurses in teaching and interpreting.

The following hospitals are currently scheduled for the indicated number of Japanese nurses aides:

5th	Station	Hospital	Johnson Field	8
28th	"	"	Osaka	40
35th	"	"	Kyoto	10
49th	General	Hospital	Tokyo	20
118th	Station	Hospital	Fukuoka	20
155th	"	"	Yokohama	15
128th	"	"	Zama	10
161st	"	"	Sapporo	10
172nd	"	"	Sendai	10
361st	"	"	Tokyo	25
376th	"	"	Tachikawa	15
395th	"	"	Nagoya	10
407th	"	"	Kobe	7
Total				200

Personnel

Miss L. Kincaid, Public Health Nurse has been assigned to the Model Demonstration School of Nursing, Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, to head the Public Health Nursing Program.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the week 4-10 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine Erysipelas	4
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Osaka	Swine Cholera	3
Nagasaki	Texas Fever	1

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A review of Military Government Monthly Activities Reports indicates some prefectures are still having difficulty in securing an adequate supply of DDT. Several informal reports also have been received during the past month concerning inability to procure necessary typhus vaccine.

The supply of DDT in Japan is entirely adequate to meet all demands. At present, stocks of 10% DDT dust and residual effect spray aggregate 4,000,000 pounds and 250,000 gallons, respectively.

Stocks of typhus vaccine also are adequate to meet all requirements. As a matter of fact, sizable amounts must be utilized during the present typhus season in order to obviate outdated.

The Supply Division has followed up on all reported deficiencies in the supply of DDT and typhus vaccine. In most instances, the Ministry of Welfare has reported that all requests received from prefectures have been acted

upon and that there are no outstanding orders remaining unfilled. In a few cases the Ministry of Welfare has requested further justification for DDT requests. For example, one prefecture requested 100,000 pounds DDT dust which was followed by an additional request in approximately 10 days asking for another sizable sum. The practice of submitting repeated orders for DDT without reference to previous requests, which remained undelivered, only leads to confusion. The proper procedure is to follow up on undelivered orders.

In order that the Supply Division may be able to check on supply deficiencies, any failure to deliver DDT or typhus vaccine within a reasonable time should be reported through channels with specific information as to date of order and amount requested. To permit expeditious action it is suggested that this information be transmitted by telephone whenever practicable.

During the period 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948 a total of 2,964 DDT dusters were shipped to three prefectures, as listed below, under Ministry of Welfare supervision, for use in the insect and rodent control programs. No sprayers were shipped in this period.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>
Osaka	1,500
Kagawa	984
Fukuoka	<u>480</u>
Total	2,964

The Ministry of Welfare is planning to distribute to all 46 prefectures, as listed below, the 5,000 kg, Hydrous Wool Fat (Lanolin) which has been received from the United States on approved import program. The allocations to prefectures have been made on the basis of population figures. This item is packaged in bottles of 250 grams capacity:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number 250 gm Bottles</u>	<u>Gross Quantity Kilograms</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number 250 gm Bottles</u>	<u>Gross Quantity Kilograms</u>
Hokkaido	1,000	250	Mie	380	95
Aomori	300	75	Shiga	220	55
Iwate	320	80	Kyoto	460	115
Miyagi	400	100	Osaka	860	215
Akita	320	80	Hyogo	800	200
Yamagata	340	85	Nara	200	50
Fukushima	520	130	Wakayama	260	65
Ibaraki	520	130	Tottori	160	40
Tochigi	400	100	Shimane	240	60
Gumma	420	105	Okayama	420	105
Saitama	500	125	Hiroshima	520	130
Chiba	540	135	Yamaguchi	380	95
Tokyo	1,140	285	Tokushima	220	55
Kanagawa	580	145	Kagawa	240	60
Niigata	620	155	Ehime	380	95
Yamanashi	220	55	Kochi	220	55
Nagano	540	135	Fukuoka	820	205
Shizuoka	620	155	Saga	240	60
Toyama	260	65	Nagasaki	400	100
Ishikawa	240	60	Kumamoto	460	115
Fukui	220	55	Oita	320	80
Gifu	240	60	Miyazaki	260	65
Aichi	820	205	Kagoshima	<u>460</u>	<u>115</u>
			Total	11,080	2,770

Particular attention is now focused on the distribution of penicillin. Study is being made to determine what steps are necessary to remedy conditions which are tending to prevent a speedy flow from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer. Results of this study and the remedial actions taken will be made known to Military Government Teams as soon as possible through the medium of the Weekly Bulletin. The Ministry of Welfare has

been instructed to allow no interference with distribution of available stocks from manufacturer to the prefectures in the interim. During November distribution was ordered as listed below, a total of 66,617 vials of 30,000 oxford units each. The December allocation of approximately 160,000 vials has been made and instructions issued to manufacturers to ship to the prefectures. Detailed breakdown of this distribution has as yet not been furnished the Supply Division. It will be published in a future issue of this Bulletin.

NOVEMBER ALLOCATION OF PENICILLIN DISTRIBUTION

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials, 30,000 units</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials, 30,000 units</u>
Hokkaido	3,500	Mie	800
Aomori	700	Shiga	700
Iwate	700	Kyoto	2,500
Miyagi	1,500	Osaka	3,500
Akita	700	Hyogo	2,100
Yamagata	1,300	Nara	700
Fukushima	1,000	Wakayama	700
Ibaraki	800	Tottori	700
Tochigi	800	Shimane	700
Gumma	800	Okayama	1,000
Saitama	1,000	Hiroshima	1,300
Chiba	1,800	Yamaguchi	900
Tokyo	13,000	Tokushima	700
Kanagawa	2,610	Kagawa	700
Niigata	1,200	Ehime	700
Yamanashi	700	Kochi	700
Nagano	1,200	Fukuoka	3,000
Shizuoka	800	Saga	700
Toyama	700	Nagasaki	1,200
Ishikawa	1,000	Kumamoto	1,000
Fukui	700	Oita	700
Gifu	700	Miyazaki	700
Aichi	1,600	Kagoshima	700
		Reserve for stringent needs	1,407
		Total	<hr/> 38,810

In response to a request from RYKOM, large quantities of Smallpox Vaccine and Typhoid Vaccine are being shipped to Okinawa from Japan. These vaccines are required in order to carry out immunization programs to protect the entire civilian population of the Ryukyus. Usual procedures of export have been drastically streamlined in order to supply the demand as quickly as possible. Shipments were arranged on an emergency basis. 865,000 doses of smallpox vaccine were flown to Naha airport in Okinawa aboard military craft departing Tokyo 6 January, 2,162,500 cc typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine will leave Yokohama by military surface transportation aboard USAT Admiral Mayo, scheduled to depart early part of the week of 12 January.

Narcotics

The Wakayama Opium Case, in which 17 defendants were charged with smuggling 7 1/2 tons opium into Japan and were arrested in February 1946, was brought to a successful conclusion 27 December 1947. The Tokyo Higher Court refused to consider the case of 12 defendants who had appealed from the Osaka Appeals Court thereby upholding the sentences imposed by the Osaka Court. The sentences ranged from eight months imprisonment to three years imprisonment. The other five of the original 17 defendants did not appeal from the Wakayama District Court decisions were handed down 31 October 1946.

Following inspection tours of the Narcotic Control Officer in which it was found that some prefectures had inadequate personnel in the Narcotic Division for proper enforcement of the Narcotic Law, the Ministry of Welfare has been able to obtain increased personal in some of the prefectures mentioned. This is particularly true in those

prefectures where there is a concentration of population thereby requiring specialized activity to stamp out illegal narcotic trafficking in the underworld, in addition to the registration and inspection of registrants.

Production

The 39th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs for 1947 indicates the following data for 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948:

	Total Mfgd. To date 27 Dec.	No. Mfgd. 28 Dec 47- 3 Jan 48	Total Mfgd. To Date 3 Jan 48	Total Shipped to date 3 Jan 48	Balance On Hand	To be Mfgd.
DDT Dusters	79,926	-	79,926	76,352	3,574	10,074
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	19,805	19,638	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	13,396	10,412	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2gal. Capacity	37,910	-	37,910	27,838	10,072	-
Total	181,087		181,087	137,391	43,696	10,074

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 4 -10 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Yamaguchi	50,000 lbs.		
Aomori	71,800 "		
Nagasaki			17,500 vials
Wakayama			400 "
Tokushima			1,000 "
Gifu			500 "
Ishikawa			100 "
Aichi		2,500 gallons	
Ibaraki	500 "	50 "	
Mie	40 "	10 "	
Kagoshima	10,000 "		
Okayama			300 "
Kagawa			1,500 "
Total	132,340 lbs.	2,560 gallons	21,300 vials

A total of 3,691,657 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 206,008 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 527,942 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 3 January.

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

The recent outbreak of typhus fever has brought out certain important points in the general typhus control program which should be emphasized:

1. The necessity for immediate reporting of any suspect case of typhus fever. According of Japanese reports the outbreak in Osaka centered around an elderly Japanese woman in a pear crowded section of the city. The Japanese physician attending her failed to report this case as a suspect, as required by Japanese Law, and diagnosed the case as meningitis. He also neglected to report the state of lousiness this woman suffered.

2. The necessity for immediate delousing of the suspect and delousing and vaccination of all contacts, no matter where they are located. Several cases were discovered among persons who had attended the funeral of this primary case.

3. The necessity for residual DDT spraying of bath houses used by the Japanese civilians, whether privately owned or operated by the town or city. Some cases were traced back to the public bath house frequented by this infected and infested woman.

4. The necessity for maintenance of at least one permanent well trained sanitary team in each Health Center and Ku office. The value of Sanitary Inspector, from each Health Center or Ku office is also apparent.

5. The value of obtaining early and convalescent serum samples from each suspect case to determine the type of typhus present. For example, in Osaka, single samples taken early in the course of the disease were shown to be negative, while the second and third samples demonstrated the desired rise in titre and the differentiation between murine and epidemic typhus.

A few cases are cited:

<u>Onset</u>	<u>Date of Specimen</u>	<u>Epidemic</u>	<u>Murine</u>
(1) 7 Dec.	15 Dec.	Negative	Negative
	23 "	1.160	Negative
	29 "	1.160	Negative
(2) 7 Dec.	15 Dec.	Negative	Negative
	23 "	Negative	Negative
	29 "	1.160	Negative
(3) 9 Dec.	15 Dec.	1.10	Negative
	23 "	1.320	Negative
(4) 16 Dec.	19 Dec.	Negative	Negative
	29 "	1.320	Negative
(5) 12 Dec.	21 Dec.	Negative	Negative
	29 "	Negative	Negative
(6) 7 Dec.	16 Dec.	1.160	1.160
	24 "	1.160	1.160

This latter case will be tested by the rickettsial agglutination test using specific rickettsial antigens in order to determine the type of typhus.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 12 December 1947 shows 3,415 hospitals with a capacity of 212,078 beds of which 103,736 were occupied. During this same period 245,854 out-patients were treated.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 19 December 1947 shows 3,409 hospitals with a capacity of 212,184 beds of which 103,695 were occupied. During this same period 246,032 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VI SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Technical advice was forwarded to the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, that immediate attention should be given to the following subjects: The administration of the unemployment insurance for seamen; establishment of close liaison with the unions, employer organizations, Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Transportation in formulating general policies regarding Seamen's Insurance; perfection of an efficient and adequate statistical reporting program for all social insurances; and submission of proposals for amending the present laws so as to include certain substantive provisions now applicable only through Cabinet Orders.

SECTION VIII
MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#50	16 December 1947	Distribution of Clothing and Bedding for Winter Relief to Repatriates and Needy Persons	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving a plan for distribution of clothing and bedding as a part of the winter relief program.

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#51	2 January 1948	Public Health Education Program	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving a plan for an extensive Public Health Education Program both at the National and Prefectural levels.

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#52	8 January 1948	License of Narcotic Manufacturers and the Custody of Crude and Semi-processed Narcotics	No	Mg Hq 8th Army

Note: Directive to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government approving a list of narcotic manufacturers.

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#53	5 January 1948	Procurement and Training of Personnel to Staff Public Health Organizations	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving plan for expending education of Public Health personnel and encouraging doctors to enter the public health service, provided the Ministry of Welfare will take necessary action to implement such parts of the plan as apply solely to the Ministry and aid and coordinate the work as it pertains to the prefectural government.

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#54	6 January 1948	Cement Allocation Plan, 4th Quarter (January - March 1948), Japanese Fiscal Year 1947	No	MG Hq 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, approving plan for distribution of cement to facilities for which the Ministry of Welfare is responsible.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Case and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 27 December 1947.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
11 January - 17 January
1948
Number 55**

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SECTION II - Welfare
SECTION III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs
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SECTION I GENERAL

The following address was given at a meeting of Japanese Prefectural Health Officials at the Institute of Public Health on 9 January, by Colonel C. F. Sams, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP:

PUBLIC HEALTH IN JAPAN

“This discussion will be about the new public health organization in Japan, in order that you may have an over-all picture, so you can see where you fit into this picture.

A good public health program is dependent on four foundation stones. In the past years public health has rested upon a single foundation stone, instead of four. In the old days public health was considered to be the application of preventive medicine to a group by means of an organization. That is a very limited and narrow view of public health. That is like trying to build a house with one wall. In modern public health we consider there are four walls or four foundation stones in a well organized public health program. We consider these four major field as; first, the preventive medicine aspects of public health, second, the medical care aspects of public health, third, the public assistance or welfare aspects, and fourth, the social security aspects. Let me illustrate what is meant by the necessary integration or interdependence of these four aspects in any successful public health program.

“Take a single problem-the problem of tuberculosis control, to use as an illustration. It is foolish to talk about controlling tuberculosis in a country which has a highly integrated industrial social structure such as Japan by the application of preventive means alone. The known means of prevention of tuberculosis, as formerly applied in public health, are the mass x-rays of people, and tuberculin tests to see if children had tuberculosis. They also consisted of advice to known cases and instruction as to how they should keep from spreading their disease to someone else.

“Let us look at this problem and see if those preventive measures are sufficient. Assume that mass x-rays have been completed and we find a number of cases who have tuberculosis. Those cases are the sources for passing on infection to other people and therefore they are dangerous from a public health standpoint to every one with whom they come in contact, so we are faced with the problem of what shall we do with these sick people. The only sensible thing to do is to put these people in tuberculosis sanatoria, where they will not infect other people and for their own good of course they should be put there where they can be treated and made well, at least their cases should be arrested. That leads us to the conclusion that we must have a good medical care program for those that are sick if we are going to control this disease and that is the second cornerstone of our foundation, the medical care program.

“Let us assume that having established a good preventive program, we have also established a good medical care program with good hospitals, well trained doctors, to take care of the sick people, so that they cannot spread their diseases to others, but that happens to these people that are too poor to use these facilities, even though they are sick and must go to the hospital for treatment. That brings us to the third foundation stone of this problem. It is not good enough to have good preventive facilities, and good medical care facilities, if the people cannot afford to use them, so we come to our third cornerstone -- we must provide a means through public welfare for public assistance to those families who need medical care or who need other treatment and cannot afford it. If the sick person is the head of the family we must provide means for taking care of his family while he is being treated in the medical care program. If the sick person is a Mother of the family we must provide means for taking care of her children. No one can get well in the finest hospital in the world so long as they are worrying about what is happening to their family. It is also very foolish to have a public health nutritionist go to a family and say that a child is under-nourished and must have milk if they do not have the money to buy the milk, so our public health program must provide assistance to buy the milk for people that are in need. So we conclude that we must have a good public assistance program if we are going to control disease.

“Let us assume that we have a good preventive program, a good medical care program, and a good public assistance program, we have provided hospitals, x-ray machines, public health nurses, we have provided good tuberculosis sanatoria for treatment of these cases, we have provided a good medical assistance program where people can get the proper assistance they need, but we are faced with the fourth problem -- how are we going to pay for it? Medical care, particularly, is expensive. That is where our fourth corner stone enters the picture of public health.

“Social Security is a scheme or a system, which is applied to an industrial country, such as Japan has become; to provide the means for paying for some of these essential services. The average man who is working for wages cannot have accumulated enough money to pay the costs of medical care and to support his family if he becomes sick and loses his wages. That situation is characteristic of an industrial society.

“There are two ways in which you can finance the costs of controlling disease, specifically, one of them, having direct taxes in which the people pay high taxes and the government furnishes all the services free. Under such system we have what is called state medicine in which the government owns and operates all hospitals, health centers and welfare activities. All the doctors and all the nurses and welfare workers work for the government. That kind of system is what we have in communist or police states. We don't think that kind of a system has any place in a democratic country such as Japan is becoming.

“The other means of providing payment for these services, which we all recognize as essential if we are going to improve the health of a country, is by the insurance plan. Under such a plan people pay premiums for insurance against the risks of death, or the risks of fire, or the risks of sickness and then when they become sick, for instance, such as these cases of tuberculosis, we have used as an illustration, the health insurance fund pays the cost of their medical care and under the unemployment insurance it pays part of their wages so their families will not starve. That is the kind of a system that here in Japan I think is a sound system, because the actual provisions for medical care, the actual operation of hospitals, and clinics can be done by free enterprise. You have had for many years the elements of a social security system.

“Tuberculosis has been used only as an illustration of the need for what is considered the four essentials for any good health program. I would like to tell you how we have integrated those four essentials in the programs in Japan.

“First, the Ministry of Welfare has been recognized and now contains bureaus which provide for integration of coordination as a team of these four essential cornerstones of any health program. Certain now laws have been passed in Japan and certain amendments to old laws have been made which cover all of these four important fields, so that they are all now integrated by law in Japan.

“We are in the process of completing the reorganization of the prefectural governments, so far as they pertain to health and welfare activities. The new law which has been passed recently, requires that every prefecture shall establish a health department and a welfare department equal in authority with any other department in the prefecture government. In the case of the health department there will be five major divisions if you want to call them that, first is public health administration, second, medical affairs or medical care division, third, preventive medicine, fourth, pharmaceutical affairs division, and the fifth, laboratory division. In the welfare department will be included administration of the Act for public assistance, known as “The Daily Life Society Act”, “The Social Security and Health Insurance Act”, the “Child Welfare Act”. Within these two departments of the prefectural government will be included all of the functions that pertain to all of the all the four foundations of a good public health program.

“We have still the third echelon, if you want to call it that, of this now organization in Japan, and that is the establishment of health centers throughout Japan in every health center district. Every prefecture will be divided into health center districts, which will be headed by a district health officer who will be directly responsible to the prefectural health department chief. This district health officer will be responsible for all health activities among the people in his district. He will also be in charge of the health center and the branch health centers within his district. The health center district will be made up of about 100,000 people. Within that district the health officers of cities and towns will be under the technical supervision of the district health officer. In the case of large cities whose population is such that there will be more than one health center established within the city there will be established a city health department. This city health department will then supervise the district health officers within that city. However, the city health department itself will be under the technical supervision of the prefectural health department.

“The new health center law requires the reorganization of all health centers in Japan and the establishment of health centers in each of the health center districts. This reorganization of health centers will provide for 12 essential functions. Some of those functions are already being carried out by health centers in Japan, but so far as I know and have been able to find, no health center in Japan yet carries out all of the functions. We hope by the end of this year that the complete reorganization of all these health centers will be accomplished. The following is a list of these twelve functions:

1. Public Health Nursing
2. Maternal and Child Hygiene
3. Vital Statistics
4. Diagnostic Laboratory
5. Dental Diagnostic Treatment
6. Nutrition
7. Sanitation and Hygiene
8. Public Health Education
9. Medical Social Services
10. Communicable Disease Prevention
11. Tuberculosis Control
12. Venereal Disease Control

“A model health center properly staffed and properly functioning is being established in Tokyo, as we hope to have all the health centers organized throughout Japan. Prefecture health department chiefs will be shown how this model health center works. They will return to their respective prefectures and establish similar models in each prefecture. The district health officers in the prefecture will be shown how the model works in their prefecture and will then establish their own health centers in the same way. So we hope by the end of the year to have all health centers properly reorganized throughout Japan. I believe that when this health organization from the top to the bottom is completed and fully staffed with the many thousands of properly trained people required, Japan will have as fine a public health organization as any country in the world. Each of these echelons will require trained personnel. We shall need public health medical officers, sanitary officers, public health nurses, and nutritionist, dentists, pharmacists and veterinarians in every one of these echelons.

“All of these people constitute a team. They must work together because unless all of these teams are properly integrated none of them can succeed. The training of the people to make up these teams is a tremendous job. You are here as part of that training program, as part of the team. When you get back to your prefectures I want you to be thoroughly familiar with this organization so you can explain to your fellow workers what this is all about and where they fit into the pictures. I hope that you are able to impress them with the necessity for their own attendance of future courses here so each can be properly trained to carry out the program that Japan needs.”

Technical Bulletin

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is accompanying Weekly Bulletin No.55:

Title: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)
Short Title: TB-PH-WEL 3 (revised)

SECTION II WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Report - November

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following public assistance totals for the month of November. Figures for October 1947 and for November 1946 are shown for purposes of comparison.

	<u>Nov. 1947</u>	<u>Oct. 1947</u>	<u>Nov. 1946</u>
No. of persons in institutions	138,596	147,734	
No. of persons non-institutional	<u>2,582,720</u>	<u>2,799,561</u>	
Total	2,721,316	2,947,295	2,658,769
Cost of Assistance in Cash	366,094,622*	358,731,288	
Cost of Assistance in Kind	<u>50,782,811</u>	<u>21,824,752</u>	
Totals	416,877,433	380,556,040	130,908,379

*Total cash grants before deducting repayments.

Prefectural Monthly Public Assistance Report

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash**</u>
Hokkaido	15,188	64,056	523,740	19,429,894
Aomori	2,504	39,470	235,742	5,559,441

Iwate	367	46,078	314,512	5,643,128
Miyagi	1,287	53,379	121,984	5,073,180
Akita	1,183	52,603	8,259,435	6,831,864
Yamagata	1,406	45,485	474,945	6,431,279
Fukushima	1,000	61,731	19,032	8,110,599
Ibaraki	1,082	49,570	1,076,673	5,106,827
Tochigi	525	27,617	16,330	4,631,758
Gumma	3,658	58,446	584,232	7,025,944
Saitama	1,251	49,206	27,524,630	7,137,172
Chiba	3,241	41,300	15,888	5,854,807
Tokyo	16,128	423,498	523,586	37,633,440
Kanagawa	4,957	44,249	112,000	10,349,790
Niigata	11,081	69,320	11,711	9,534,209
Toyama	1,182	35,296	58,862	5,475,012
Ishikawa	1,193	34,536	343,987	5,635,449
Fukui	872	26,385	532,067	3,903,648
Yamanashi	297	22,450	33,581	3,251,058
Nagano	3,545	67,500	98,256	9,355,219
Gifu	1,810	51,514	1,409,805	6,566,644
Shizuoka	5,047	53,951	1,265,281	8,880,252
Aichi	7,119	83,058	769,946	13,110,796
Mie	854	38,395		6,015,141
Shiga	562	30,998		3,429,960
Kyoto	2,898	60,610	1,593,456	11,423,648
Osaka	8,500	82,227	74,050	19,467,153
Hyogo	6,166	94,069		19,103,570
Nara	545	27,385	1,360	4,520,450
Wakayama	358	32,393	45,844	5,595,641
Tottori	543	21,082	269,550	3,103,696
Shimane	493	29,002		4,354,127
Okayama	3,560	43,970	19,116	6,923,213
Hiroshima	2,460	57,440	97,567	10,891,396
Yamaguchi	7,931	35,922	10,058	6,663,849
Tokushima	1,702	37,781	185,286	4,373,031
Kagawa	1,393	28,140	1,148,893	3,580,484
Ehime	742	37,382		5,895,589
Kochi	517	25,067	11,789	3,997,614
Fukuoka	3,002	127,775	1,225,210	12,535,305
Saga	1,746	34,943	906,740	4,507,834
Nagasaki	1,563	44,943	159,881	7,838,136
Kumamoto	2,182	45,488	405,718	6,355,684
Oita	1,589	24,094		3,307,519
Miyazaki	1,246	41,522	89,093	3,957,010
Kagoshima	<u>2,061</u>	<u>87,394</u>	<u>212,975</u>	<u>7,457,034</u>
Total	138,596	2,582,720	50,782,811	365,818,494

** Figures are not after deductions for repayments.

Expenditures under the New Disaster Law #118

The expenditures listed in attached tables (Incl. #1) have been paid prefectures by the National Government under its responsibility to provide relief in time of disaster. This expenditure includes the Kanto Flood

in which the Government obligated itself under the terms of Law #118 before the law had been passed by the Diet. The flood occurred 16 September and Law #118 was effective on 20 October 1947.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 42nd shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama aboard the S.S. Pacific Bear on 10 January 1948. This shipment contained the following supplies:

Food	40.45 tons
Clothing	10.15 tons
Miscellaneous	<u>.14 tons</u>
Total	50.74 tons

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

The Community Chest Campaign, which originally was to be held between the dates, 25 November - 25 December 1947, has been extended in several prefectures until the latter part of January 1948. It is estimated that the final results of the campaign will not be known until on or about 1 February 1948.

A summary of the progress of the campaign as of 16 January 1948, shows 436,115,772 yen raised towards a goal of 681,500,000yen, or 63.9% of quota. Forty-one (41) prefectures are participating in the campaign, (Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki not participating due to recent flood disaster) with 12 prefectures reaching quota, 27 prefectures making partial reports and 2 prefectures not #####.

Prefectural Community Chest Returns (as of 16 January 1948)

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hokkaido	Yen 35,000,000	Yen 35,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
Aomori	5,000,000	5,200,000	12 Jan.	104.0%	
Miyagi	15,000,000	10,000,000	14 Jan.	66.6%	Estimate
Akita	5,000,000	5,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Yamagata	13,000,000	2,870,000	31 Dec.	22.0%	
Fukushima	15,000,000	4,180,000	31 Dec.	27.9%	
Tochigi	14,000,000	9,200,000	9 Jan.	65.7%	
Chiba	5,000,000	1,000,000	13 Jan.	20.0%	
Tokyo	50,000,000	8,000,000	14 Jan.	16.0%	
Kanagawa	55,000,000	40,000,000	31 Dec.	72.7%	Estimate
Niigata	13,000,000	2,010,000	31 Dec.	15.4%	
Toyama	10,000,000	9,200,000	31 Dec.	92.0%	
Ishikawa	7,500,000	6,500,000	1 Jan.	86.6%	Estimate
Fukui	10,000,000	6,000,000	31 Dec.	60.0%	Estimate
Yamanashi	1,500,000				
Gifu	15,000,000	16,453,218	12 Dec.	109.6%	
Shizuoka	10,000,000	4,690,000	13 Jan.	46.9%	
Aichi	50,000,000	30,270,000	6 Jan.	60.5%	
Mie	10,000,000	8,500,000	31 Dec.	85.0%	Estimate
Shiga	10,000,000	5,352,900	5 Jan.	53.5%	
Kyoto	20,000,000	20,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
Osaka	50,000,000	50,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Hyogo	50,000,000	15,630,000	9 Jan.	31.2%	
Nara	6,500,000	6,210,000	9 Jan.	95.5%	
Wakayama	5,000,000	4,260,000	9 Jan.	85.2%	
Tottori	6,000,000	250,000	31 Dec.	4.1%	

Shimane	6,000,000	2,500,000	6 Jan.	41.6%	
Okayama	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	
Hiroshima	25,000,000	25,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	Estimate
Yamaguchi	10,000,000	1,100,000	7 Jan.	11.0%	
Tokushima	8,000,000				
Kagawa	5,000,000	5,000,000	31 Dec.	100.0%	
Ehime	15,000,000	7,270,000	31 Dec.	48.4%	
Kochi	5,000,000	3,800,000	31 Dec.	76.0%	
Fukuoka	30,000,000	24,430,000	10 Jan.	81.4%	
Saga	10,000,000	10,020,000	10 Jan.	100.2%	
Nagasaki	15,000,000	629,654	31 Dec.	41.9%	
Kumamoto	15,000,000	4,150,000	10 Jan.	17.6%	
Oita	15,000,000	10,400,000	12 Jan.	69.3%	Estimate
Miyazaki	6,000,000	6,040,000	31 Dec.	100.6%	
Kagoshima	15,000,000	15,000,000	9 Jan.	100.0%	Estimate
Total	Yen 681,500,000	Yen 436,115,772	16 Jan.	63.90%	

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 11-17 January.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Model Demonstration School

A recruiting program has been started in the high schools of Tokyo-To to acquaint the fourth year (girl) students, in nursing as a profession. Six high schools are visited each week by three members of the Demonstration School Staff. The "Lady of Science" picture is shown, a short talk given and a question period allowed.

Qualifications of the applicant are stressed and they are invited to consider nursing as a profession and enter the April 1948 class. The schools have been notified by the Tokyo office and have been very interested in the program.

The Educational Committee of Tokyo Branch Association of Nurses has completed plans for a refresher course for the general staff nurses. Beginning 27 January, it will run for 20 days, three days a week at the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital.

SECTION V SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

A preliminary study has been made of the penicillin distribution system with a view to determining the factors delaying distribution. In one prefecture visited, the health officials reported that price was the main difficulty. On investigation, however, it was learned only one company had been designated to distribute penicillin in the entire prefecture. It was apparent this lone retail outlet could not give expeditious service in the delivery of penicillin.

Penicillin is becoming available in increasing amounts and it is particularly important that sufficient retail outlets be provided so that doctors may be able to purchase penicillin as required. Under the present system, which appears to be somewhat standard throughout Japan, doctors are required to buy considerable stocks at one time. This procedure is unsatisfactory due to the finances involved and the lack of refrigeration on the part of individual

doctors. In order to solve this problem, dealers must be immediately available and prepared to supply doctors on short notice.

When the new ration system goes into effect 1 February, doctors will be given coupons authorizing the purchase in given amounts over a stated period. However, this will not entirely solve the problem unless there is a corresponding increase in the number of dealers authorized to stock and sell penicillin. Penicillin as a controlled item may be handled by any dealer authorized to sell controlled items and prefectures have complete authority to designate those dealers. At least some of the dealers should be prepared to give 24-hour service.

The December allocation of penicillin amounted to 98,406 vials of 30,000 Oxford Units each.

DECEMBER ALLOCATION OF PENICILLIN DISTRIBUTION

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials. 30.000 Units</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Vials. 30.000 Units</u>
Hokkaido	5,665	Shiga	900
Aomori	1,900	Kyoto	3,000
Iwate	900	Osaka	3,029
Miyagi	1,700	Hyogo	9,300
Akita	900	Nara	900
Yamagata	1,500	Wakayama	900
Fukushima	1,200	Tottori	900
Ibaraki	1,700	Shimane	900
Tochigi	1,200	Okayama	1,500
Gumma	1,000	Hiroshima	1,600
Saitama	1,300	Yamaguchi	1,200
Chiba	2,000	Tokushima	900
Tokyo	19,700	Kagawa	900
Kanagawa	4,000	Ehime	900
Niigata	1,500	Kochi	900
Toyama	700	Fukuoka	3,500
Ishikawa	1,500	Saga	900
Fukui	1,000	Nagasaki	1,500
Yamanashi	900	Kumamoto	1,300
Nagano	1,200	Oita	900
Gifu	900	Miyazaki	900
Shizuoka	900	Kagoshima	900
Aichi	2,000	Reverse for Stringont	
Mie	1,000	Needs	<u>4,512</u>
		TOTAL	98,406

Shipments of insect and rodent control equipment totaling 1,290 pieces were made to three prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision during period 4-10 January, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Osaka	500	0	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	0	110
Saga	<u>680</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	1,180	0	0	110

Below is listed a resume of the distribution of diphtheria toxoid. At the request of the Preventive Medicine Section of the Ministry of Welfare, each prefecture submitted figures representing requirements of toxoid. This survey was conducted in August-September 1947. These figures are listed below in the column headed "Required Amount". The column headed "Sum Total" indicates the total quantities distributed to the end of December. In addition to the figures below, notification was made 14 January by telegram to three prefectures in Kyushu to expect shipments as follows:

Nagasaki	100,000 cc
Miyazaki	70,000 cc
Kumamoto	100,000 cc

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPHTHERIA TOXOID

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Required Amount(unit cc)</u>	<u>Distributed Amount(unit cc)</u>	
		<u>December Total</u>	<u>Sum Total</u>
Hokkaido	1,100,000	147,000	567,000
Aomori	300,000	50,000	50,000
Iwate	347,000	40,000	70,000
Miyagi	395,000		
Akita	325,000	22,000	62,060
Yamagata	144,000	50,000	50,000
Fukushima	443,000	30,000	30,000
Ibaraki	315,000	10,000	25,000
Tochigi	360,000		20,000
Gumma	866,000	30,000	33,000
Saitama	572,000		50,000
Chiba	570,000	200,000	200,000
Tokyo	927,000		100,000
Kanagawa	608,000		72,720
Niigata	615,000	109,500	109,500
Yamanashi	200,000		
Gifu	400,000		
Shizuoka	368,000	31,460	31,460
Aichi	891,000		120,000
Mie	352,000		
Toyama	198,000	145,260	145,260
Ishikawa	204,000	148,000	148,000
Fukui	160,000	100,000	100,000
Shiga	197,000		
Kyoto	348,000	165,000	165,000
Osaka	659,000	50,000	300,000
Hyogo	756,000	79,000	109,000
Nara	169,000		
Wakayama	115,000	50,000	50,000
Tottori	142,000	80,000	100,000
Shimane	177,000	90,000	90,000
Okayama	280,000	100,000	100,000
Hiroshima	300,000	50,000	50,000
Yamaguchi	280,000	85,700	105,700
Tokushima	193,000		
Kagawa	233,000	48,000	48,000
Ehime	823,000	50,000	50,000
Kochi	190,000	50,000	50,000
Fukuoka	597,000	60,000	183,200
Saga	233,000	150,000	150,000
Nagasaki	348,000		
Kumamoto	414,000		
Oita	260,000		

Miyazaki	269,000		
Kagoshima	436,000		
Nagano	431,000	100,000	100,000
	18,508,000 cc	2,320,980 cc	3,634,900 cc

Narcotics

The November report on narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	88,364
Arrest - Registered persons	14
Unregistered persons	46
Convictions - Registered persons	3
Unregistered persons	35
Thefts of narcotics	26
Losses by fire	1
Losses by flood	1

Penalties for registrants varied from 500 yen fine to six months penal servitude; for unregistered persons from 200 yen fine to three years penal servitude. In addition to the arrested persons, 85 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations. Charges against 22 nonregistrants were dropped because of lack of evidence.

Three persons were arrested during the month for illegal cultivation of marihuana. One person was warned by the prefectural agents and one marihuana violator was sentenced to a 5,000 yen fine for illegal cultivation.

The Provost Marshal Section will furnish to PH&W reports of all narcotic violations on the part of Occupation Forces personnel and foreign nationals in Japan. This information will enable Narcotic Control Officers to improve the enforcement of narcotic laws in Japan by giving proper supervision and direction to Japanese Government narcotic officials.

Production

Reference is made to PH&W Weekly Bulletin, No.53, 28 December 1947 - 3 January 1948, Section IV, Supply Division, Production Branch. The second sentence, "This material is now allocated by the Ministry of Welfare and delivered to prefectures periodically or automatically", should be corrected to read. "This material is not allocated by the Ministry of Welfare and is not delivered to prefectures periodically or automatically."

The 1947 program of production of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment has been completed with the exception of a small quantity of DDT dusters, this exception being attributed to the lack of sufficient tinplate and the general lack of sufficient electric power to complete the manufacturing process. Adequate quantities of this equipment, however, have been manufactured and adequate reserve stocks are on hand to meet all requirements. Plans are being formulated for continuing production during 1948 to take care of the needs of all prefectures for dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control activities.

The practice of listing in this Bulletin the weekly releases of insect and rodent control supplies, DDT products and typhus vaccine, has been discontinued. Henceforth, a monthly consolidated list of actual shipments made to the various prefectures will be included.

A total of 4,078,441 lbs. of 10% DDT, 253,979 gallons of 5% Residual Effect Spray and 595,374 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 10 January.

Inclosure #2 is a table which indicates allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water by prefectures and water treatment plants for the period January - March 1948. Allocation tickets will be mailed to prefectures on or about 20 January. It is realized that the total quantity allocated is not sufficient to maintain desired level of chlorination. Efforts are being made at this level to increase this supply and subsequent announcements will be made. Prefectural health officials should assist water treatment plants to obtain liquid chlorine in accordance with the allocations made.

SECTION VI
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Municipal Water Chlorination: Reference is made to Inclosure #2 listing chlorine allocations to each prefecture for the period January - March 1948. It is considered good municipal chlorination practice to maintain residuals of 0.1 and 0.2 ppm in the extremities of the distribution system. An initial chlorine dose at the treatment plant of 0.6 to 1.0 ppm is usually sufficient for this purpose. Higher residuals provide little additional protection against the contamination of drinking water at the household tap and cannot be justified at this time. The present chlorine allocations are not sufficient to chlorinate all Japanese water systems to U.S. Army standards. It should be noted that, with the exception of certain designated municipalities, tactical units and Military Government Teams are required to rechlorinate all drinking water. Reference is made to Eight Army OD No.68, dated 20 July 1946. In most cases a safer supply can be provided by reducing leakage in the distribution system and by increasing the output of water treatment plants than by applying an excessive chlorine dosage.

Sanitary Associations: Reference is made to Sec.VI, PH&W Weekly Bulletin No.51 in which the history of the Sanitary Association was related. Recent investigations of the activities of the Eisei Kumiai in three prefectures indicate that it is rapidly gaining strength and is being actively encouraged and organized by the local Health Departments. The three prefectural health chiefs interviewed considered this association an essential part of their public health organization and necessary for the solution of their immediate health problems. The Eisei Kumiai is organized in units of one block of approximately 100 families. In one city 92 such block associations had been organized and in each association the membership, within the geographical block unit, was unanimous. This fact alone demonstrates that the Eisei Kumiai is not being organized entirely within democratic principles and should warrant considerable surveillance. In another instance, packages of DDT dust and Antu were being sold through the Sanitary Associations. Such methods of distribution are highly unsatisfactory and should be vigorously discouraged. A Ministry of Welfare directive dated 31 July 1947 prohibited the sale of DDT to the individual or the sale to a private organization for resale to the individual.

The Sanitary Association has existed in Japan for over 40 years but has accomplished little in the improvement of environmental sanitation and the promotion of public health. The people of a community should look to their Prefectural Health Department and district health office for public health services and should not be required to ban together as a separate organization to solve their health problems. The Eisei Kumiai, wherever they exist, should only support the local governmental health agency and be used by this agency as a medium for the dissemination of health information. With proper supervision, the Sanitary Association could become a very useful adjunct to the Health Center System. Without proper supervision, such associations are likely to be highly detrimental to the development of a governmental health organization.

Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to PHMJG-45, dated 5 November 1947, offering no objection to Ministry of Welfare's plan entitled "Essentials of the Counterplan for Prevention of Venereal Disease" which is an interim plan of financing venereal disease drugs to meet the present emergency.

The essential points of the subject plan include:

- a. Estimation of existing venereal disease cases in Japan to be about 1,530,000, of which 750,000 cases are expected to be treated this year.
- b. Compulsory treatment of every reported case to be the responsibility of each prefecture.
- c. Reporting of cases and issuance of final report on completion of treatment will be responsibility of medical practitioners.
- d. Expenses for treatment will be imposed on the patient when he is able to pay.
- e. One-half the amount in exempted or reduced expenses for treatment will be subject to compensation by Governmental subsidy.

Subject memorandum offers no objection to the overall plan submitted provided that:

- a. All venereal disease patients will be recognized as cases of infectious disease endangering the public health and will be accepted and given prompt and complete treatment accordingly without reference to their ability or willingness to pay.

b. The governmental subsidies referred to in subject plan will be supplemented if necessary to provide the treatment outlined in subject plan.

c. Subsidies are made available in such a manner as to permit the purchase of necessary drugs at a reasonable price as required by clinics and physicians to provide for uninterrupted treatment of all patients.

d. In case subject plan is found ineffective, the Ministry of Welfare will act promptly to make necessary corrections in the plan and will endeavor to obtain the necessary funds to carry out the program.

In accordance with subject counterplan, 30,000,000 yen has been appropriated by the Ministry of Finance as a subsidy to the prefectures to finance the Venereal Disease Control Program for the three months of January, February and March 1948. One-half of the amount was distributed during the latter part of December 1947 to the prefectures according to the population and load of venereal disease patients. The other half is held in reserve by the Ministry of Welfare to be drawn upon as necessary. An equal amount, 30,000,000 yen, is put up by the prefectures making a total of 60,000,000 yen which is to be used as a revolving fund for the purchase of venereal disease drugs so that all patients can be treated, regardless of their ability to pay. As collections are made from patients who are able to pay, they are turned back into the fund.

This counterplan is based upon the assumption that 90% of the patients will be able to pay while it may be shown as the program continues that the above percentage will more correctly apply to the group that cannot pay. Although this is a temporary plan it is a step in the right direction and it should be impressed upon the population that inability to pay is no reason not to seek treatment. The government has recognized venereal diseases as communicable diseases endangering the public health and has subsidized this program for the control of venereal diseases.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Mr. Leonard R. Anton, former Chief of the Social Insurance Branch, has been appointed Chief of the Social Security Division and Mr. Peter M. Sullivan, formerly Social Insurance Analyst, has been appointed Chief of the Social Insurance Branch.

The Ministry of Welfare reports that appeal referees for the Welfare Pension and Health Insurance programs, to implement recent legislation assuring the democratic right of fair hearing to all interested parties, have been appointed in all prefectures except Shiga and Fukushima. It was also reported informally that several appeals have been filed but only one officially reported, which was related to the degree of disability determined by the administrative office.

No objection was offered to the Ministry of Welfare's plan to establish a separate section for the administration of Seamen's Insurance in the Insurance Bureau. In the past, Seamen's Insurance has been administered by the Pension Section of the Insurance Bureau, and with the addition of Unemployment Insurance it was felt that the program was of sufficient magnitude to be handled by a separate Section.

SECTION VIII MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 26 December 1947 shows 3,390 hospitals with a capacity of 212,256 beds of which 96,621 were occupied. During this same period 342,576 out-patients were treated.

Nutrition

Physical symptoms and weight deviations in Tokyo, Eight Cities, Twenty-seven prefectures, Four Coal Mines, Akita Copper Mine and Tokyo Railway Workers for the November 1947 Nutrition Survey are attached (Incl.#3).

SECTION IX MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#55	9 January 1948	Amendment to Local Autonomy Law, Law No.67, 16 April 1947	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare, offering no objection to the plan which provides for organization of separate departments of health and separate department of welfare in each prefecture as directed by SCAPIN 945, dated 11 May 1946, subject; "Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities".

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incl:

1. Expenditures Under the New Disaster Law #118.
2. Allocation of Liquid-chlorine for January, February, March, 1948 for Water-works and Sewerage.
3. Nutrition Surveys - Deficiency Symptoms and Weight Deviations - November 1947.
4. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 3 January 1948.
5. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, four week period ending 27 December 1947.

PARTICULARS OF PREFECTURES' EXPENDITURE

Prefecture	Accommodation	Cooking	Ration	Clothing & Necessities	Medical Treatment	Interment	Transport	Emergency Relief	Total
Hokkaido	181,683	962,177	483,332	3,429,817	70,252	4,200	626,620	575,808	6,333,889
Aomori	79,110	418,771	209,483	1,335,108	30,589	-	272,841	234,609	2,580,706
Iwate	843,993	4,469,771	2,279,729	20,207,420	326,345	47,040	2,910,853	3,108,515	34,193,666
Miyagi	849,096	4,496,780	1,889,122	11,881,621	328,318	5,880	2,928,453	2,237,927	24,617,197
Akita	295,065	1,562,664	655,439	4,757,752	114,091	3,360	1,017,645	8,406,014	9,246,617
Yamagata	58,401	309,259	154,908	984,986	22,581	2,520	201,418	173,407	1,907,480
Fukushima	82,098	434,775	217,347	1,430,801	31,746	2,940	263,162	248,286	2,731,155
Ibaraki	558,931	2,960,331	1,498,397	11,086,988	216,139	19,740	1,927,863	1,626,643	20,095,282
Tochigi	1,180,737	6,253,159	3,226,912	27,371,279	456,553	141,960	4,072,246	4,270,284	46,973,130
Gumma	1,818,396	9,630,193	4,980,530	42,125,908	703,114	180,600	6,271,461	6,571,020	72,281,222
Saitama	1,957,545	10,367,158	7,804,006	70,560,247	756,919	60,060	6,751,370	9,825,730	108,083,035
Tokyo	1,687,265	16,084,335	12,063,917	79,558,126	1,174,338	2,100	10,474,556	12,104,463	133,149,100
Kanagawa	231,363	1,225,282	613,574	4,657,707	89,462	420	797,960	761,576	8,377,344
Yamanashi	79,290	419,919	213,018	1,707,224	30,660	6,720	273,477	273,030	3,003,338
Aomori	57,978	307,035	160,548	1,192,026	22,418	-	199,959	193,996	2,133,960
Iwate	255,879	1,355,127	420,634	2,686,530	98,941	420	882,513	570,004	6,270,048
Miyagi	36,396	192,721	23,375	184,555	14,073	1,260	125,525	57,790	635,695
Akita	1,009,980	5,348,853	2,167,143	17,310,531	390,527	15,960	3,483,324	2,972,631	32,698,949
Yamagata	25,209	133,498	111,275	898,972	9,749	-	86,958	126,566	1,392,227
Wakayama	128,970	683,025	280,681	3,440,923	49,870	3,780	444,818	503,206	5,535,273
Total	11,417,435	67,615,028	39,453,370	306,808,521	4,936,685	498,960	44,033,022	47,476,292	522,239,313

SPECIFICATION OF STATE TREASURY'S SUBSIDY TO PREFECTURES

Prefectures	Amounts Required	Subsidies	Remarks
Hokkaido	6,333,889	2,488,469	
Aomori	2,580,706	1,133,528	
Iwate	34,193,666	28,820,699	
Miyagi	24,617,197	19,794,052	
Akita	9,246,617	6,266,880	
Yamagata	1,907,480	769,015	
Fukushima	2,731,155	1,048,027	
Ibaraki	20,095,282	15,857,428	
Tochigi	46,973,130	39,007,992	
Gumma	72,281,222	61,471,499	
Saitama	108,083,035	92,524,931	
Tokyo	133,149,100	90,767,515	
Kanagawa	8,377,344	3,531,122	
Yamanashi	3,003,338	1,492,320	
Aomori	2,133,960	910,155	
Iwate	6,270,048	3,772,838	
Miyagi	635,695	103,172	
Akita	32,698,949	27,373,979	
Yamagata	1,392,227	511,388	
Wakayama	5,535,273	2,870,543	
Total	522,239,313	400,515,552	

Prefecture	Water Treatment Plant	Allocation (kg)
Hokkaido	Sapporo City	1,250
"	Hakodate City	4,100
"	Otaru City	1,250
"	Muroran City	400
"	Kushiro City	400
"	Iwamizawa City	50
"	Hiroo Machi	80
"	Nippon Steel Co. Muroran Co.	40
Total		7,570
Aomori	Aomori City	1,700
"	Hirosaki City	40
Iwate	Morioka City	800
"	Ichinoseki Machi	100
Miyagi	Sendai City	2,000
"	Ishimaki City	100
"	Shiogama City	900
Akita	Akita City	950
"	Honjo Machi	40
Yamagata	Yamagata City	1,300
"	Tsuruoka City	100
Yamagata	Sakata City	120
Fukushima	Fukushima City	1,100
"	Wakamatshu City	700
"	Koriyama City	240
"	Taira City	200
"	Sukagawa Town	100
"	Yokura Town	30
"	Konahama Town	60
"	Ena Town	30
"	Honmiya Town	30
"		
Total		10,640
Ibaraki	Mito City	150
"	Ota Town	30
"	Hidachi Water Supplu Co.	50
Tochigi	Utusunomiya City	0
"	Ashikaga City	50
Gumma	Maebashi City	700
"	Takasaki City	100
"	Kiriu City	250
"	Ota Town	1,500
Saitama	Tokorozawa Town	140

	">// Hanno Town	60
	">// South Water Supply Union Saitama Pref.	450
Chiba	Chiba Pref.	900
	">// Choshi City	70
Tokyo	Tokyo Metropolis	230,000
	">// Hachioji City	100
	">// Ome Town	60
	">// Japan Coal Mine Co.	150
	">// Water-Supply Machine Industry Co.	300
	">// Isomura Industry Co.	300
Kanagawa	Yokohama City	42,000
	">// Yokosuka City	11,000
	">// Kanagawa Pref.	12,000
	">// Sagamihara	0
	">// Kawasaki City	15,000
	">// Odawara City	40
	">// Misaki Town	40
Yamanashi	Kofu City	500
	">// Tanimura Town	40
	">// Otsuki Town	50
Nagano	Nagano City	1,000
	">// Matsumoto City	100
Niigata	Niigata City	1,800
	">// Nagaoka City	50
	">// Sanjo City	240
	">// Kashiwazaki City	150
	">// Shibata City	0
	">// Niizu Town	0
	">// Mizuhara Town	100
	">// Mitsuke Town	60
	">// Tsubame Town	200
	">// Maki Town	50
	">// Shirane Town	45
	">// Takada City	200
	">// Kameda Town	100
	">// Kuzuzuka Town	100
Total		320,225
<hr/>		
Shizuoka	Shizuoka City	60
	">// Hamamatsu City	50
	">// Shimizu City	70
	">// Atami City	50
	">// Ito City	30
	">// Kakegawa Town	30
Aichi	Nagoya City	30,000
	">// Toyohashi City	700
	">// Okasaki City	100

	”	Ishinomiya City	150
	”	Seto City	250
	”	Handa City	140
	”	Sanya City	80
	”	Oyama Town	150
	”	Toyokawa City	300
Mie		Yotshukaichi City	500
	”	Tshu City	300
	”	Kuwana City	50
Gifu		Gifu City	350
Ishikawa		Kanazawa City	1,000
	”	Komatshu City	150
	”	Yamanaka Town	100
Total			34,160

Shiga		Otsu City	1,600
Kyoto		Kyoto City	52,000
	”	Fukuchiyama City	100
	”	Maizuru City	1,200
	”	Kitsu twon	50
Osaka		Acute Infectious Diseases Prevention Section Osaka Pref.	100
	”	Osaka City	41,000
	”	Sakai City	630
	”	Fuse City	300
	”	Kisiwada City	100
	”	Toyonaka City	120
	”	Ikeda City	150
	”	Izumi-otsu City	100
	”	Kaizuka City	100
	”	Moriguchi City	100
	”	Takaishi Town	50
	”	Yatsu Town	40
	”	Maikata Town	40
	”	Ibaraki Town	40
	”	Yamato Cotton-sppining Co. Ltd.	700
	”	Sumimichi Water Supply Co. Ltd.	50
	”	Kaizuka factory, Dainihon Cotton -Spinning	100
Hyogo		Kobe City	20,000
	”	Himeji City	200
	”	Amagasaki City	700
	”	Nishinomiya City	250
	”	Akashi City	100
	”	Sumoto City	100
	”	Ashiya City	150
	”	Itami City	200

	”	Aioi City	200
	”	Akaho Town	100
	”	Takasago Town	100
	”	Sumiyoshi Town	150
	”	Fukura Town	40
	”	Yamazaki Town	300
	”	Hanshin Water Supply city, town, village Union	12,000
Nara		Nara City	3,000
	”	Koriyama Town	250
	”	Tanabe city town Water-Supplu Union	50
Wakayama		Wakayama City	500
	”	Shinju City	50
Total			137,100
Tottori		Tottori City	700
	”	Yonago City	170
	”	Kurayoshi Town	50
Shimane		Matsue City	300
	”	Hamada City	50
Okayama		Okayama City	300
	”	Kurashiki City	120
	”	Tsuyama City	80
	”	Saidaiji Town	110
	”	Kata-kami-ibe Water Supply Union	50
Hiroshima		Hiroshima City	5,100
	”	Kure City	5,100
	”	Onomichi City	450
	”	Fukuyama City	500
	”	Mihara City	250
Yamaguchi		Yamaguchi City	300
	”	Shimonoseki City	2,200
	”	Ube City	500
	”	Tokuyama City	300
	”	Hagi City	200
	”	Iwakuni City	200
	”	Onoda City	220
	”	Hikari City	200
		Yanai City	100
Total			
Tokushima		Tokushima City	1,000
		Naruto City	40
Kagawa		Takamatshu City	1,500
		Marugame City	140
		Sakaide City	250

Ehime	Matsuyama City	250
	Uwajima City	100
	Imaharu City	50
Kochi	Kochi City	2,000
	Sukumo Town	100
Total		5,430
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Fukuoka	Kurume City	700
	Moji City	1,000
	Wakamatsu City	200
	Omuda City	1,200
	Tobata City	1,000
	Iizuka City	50
	Nakama Town	70
	Miike Mining Office Mitsui Mine Co. Ltd	1,500
Saga	Karatsu City	100
Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	2,000
	Sasebo City	6,135
Kumamoto	Kumamoto City	3,500
	Mizumata City	60
	Motowata Town	40
Oita	Oita City	500
	Beppu City	150
	Nakatsu City	120
	Saganoseki Town	100
Total		18,425
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Grand Total		551,100
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NUTRITION SURVEYS - DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS - November 1947

CITIES	NO.	ANEMIA	HYPER-	XEROPH-	CHEIL-	GLOSS-	LOSS OF		CHRONIC	BRADY-	DELAYED	DEFICIENT	BONE MAL-	NO	ONE OR MORE
			KERAT OSIS	THALMIA	OSIS	ITIS	Knee Jerk	EDEMA	DIARRHEA	CARDIA	MENST.	LACTATION	GROWTH	SYMPT OMS	SYMPT OMS
Tokyo City	28,022	2.6	1.7	0.2	7.9	1.8	6.9	1.3	0.7	1.7	10.0	30.0	0.2	78.4	21.6
Eight Cities	45,866	7.0	2.9	0.4	7.5	1.1	7.3	2.3	0.9	1.9	10.5	30.1	0.5	73.0	27.0
27 Prefecture	74,845	5.5	2.0	0.2	13.5	1.9	7.6	0.8	0.5	2.6	8.9	28.5	0.6	72.0	28.0
Four Coal Mines	5,962	1.3	4.4	-	11.4	0.5	7.5	1.3	0.8	2.8	18.1	20.6	1.5	72.0	28.0
Akita Copper Mine	2,069	1.5	0.4	-	2.4	0.1	15.0	2.7	0.4	3.1	18.5	12.9	1.0	77.2	22.8
Tokyo Railway Workers	1,138	0.8	2.1	0.1	5.2	1.5	5.2	0.4	0.7	1.6	18.5	20.4	-	84.2	15.8

NUTRITION SURVEYS - WEIGHT DEVIATIONS - NOV 47

	No.	Age	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-		Average	
			% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg	% Kg
Tokyo City	27,678	Less	21.3	1.6	14.6	2.2	7.0	3.2	7.1	4.5	11.0	7.8	12.8	7.0	19.4	7.3	24.8	7.3	33.5	7.7	14.4	5.6
		±	60.3		69.7		71.6		71.1		70.2		73.5		68.7		64.6		58.7		68.9	
		Over	18.9	1.6	15.7	2.3	21.4	3.2	21.8	4.6	18.8	7.3	13.7	7.4	11.9	7.6	10.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	16.7	4.5
			(1452)		(3597)		(5872)		(5241)		(1287)		(2795)		(2902)		(2305)		(2227)		(27,678)	
Eight Cities	45,155	Less	24.0	1.5	16.9	2.3	7.3	3.3	6.6	4.8	10.0	6.8	14.2	7.2	18.9	7.4	23.9	7.5	35.0	7.9	15.9	6.0
		±	56.2		67.8		70.0		73.0		69.8		72.6		68.7		66.4		57.4		68.1	
		Over	19.8	1.6	15.3	2.2	22.7	3.2	20.4	4.9	20.2	7.6	13.2	7.9	12.4	8.0	9.7	8.2	7.6	8.1	16.0	5.2
			(2054)		(5016)		(8284)		(6101)		(3586)		(5850)		(5403)		(4270)		(4589)		(45,155)	

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Prefectures	74,034	Less	19.7	1.5	11.6	2.2	4.9	3.2	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.4	7.5	7.0	11.3	7.2	15.8	7.4	24.9	7.7	10.6	5.9
		±	58.9		70.8		69.2		69.0		66.3		73.6		75.0		73.0		67.2		69.9	
		Over	21.4	1.6	17.6	2.3	25.9	3.3	26.0	5.1	28.2	7.6	11.9	7.6	13.7	7.8	11.2	7.9	7.9	8.0	19.5	5.3
			(2054)		(7241)		(13,677)		(11,891)		(6203)		(8642)		(7492)		(6847)		(9296)		(74,034)	
Four Coal Mines	5,801	Less	17.1	1.5	8.8	2.3	6.4	3.8	4.2	5.2	5.4	6.4	4.5	6.9	5.3	7.0	7.1	6.9	13.4	7.2	7.1	4.7
		±	50.4		63.0		61.0		61.2		58.3		68.3		70.6		71.6		72.2		64.3	
		Over	32.5	1.5	28.2	2.3	32.6	3.7	34.6	5.3	33.3	7.9	27.2	7.8	24.1	8.3	21.3	7.9	14.4	7.3	28.6	5.4
			(375)		(763)		(1069)		(824)		(336)		(763)		(830)		(521)		(320)		(5,801)	
Akita Copper Mine	2,035	Less	28.1	1.3	8.7	2.1	5.4	2.9	7.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.3	8.7	6.6	6.3	6.6	18.2	6.5	7.8	5.#
		±	59.4		81.7		76.7		72.2		77.3		77.7		72.9		76.5		72.1		75.4	
		Over	12.5	1.4	9.6	2.2	17.9	3.1	20.5	4.3	17.6	6.6	17.2	6.9	18.4	6.6	17.2	6.9	9.7	6.3	16.8	5.4
			(32)		(115)		(257)		(410)		(233)		(296)		(299)		(239)		(154)		(2,035)	
Tokyo Railway Workers	1,128	Less	26.3	1.8	16.9	2.3	9.0	2.4	5.5	5.1	11.9	7.2	13.9	7.4	19.5	7.8	24.5	7.7	31.9	8.1	16.6	6.9
		±	47.4		70.4		67.9		78.0		76.6		80.3		71.1		68.0		62.5		72.6	
		Over	26.3	1.5	12.7	2.7	23.1	2.9	16.5	7.4	11.5	7.3	5.8	8.3	9.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	5.6	8.2	10.8	6.2
			(19)		(71)		(78)		(109)		(2138)		(173)		(149)		(214)		(72)		(1,128)	

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
18 January - 24 January
1948
NUMBER 56**

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 - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I WELFARE DIVISION

Social Welfare Education

The January meeting of the Kansai Social Welfare Education Committee was held in Osaka on 14 January. (Reference: Weekly Bulletin #46 for period 9 - 15 November and Bulletin #49 for the period 30 November - 6 December 1947). Representatives of the universities and colleges and welfare agencies in Kyoto, Hyogo, and Osaka Prefectures attended the meeting. Although several universities are planning to expand their curricula to include courses on Social Welfare subjects, it appears that it will be some time before universities are able to provide personnel with adequate training for teaching welfare work.

Consideration was given to the advisability of establishing a separate welfare training program in the Kansai Area. Such a program would provide a six-month to a year course for welfare personnel. The problem of financing such a program presents difficulties but attempt will be made to establish definite plans. Such training programs will be regarded as a temporary expedient. The next meeting of the committee will be held in Kobe on Tuesday, 17 February.

Japan School of Social Work

The building formerly occupied by the Japan School of Social Work has proved to be entirely unsatisfactory. Recently the school moved to the new location which will provide more adequate facilities. The new address of the school is: 226 3 chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. It is planned that the Japan Social Work Association as well as the library which it maintains will move into the same building at a later date.

Child Welfare Activities

Previous Bulletins have set forth the provisions of the Child Welfare Law which became effective 1 January, and suggested plans for reorganizing the prefecture departments of public welfare which improve the administration of child welfare programs. The following actions by the prefecture government have been authorized by the national government:

1. Establishment of separate Child Welfare Section (Jido-ku) within the prefectural department of welfare.
2. Establishment of prefectural Child Welfare Boards and the appointment of the best qualified personnel available as members of the board.
3. Appointment of Child Welfare officials.
4. Establishment of Child Welfare Centers (stations) as authorized by the Child Welfare Law.

Copies of the translation of the Child Welfare Law have been sent to the MG Section, Headquarters Eighth Army for transmittal to Military Government Terms.

Ministerial orders regarding the Child Welfare officials and boards are inclosed with this Bulletin. (These copies are for the use of the welfare officers.) They are not numbered as yet and have not been officially issued by the Japanese Government. Copies of the cabinet orders and ministerial regulations will be sent out when available. All these translations have been provided by the Ministry of Welfare as approved translations.

Tokai-Hokuriku Region Welfare Officers Conference

Representative of PH&W, SCAP and Officers, enlisted men and Japanese social workers of the Region attended this well-planned and conducted conference. Those attending from outside the Region were representatives from Military Government, Welfare Division, Eighth Army; Military Government, I Corps; and Kinki MG Region.

The agenda included: Administrative reviews and Monthly Activities Reports; The Social Insurance program; The place of the Public Health Nurse in the welfare program; Cross index filing system of public assistance cases; The Child Welfare Law and Ministerial Ordinance; Coordination of Welfare programs with other section's programs; Round table discussion of public assistance and other problems.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 43rd shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama aboard the S. S. General Gordon on 19 January 1948. This shipment contained 12.5 tons of food.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

It is estimated that the final results of the Community Chest Campaign will not be known until on or about 1 February 1948.

A summary of the progress of the campaign, as of 23 January 1948, shows 466,215,772 yen raised towards a national goal of 681,500,000 yen or 68.4% of quota. Forty-one (41) Prefectures are participating in the campaign (Iwate, Gumma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki not participating due to recent flood disaster) with 12 prefectures reaching or exceeding quota, 28 prefectures making partial reports and 1 prefecture (Tokushima) not reporting.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Mr. Paul Hyer, American Red Cross, International Activities, has been attached to the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, as a consultant to assist in the development of Disaster Relief and Fund Raising Activities of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

SECTION II NURSING AFFAIR DIVISION

A National training program for clinical nurse instructors will begin in February 1948 in Tokyo.

The three months course has been approved and will be sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare Medical Bureau. This Course will give the clinical nurse a background for teaching in her own school of nursing. Further details of the course will be furnished as they become available.

SECTION III VETERINARY AFFAIR DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports no new outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 17 January to 23 January 1948.

SECTION IV SUPPLY DIVISION

Narcotics

A tentative program for the training school for Japanese narcotic agents to be held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 March inclusive, has been completed by the Narcotic Control Officer and Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare.

The Ministry of Justice has been allotted 12 hours for lectures and discussions which will be broken down as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. Court procedures | 6 hours |
| Arrests, searches, procuring warrants, etc. | |
| b. Preparation of case reports | 3 hours |
| Form and contents of report to be submitted to procurator | |
| c. Criminal Law | 2 hours |
| Relation of narcotic violations to burglary, theft, robbery,
forgery and other forms of law violations | |
| d. Economic Law | 1 hour |
| Price control | |

The time allotted to SCAP Narcotic Control Officers will be utilized as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a. Narcotic Control Officer | |
| (1) Opening address | 1 hour |
| (2) Narcotic enforcement and registrants | 2 hours |

(3) Closing address	1 hour
b. Assistant Narcotic Control Officer	
(1) Questioning of defendants	
Taking statements from witness, etc.	2 hours
(2) Addicts	
Use of informers, surveillance, etc.	2 hours
(3) Axioms for guidance of law enforcement officers	2 hours

The time allotted to the Ministry of Welfare will be divided as follows:

a. Japanese Narcotic Law	3 hours
b. Japanese Marihauna Law	2 hours
c. Narcotic Supply	1 hour
d. Reports from prefectural agents to Ministry of Welfare	1 hour

The time allotted for practical training will be divided as follows:

a. Court procedure	3 hours
Attendance at courts in Tokyo (observation)	
b. Metropolitan Police Board of training	3 hours
Instruction in scientific investigation	
including finger printing (observation)	
c. Practical training in undercover work	3 hours
(Program to be devised by Narcotic Control Officer)	

In addition, one hour has been allotted to a member of the Narcotic Squad of the Metropolitan Police Board who will discuss the effectiveness of coordinating the work of police with that of narcotic enforcement agents. Since the school will be held for a total of either 44 or 48 hours, instructive talks of other individuals will be interspersed in the program. The first school will be attended by the chief narcotic agent in each prefecture and other schools will be held during the first part of 1948 for the remaining agents. Every effort is being made to eliminate unessential discussions and make the school practical. A summary of the topics discussed at the school will be mimeographed and distributed to each agent along with other reference aids in narcotic enforcement.

After a series of conferences with the Narcotic Control Officer, the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, has prepared a schedule for manufacturing narcotics during the year 1948. The schedule, in addition to showing the amounts to be manufactured, also lists the raw materials necessary for manufacturing and compounding. All of those raw materials are in adequate supply at the present time. The manufacturing schedule is tentative and will be adjusted through authorizations which have to be obtained from the Ministry of Welfare in accordance with the monthly reports of consumption and stock levels which are received.

Narcotic agents in Tokyo have completed an investigation which resulted in the arrest of a director of a pharmaceutical company. This pharmaceutical company was prohibited from dealing in narcotics in 1945, soon after the Occupation began. The Narcotic Agent made arrangements for the purchase of 3,000 ampules of morphine for 66,000 yen and the director of the pharmaceutical company was arrested upon delivery of the morphine ampules. A search of his home resulted in the seizure of an additional quantity of morphine. The investigation of other persons involved in the illegal possession and sale of this morphine is being continued.

In some prefectures law enforcement detachments of Occupation Forces, in investigating information of possible narcotic violations which come to their attention, have been using Japanese prefectural narcotic agents to great advantage. The Occupation detachments as a general rule utilize some Japanese enforcement agency in conducting their investigations involving Japanese or foreign nationals, and utilization of Japanese narcotic agents who are familiar with the narcotic laws had produced good results and at the same time has furnished the Japanese narcotic agents with valuable training in proper investigative procedure. It is believed Occupation Forces detachments in other prefectures will adopt the same procedure by establishing liaison with Japanese narcotic agents through MG Teams.

Distribution

In the period 11 - 17 January, one prefecture was designated by the Ministry of Welfare to receive shipment of 300 sprayers for insect and rodent control as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Spryer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>
Nagasaki	150	150

No hand sprayers or DDT dusters were distributed in this period.

Santonin distribution for the month of January has been directed by the Ministry of Welfare as listed below. The total of 2,000,000 tablets represents the entire quantity available for distribution.

JANUARY ALLOCATION OF SANTONIN DISTRIBUTION

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Tablets</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Tablets</u>
Hokkaido	90,000	Aomori	30,000
Iwate	30,000	Miyagi	50,000
Akita	30,000	Yamagata	40,000
Fukushima	40,000	Ibaraki	40,000
Tochigi	40,000	Gumma	40,000
Saitama	50,000	Chiba	50,000
Tokyo	100,000	Kanagawa	70,000
Niigata	60,000	Yamanashi	30,000
Nagano	60,000	Shizuoka	60,000
Toyama	30,000	Ishikawa	20,000
Fukui	20,000	Gifu	40,000
Aichi	80,000	Mie	40,000
Shiga	20,000	Kyoto	50,000
Osaka	80,000	Hyogo	80,000
Nara	20,000	Wakayama	30,000
Tottori	20,000	Shimane	30,000
Okayama	40,000	Hiroshima	50,000
Yamaguchi	40,000	Tokushima	30,000
Kagawa	30,000	Ehime	40,000
Kochi	20,000	Fukuoka	80,000
Saga	20,000	Nagasaki	40,000
Kumamoto	40,000	Oita	30,000
Miyazaki	30,000	Kagoshima	40,000
		Total	2,000,000

VD control drugs, sulfa drugs, penicillin and santonin distributed in December 1947 reached totals listed below. The reduced quantities of mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate injection represent a decided drop in requests for supplies from the prefectures.

DECEMBER DISTRIBUTION MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Mapharsen	gram	2,442
Bismuth Subsalylate Injection	cc	43,200
Sulfathiazole	tablet	5,023,560
Sulfadiazine	tablet	2,437,500
Penicillin	Oxford Unit	2,952,180,000
Santonin	tablet	5,506,000

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

The conditions in the local jails, lock-ups and houses of detention create an excellent breeding ground for disease. It is an ideal place for contact with tuberculosis, particularly in the adolescent group in which this disease

plays so prominent a role in increasing the morbidity and mortality rates. No attempt is made to divide these individuals in age groups or to separate the ill from the well in these local institutions.

Young people are constantly and intimately exposed to cases of open tuberculosis. It would pay to investigate the local jails and places of detention in the various prefectures - keeping the problem of control of tuberculosis uppermost in the mind of the investigator. This is certainly a step forward in tuberculosis control.

It would be a definite advantage to invite the Japanese health officer in charge of tuberculosis control to accompany the Military Government Public Health Officer, on these visits and emphasize the problem of control of tuberculosis in this group who, as a rule, return to the poorest living conditions where ignorance prevails and there to spread this and other infections.

Typhus Fever

Reports indicate the incidence of typhus fever is low throughout Japan. The only way to keep it low is to encourage the Japanese doctors to immediately report all suspect cases to the proper public health authorities, so that adequate control measures may be instituted at once. To redefine a suspect case of typhus: any person experiencing an elevated temperature and headache of sudden or gradual onset. If the case is known to be suffering from some other diseases (boils, severe cold, pneumonia, tuberculosis, broken leg or arm, or other definitely recognizable disease) such a case need not be considered a suspect, Confirmed case of typhus - a case in whom the Weil-Felix, complement fixation and rickettsial agglutination tests, or autopsy findings support the clinical diagnosis. Confirmation is done after the patient has been isolated in the hospital - not in the home.

In several instances cases have been reported directly as epidemic typhus. Differentiation between epidemic typhus and murine typhus requires laboratory confirmation. The Weil-Felix reaction, in high or rising titre, is only presumptive evidence of typhus fever but is not sufficient for differentiation between the two types. In order to determine the type present it is necessary to employ the complement fixation test or the rickettsial agglutination test. Serum samples from each and every suspect should be sent to Major T. O. Berge, 406 Medical General Laboratory in Tokyo, Japan, APO 500 (see Weekly Bulletin #50).

In order to save later expensive and hard work in combating typhus, it is suggested that public health officials, conduct periodic louse surveys through the crowded slum areas of cities and if lice are found, to conduct a delousing campaign in those infested areas. It was at approximately this date, (23 January 1946), that the severe typhus outbreak in the City of Osaka began.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Works Records: It is of utmost importance that adequate and accurate records be kept at all water treatment plants. The number and kind of individual recordings will depend in a great measure upon the type of plant, the degree of treatment, and on the capabilities of the plant operator and the city water engineer. In most small Japanese water works the records kept are far from adequate and of questionable accuracy since these records are seldom inspected by the prefectural health department. It would be an excellent policy to develop a standard record form within each prefecture and to stress the importance of systematic record keeping in frequent inspection by prefectural officials.

Records of general application to all types of treatment plants include:

The daily air and raw water temperatures.

The daily rain fall.

The daily, stage (gauge height) of water supply whether stream or reservoir. This does not apply to a well source.

The total amount of water filtered, the number of filter units in operation, and the rate of filtration in meters per day.

The total weight in kilograms of each kind of chemical employed and the dosage rate in parts per million (milligrams per liter)

The daily averages of those chemical and bacteriological tests performed either at the plant or in an affiliated laboratory. Usually these determinations will include the turbidity, chlorine residual at the plant, and certain bacteriological test (see Weekly Bulletin No.53) all of which are direct measurements of the efficiency of the water treatment. Rapid sand filter plants treating a surface water should perform routine tests for alkalinity, pH, and turbidity to determine the proper chemical dosage for prefiltration treatment.

Records kept at rapid sand filter plants, in addition to those listed above, should include:

The length of filter runs between washings, average, maximum and minimum.

The length of time required for washing, the quantity of wash water used, and the rate of application of wash water in meters per day.

The initial head loss when filter was placed in service after washing and the final head loss prior to washing. In most Japanese plants such readings will necessitate the repair of loss of head meters.

Records may be used as an index of good water works operation since variations in plant operation can be detected and corrected and a general improvement in technique achieved.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 2 January shows 3,407 hospitals with a capacity of 212,201 beds of which 93,734 were occupied. During this same period 271,041 outpatients were treated.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Recent prefectural conferences revealed that administrative procedures for reporting on social insurances are being formulated by the Military Government Teams, and translations of the various social insurance laws are being made. As the translating by each Team would be a duplication of efforts, PH&W in the near future is sending each MG Team a compiled chart digest of all existing social insurance laws. In addition, full translations of the laws, with recent changes, will be sent at a later date. Under this arrangement the translations will be uniform and will tend to reduce misinterpretations.

While basis administrative provisions are being set up in the prefectural governments for the newly created appeals and fair hearing requirements, instances have been found where information has not routinely been given directly to the claimant concerning his right to appeal. Cabinet Orders now in effect (described in the Weekly Bulletin #34, 17-23 August 1947) prescribe that a notice of right of appeal will be given with each determination of benefits.

A need exists for greater activity on the part of prefectural insurance offices in putting into operation the recently enacted unemployment insurance provisions for seamen. This entails, among other things, establishing a close working relationship between maritime employment exchanges and the Employment Security Officers.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#47 and 49		Not used.		
#56	19 January 1948	Information Regarding Protocol of 11 December 1946- United Nations	No	8th Army MG

Note: Directive to Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, forwarding information regarding United Nations Protocol of 11 December 1946 concerning narcotic drugs. Enclosed copy of Protocol for which the Secretary-General requests Governments which were parties to the Convention of 19 February 1925 to deposit an instrument of acceptance required by Article VI thereof.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl (2)

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 10 January 1948.
2. Number and Rate of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages and Divorces reported according to prefecture, with digest, November 1947.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
25January-31January
1948
NUMBER 57**

SECTION I - General
SECTION II - Welfare
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SECTION V - Preventive Medicine
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SECTION I
GENERAL

Technical Bulletins

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletins are enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin:

Title: Foreign Nationals Ration	Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 9
Title: National Disaster Law No.118	Short Title: TB - PH - WEL 10

SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Area Increases in Public Assistance Rates

Article 10 of Imperial Ordinance No.438, subject: "Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law" states that "the standard of expenses to be disbursed for protection --- shall be determined by the local governor with the approval of the Minister of Welfare".

In practice, the governor, when requested by a city other than the largest class or a town or village, will submit to the Ministry supporting evidence to show that living costs in such areas are comparable to those in the next higher bracket of assistance. The Ministry weighs such evidence and may approve a city, town or village being scheduled in higher bracket.

As of 1 January 1948, 11 Intermediate cities and 9 towns and villages have been reclassified by the Ministry. The cities which have been recognized after consultation with the Ministry of Welfare, as meriting a similar rating as Tokyo Metropolis and five largest cities are as follows: Kawasaki City and Yokosuka City in Kanagawa Prefecture; Sakai City, Fuse City, Suita City and Mariguchi City in Osaka Prefecture; Moji City, Kokura City, Yawata City, Tobata City and Wakamatsu City in Fukuoka Prefecture. The towns and villages which have been recognized as under similar circumstances as cities (other than five largest cities) are as follows: Kanuma-machi, Koyama-machi and Nikko-machi in Tochigi Prefecture; Yashiro-mura, Higashi-Fujishima-mura, Nishi-Fujishima-mura, Naka-Fujishima-mura, togo-mura and Awano-mura in Fukui Prefecture.

Minsei-iin

A conference of representatives of prefectural Minsei-iin organizations was held in Tokyo on 27 and 28 January. The conference was held under the sponsorship of the all-Japan Minsei-iin Federation. At this conference resolutions were adopted concerning the future of the Minsei-iin. The Prefecture representatives were of the opinion that the present Minsei-iin Nomination Committees (Minsei-iin Suisen-iin Kai) should be appointed and organized on a different basis, also that the national government should bear a larger percentage of the cost of Minsei-iin work (at the present time national government pay 50% of the cost and prefectures pay 50%). They recommended the term of office be extended from two years to four years with one-half of the Minsei-iin being appointed every two years.

Those resolutions were presented to the Ministry of Welfare and will be considered in the formulation of a revised plan for the appointment and activities of the Minsei-iin. Release of any plan by the Ministry is being delayed until it is definitely determined whether the Diet will adopt further legislation concerning Minsei-iin. Present plans which are not finally approved call for a decrease in the number of Minsei-iin; and an increase in the number of full-time paid employees.

Community Chest (National Interdependence Campaign)

A summary of the Community Chest returns, resulting from the recent campaign for funds, as of 30 January, shows 502,524,900 yen raised towards a national goal of 681,500,000 yen, or 73.7% of quota. It is estimated that the final results of the Community Chest Campaign will be available on or about 15 February.

The Central Committee of the Community Chest held a conference in Tokyo on 29 January to review their recent fund campaign experiences and to formulate preliminary plans for the next Community Chest Campaign which will be held in the winter 1948 or Spring 1949.

Forty-two prefectures were represented at the conference with no representation from Nagasaki, Ibaraki, Ishikawa and Aomori Prefectures. It was of interest to note that five prefectures that did not participate in the recent Community Chest Campaign (Iwate, Gunma, Saitama, Nagano and Ibaraki Prefecture) only one prefecture (Ibaraki) did not have representation at this conference. The main topics discussed at the conference were: Purpose of the Community Chest, Responsibilities of the Community Chest, Budget Determination, Government Cooperation and Community Chest Conferences.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th shipments of LARA relief supplies have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments were as follows:

- a. 44th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Washington Mail on 17 January and contained 36.05 tons (clothing, including shoes, 26.81 tons - food, 9.24 tons)
- b. 45th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Polk on 19 January and contained 62.55 tons (clothing, including shoes, 12.31 tons - food, 50.24 tons)
- c. 46th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. China Transport on 28 January and contained 14 tons (clothing, including shoes, 13 tons - food, 62 tons - medical supplies, 0.38 tons)
- d. 47th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Mount Davis on 29 January and contained 37.5 tons (clothing, including shoes, 20.73 tons - food, 2.27 tons - medical supplies, 14.5 tons)
- e. 48th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Philippines Bear on 30 January and contained 12.54 tons (clothing, including shoes)

Japanese Red Cross Society

The National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society has established a Volunteer Service Section and before making plans for specific Volunteer Services to be carried on throughout every Chapter (Prefecture), has prepared a questionnaire, as a guide, for all chapters to follow in surveying community needs for a Red Cross Volunteer Service Program (English translation - Sec Inclosure #1).

The chapters have been requested to complete the survey and return it to the National Headquarters not later than 20 February. When all the chapter surveys are received they are to be carefully reviewed by the National Volunteer Service Section and a National Volunteer Service Group Advisory Committee as a basis upon which to formulate Volunteer Service projects.

The responsibility for the survey on Volunteer Services rests with the Japanese Red Cross Chapters. However, Military Government Welfare Officers may be contacted for advised and every assistance possible is encouraged.

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of disease for the period 24 -30 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Swine Plague	14

SECTION IV
SUPPLY DIVISION

Narcotics

The strict enforcement of the Narcotic Law in Japan, which has made illicit narcotics very hard to obtain, has resulted in narcotic traffickers resorting to methods which are found in all countries in which there is strict narcotic enforcement. As an example, a report has been received that two persons with physician's license certificates registered with Tokyo-To narcotic officials 1 December 1947. On 5 December 1947 these two persons purchased a comparatively large quantity of narcotics from local wholesalers in Tokyo-To. Investigation by narcotic officials disclosed that the two persons had given a fictitious business address and are probably in

possession of forged medical certificates. The persons who are Koreans by the name of Ko So Kei and Kin So Shuku are planning on returning to Korea according to the Tokyo Branch of the Korean Association of Japan. Through close liaison with the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board these men are now being sought throughout Japan and their apprehension is expected momentarily.

Reports received from local prefectures indicate the strict instructions issued by the Ministry of Justice regarding penalties to be demanded for narcotic violators are being heeded by local procurators, but that in some instances even the most willful violators of the narcotic law against whom there is conclusive and substantial evidence are being acquitted in the Appeal Courts. This matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Justice in order to determine the corrective action that must be taken.

Distribution

Sprayers and Dusters for use in insect and rodent control were shipped under Ministry of Welfare direction to seven prefectures during the period 18 - 24 January. A total of 1,626 pieces were shipped as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Akita	0	12	0	12
Aichi	0	0	0	50
Hyogo	0	180	0	0
Shimane	1,008	102	0	0
Ehime	0	0	0	60
Kochi	72	0	0	0
Miyazaki	0	50	80	0
Total	1,080	344	80	122

Mapharsen is a trade name for 3-Amino-4-hydroxyphenylarsinexide Hydrochloride. This drug is listed in the new Joint Army-Navy Catalog of Medical Material as Oxophenarsine Hydrochloride. Since mapharsen is a trade name, it is not possible for manufactures in Japan to label their product as mapharsen. The Japan Pharmacopoeia uses the term Mapharsol to designate this drug. Chemically, mapharsen and mapharsol are identical.

A distribution plan for U. S. Army surplus Sulfadiazine turned over to the Japanese Government for civilian use was approved. This distribution was planned on a population basis. The item is listed in ASF Catalog MED 3, 1 March 1944, as stock number 9120400 Sulfadiazine, 8 tablets. Distribution was made as listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. Tab.</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. Tab.</u>
Hokkaido	4,510	36,080	Aomori	1,340	10,720
Iwate	390	3,120	Miyagi	1,630	13,040
Akita	1,060	8,480	Yamagata	860	6,880
Fukushima	3,260	26,080	Ibaraki	1,630	13,040
Tochigi	1,250	10,000	Gunma	1,250	10,000
Saitama	2,400	19,200	Chiba	3,070	24,560
Tokyo	3,740	29,920	Kanagawa	5,470	43,760
Niigata	1,920	15,360	Yamanashi	860	6,880
Nagano	1,340	10,720	Shizuoka	1,150	9,200
Toyama	1,340	10,720	Ishikawa	1,730	13,840
Fukui	490	3,920	Gifu	1,060	8,480
Aichi	3,460	27,680	Mie	1,540	12,320
Shiga	1,150	9,200	Kyoto	4,990	39,920
Osaka	7,970	63,760	Hyogo	4,220	33,760
Nara	960	7,680	Wakayama	1,820	14,560
Tottori	770	6,160	Shimane	860	7,740
Okayama	1,540	12,320	Tokushima	470	3,760
Hiroshima	3,070	24,560	Kagawa	1,150	9,200

Yamaguchi	1,060	8,480	Ehime	2,210	17,680
Kochi	770	6,160	Fukuoka	3,550	28,400
Saga	3,360	26,880	Nagasaki	5,760	46,080
Kumamoto	1,340	10,720	Oita	580	4,640
Miyazaki	400	3,200	Kagoshima	1,250	10,000
			Total	96,000	768,000

Air shipment of 30 liters of Antivenom Serum (Habu) is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Okinawa 3 February. This is a portion of the serum which is being produced in Japan from Habu snake venom shipped several months ago from Okinawa. Future shipments will be made as the antivenom serum is produced.

Production

Production of biologicals during December 1947 continued to be satisfactory, with an increase in equivalent total yen value of 5,586,767 yen over November production, reported as 12,854,905 yen. December production totaled 18,441,672 yen. A substantial increase during December of finished diphtheria toxoid was accomplished. Sufficient typhus vaccine will be on hand to meet needs for 1948. Concerted efforts are being made at the present time to accomplish, according to schedules, sufficient triple typhoid vaccine production to meet all requirements for the entire 1948 season.

	<u>Production (December)</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	9,000 cc	9,000 cc	914,300 cc	4,428,270 cc
Typhus		670,740 cc		1,177,107 cc
Triplo Typhoid	120,000 cc	2,203,900 cc	2,161,500 cc	6,878,500 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	5,347,700 cc	2,623,700 cc	5,957,600 cc	1,580,380 cc
Smallpox	2,574,525 doses	655,925 dos.	16,830,095 dos.	1,096,070 dos.
Diphtheria Antitoxin		30,000 cc		220,007 cc

Production of x-ray film during December 1947 totaled 34,507 square meters, as compared to the November production of 25,040 square meters. This represents an increase of 9,467 square meters. Substantial increases in monthly production of x-ray film since the initiation of the program have been accomplished, as evidenced by the following interesting statistics:

- a) X-ray film production monthly average in 1947 - 24,760 square meters.
- b) Monthly 1947 quarterly averages - 1st quarter - 10,144 square meters.

2nd quarter, 25,990 sq. meters, 3rd quarter 32,073 sq. meters, 4th quarter, 30,832 sq. meters. Further reliable comparison of x-ray film production during 1947 is the increased monthly production average accomplished during the second half of the year, 31,453 sq. meters, compared to the first half, namely 18,067 sq. meters.

<u>Size</u>	<u>Production December</u>
4-3/4" x 6 1/2"	418 dozens
5" x 7"	1,674 "
6" x 6"	1,821 rolls
6 1/2" x 8 1/2"	1,630 dozens
8" x 10"	5,690 "
10" x 12"	17,223 "
11" x 14"	2,038 "
14" x 17"	4,966 "
Dental	602 "
35mm.	37,329 rolls

Yen Value of Production of Medical Supplies

	<u>November</u>		<u>December</u>		<u>1947 Total</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	Yen 319,691,088	Yen	369,826,423	Yen	1,470,901,661
Non-controlled Medicines	202,480,741		185,100,041		1,741,858,360
Patent Medicines	129,263,823		131,025,192		1,659,958,658
Biologicals	12,854,905		18,441,672		264,119,352
Dental Instruments	11,974,252		17,563,243		106,991,367
Dental Materials	6,215,352		7,748,067		50,694,937
Rubber Sanitary Goods	11,654,296		10,894,265		54,048,046
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	3,703,041		4,541,462		70,265,727
Medical Instruments	<u>14,480,933</u>		<u>16,675,711</u>		<u>122,686,384</u>
Total	712,318,431		761,816,076		5,541,524,492

Production - Insect & Rodent Control Supplies & Equipment - December 1947

Antu (rat poison)	2,822 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,452 kgs.
DDT concentrate	16,862 kgs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	155,378 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	368,000 lbs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	116,820 lbs.
10% DDT Dust distributed 1 Jan - 31 Dec 1947	4,047,315 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1 Jan - 31 Dec 1947	919,754 gallons

SECTION V PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Sanitary Engineering

Coordination of Insect and Rodent Control Campaigns: In order for insect and rodent control campaigns to be fully effective in all areas of a municipality, it is necessary that local commanders coordinate their programs with those of the Japanese Health Departments and that this coordination be accomplished through the Military Government Public Health Officer. It should be remembered, however, that such programs, instituted at the suggestion of the Public Health Officers, and executed by the local Japanese Health Department, are designed primarily to serve the Japanese population of the community. It is suggested that Public Health Officers discuss with local commanders the nature of the Japanese sanitary program and inform them of the dates that the various phases of program are to begin. This is particularly important in the case of rodent control. It is recognized that in most areas the degree of control established by the Japanese Sanitary organization will not meet U. S. Army standards for sanitation but the coordination of these efforts will facilitate the execution of such programs by tactical commanders who are faced with a difficult control problem.

Tuberculosis Control

It is necessary to constantly emphasize the necessities of early discovery and diagnosis of tuberculosis and early hospitalization. It would be of much help if every national sanatorium would establish one wing into which only early cases were admitted. This program should be supervised and followed closely, both in the institution and by those in the Health Centers upon their discharge, and the result be made a local subject of comment in the public press and through the various medical and nursing associations. Particular effort should be made to bring these points to the attention of every student in the various colleges and medical schools so this educated group could be of assistance in disseminating this information as widely as possible.

SECTION VI MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Nutrition

August and November nutrition survey result on the degrees of activity for Tokyo, Eight Cities, Twenty-seven prefectures, Four Coal Mines, Akita Copper Mine and Tokyo Railway Workers are submitted in the attached table (Incl #2).

A talk, followed by an open discussion on "Nutrition and Food Problems in the Field" was given on 26 January to the Japanese Health Officers attending the refresher course, at the National Institute of Health, Tokyo.

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 9 January, shows 3,410 hospitals with a capacity of 212,295 beds of which 90,203 were occupied. During this same period 250,037 out-patients were treated.

Japan Medical Association

At a recent talk to the regional Public Health Officers, the following information regarding the election of officials of the newly organized country, prefectural and national medical associations was given:

"Those officials of the new Japan Medical Association, who are, or may be, elected prior to the official election date in March 1948, will continue in office, until their term expires, as though they were all elected in March 1948, regardless of the length of the term of office as set forth in the new constitution"

Subsequent conferences relative to these elections revealed there has been a misunderstanding by the Japanese of this convention and over 90% of the country and prefectural societies have already elected officials with the understanding that regardless of the term of office called for in the constitution, the tenure of office would terminate in March, 1949 when elections of all now officials will be held.

In view of this misunderstanding and the confusion which will ensue were the plan to be changed, it is deemed advisable to permit the interpretation as understood among the Japanese and as stated above.

Therefore, there is no objection to the holding of complete new elections in March, 1949 in the country, prefectural and national medical associations.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

No objection was made to the proposal of the Medical Fee Calculation Council of the Ministry of Welfare to raise the fee-for-service charge per point 1.50 yen for medical care for all social insurance programs in the middle-sized and large cities, effective 1 February, with the charges in the rural areas remaining the same. This will make the range of charges vary between 3.50 yen and 6 yen per point of medical service. The National Health Insurance, which is applicable to the rural areas, will retain the present scale pending another conference by the Council in the latter part of March. The reason for the decision regarding National Health Insurance was that many associations would be adversely affected by an increase before the end of the fiscal year, which will be 31 March, and that it would be better to have a change in rate become effective on and after 1 April when the now premium scale and budget are announced. The Council meeting scheduled for March will consider increasing the rate.

Particular emphasis is being given by the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare in its budget proposal for the ensuing year to an increase in personnel for administration and supervision of National Health Insurance on the prefectural level, also a larger program for establishing medical care clinics in the rural areas. More inspection and supervision of local associations have been found to be necessary.

SECTION VIII MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

CRAFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Incl (4)

1. Survey of Communities to determine need for Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Projects.
2. Nutrition Survey - August and November 1947.
3. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 17 January 1948.

4. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan week ending 24 January 1948.

January 23, 1948

To: All Chapters
From: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimazu, President, Japanese Red Cross.
Subject: Survey of Communities to determine need for Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Projects.

Your National Headquarters, in its reorganization, has established a Volunteer Service Section. The purpose of this section is that of maintaining in every chapter, its branches and sub-branches, volunteers who are trained for prompt and efficient service and are prepared to give their services to promote the health and welfare of the Japanese people. The Volunteer Service Section will be responsible for a program survey, recruitment, training, referral and supervision of the volunteers.

We are all aware that the needs of our nation and our people are great at this time, therefore the Japanese Red Cross has a great responsibility to plan, organize, and operate programs which will alleviate hardships and contribute towards building a healthier and happier nation of people.

We at Headquarters, before making plans for specific Volunteer projects to be carried on throughout Japan, must have information about conditions in every prefecture and only the chapters can supply this material for us. In order to have the information gathered and compiled in a similar manner, we have prepared a questionnaire as a guide for all chapters in making the community survey. The questionnaire is attached, accompanied by instructions.

You are requested to have this survey completed and mailed in time to reach this Headquarters Office not later than February 20, 1948. When all chapter surveys are received they will be carefully reviewed by the Headquarters Volunteer Section Staff and a National Volunteer Service Group Advisory Committee.

On the basis of this information it is hoped that we will have valid and reliable information with which to plan volunteer projects.

Before final plans are made for specific projects, a Leadership Training Conference for Chapter Volunteer Service personnel will be conducted at National Headquarters, at which time the organization of Volunteer Service Groups will be fully presented and discussed in detail. The material obtained through the survey will also be used at the conference. You will be notified later regarding the date of the conference and the persons who will be asked to attend.

Please give your immediate attention to the attached instructions and surveys so that the Headquarters staff will have the material by February 20th.

If you have any questions about the attached materials, please let us know immediately.

Instructions for making survey of community needs in relation to possible services to be provided by the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups.

The attached questionnaire has been made up as a guide to help in securing certain information about your community, both in the immediate vicinity of the prefectural chapter and also the outlying territory covered by your branches and sub-branches.

After you and your staff have studied this letter and attachments carefully, you should call a meeting of your Prefectural Governor, the Military Government Welfare Officer and the heads of the Welfare, Education and Health Ministries in the prefectures and, in addition, representative citizens who are key people in your community. You should present to this group the purpose of the survey and request their cooperation in initiating your contacts. This group should be able to assist you by supplying immediately some of the information which you will need and if they can be sufficiently interested, they can continue to help until the survey is completed.

We of course know that it will be impossible for you to contact all schools, hospitals and institutions in your prefecture and therefore realize that your answers to many of the questions will be based on information from limited contacts. However, it will be helpful to you later and to us, at National Headquarters, if you will list names of persons and institutions whom you contact personally. We know that this survey will require a great deal of

effort on your part and since we are requesting that you have it completed and in the mail in time to reach the headquarters office by February 20, we urge you to give this survey your immediate attention.

We are certain that you will receive cooperation from the prefectural Military Government Welfare Officers, as they have been notified about the survey and have English translations of the materials which we are sending to you. The welfare officers understand that it is the responsibility of the Japanese Red Cross chapters to complete the survey but at the same time, you may feel free to contact them for advice and consultant service.

After you have completed the survey we want you to evaluate your findings and give us your recommendations in a narrative report as to the projects most needed and the ones which you feel that your chapter is best suited to sponsor. We would like to have you list the projects in priority order. This will be very helpful to us in planning at Headquarters.

We also urge you to bring to our attention any special projects (not covered in the survey) that are peculiar to your community and which you feel might well be sponsored by volunteers.

You should complete the survey forms in triplicate. Two copies, together with your narrative report, should be sent to Headquarters and one complete copy should be kept in your chapter files.

SURVEY OF COMMUNITY NEEDS

I. Chapter Survey

1. Name of chapter.
2. Address of chapter.
3. Branches: (Names).
4. Do you have paid chapter workers assigned to the Volunteer Service section? Yes. (How many) No.
Do these workers have additional duties? Yes. No.
(Give any additional comments about coverage of service in branches and sub-branches.)
5. Has your chapter attempted to organize Volunteer Service Groups?
If so, have you used any volunteer leadership on chapter level; on branch and sub-branch levels?
(Discuss separately).
Discuss when and what type of project has been set up.
6. What was accomplished and is there a current volunteer program?
If so, describe briefly.
7. Have the citizens of your community manifested any interest in working in Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups?
Approximately how many have made inquiries at your chapter headquarters?
8. Will space be available for Volunteer Service projects which might be set into operation at the chapter office?
(Describe size).
9. Can you use trained Volunteers in your headquarters office to assist at information desk, to do clerical work and to assist with general duties? If so, how many?
10. What is the housing condition of your Chapter Headquarters, its branches and sub-branches. If repair work or redecorating or beautifying of grounds is needed, could this be done by Volunteer units, both men and women?
(Discuss)

II. Survey On Medical Institutions

1. How many hospitals are located in your prefecture?
How many dispensaries?
How many of these are operated by the Japanese Red Cross?
2. Do these hospitals and dispensaries have gauze and sheeting supplies which need to be prepared, folded or sewn, and would hospital authorities desire to have Red Cross Volunteers perform a production service?
(Designate what is available).
3. If such supplies are not on hand at the hospitals or dispensaries, are hospital funds available to purchase gauze and sheeting when materials become available through prefectural allocation?
4. If such a service is needed, could the hospitals provide adequate space for a production project?
If not, can your chapter secure space?
5. How many hospitals would be interested in other types of volunteer service such as clerical workers, etc?
Do the hospitals and dispensaries have waiting rooms for patients?
If not, is space available and would the staffing and supervision of waiting rooms by Red Cross Volunteers be desirable? (comment).
Do the hospitals and dispensaries have nurseries which take care of children whom the visitors and patients bring?
Do the hospitals need this service to be given by Red Cross Volunteers?
6. Do any of the hospitals have central kitchens or are they interested in experimenting with such a plan?

If so, would they be interested in using a Red Cross Volunteer Canteen Group to supplement regular kitchen staff?

7. Is there need for Red Cross Volunteers to plan entertainment for convalescent patients, both on an individual and group plan, such as quiet games arts, crafts and musical and theatrical programs?

8. Are there any special hospitals such as leprosariums or feeble minded homes in your prefecture? If so, how many, and are they in need of any type of Red Cross Volunteer Service, such as program entertainments, recreational materials, etc? (list names and addresses and types of such institutions.)

List of Contacts

<u>Name of Hospital</u> (public) (private)	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person Contacted</u>
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III. Survey on Children's Institutions

1. How many children's institutions are there in your community?

(Give number of public and private institutions separately.)

Public	Private
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2. What types of institutions are there?

Designate type and number, such as orphanages, reformatories, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb.

(Designate also whether public or private).

3. Is there a need for supplementary service in these institutions which could be rendered by Red Cross Volunteers?

(Such as supervision or recreation, supplying materials: games, toys, books, etc., organizing and directing educational trips, etc.)

List of Contacts

<u>Name of Institutions</u> (public) (private)	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person Contacted</u>
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IV. Survey of Needs in Educational Institutions

1. How many universities are located in your prefecture?

2. What are the housing and feeding facilities for university students who do not live at home?

3. Do any of the universities have a central kitchen or dining room?

If so, could a Canteen Unit of Red Cross Volunteer Service Group be of assistance in this program by helping to improve the kitchen facilities and the preparation of food?

If no central kitchens or dining rooms are operating, are the universities interested in such a project being sponsored by a Red Cross Volunteer Service Group?

4. Are any classes in social education (Shakai Kyoiku) being given in your prefecture?

5. If so, what groups are the lectures given for?

What subjects are covered and by what organization or group are the courses sponsored, and is any charge made for the courses?

6. What is your opinion concerning the need of nutrition classes, with particular emphasis on the use of rationed foods? (State your reasons, and name persons interviewed regarding this question.)

7. Can you locate persons in your community who have had special training in foods and nutrition who would be willing to give, on a volunteer basis, training classes in nutrition and food preparation? (List names and address)

8. Do you feel that nutrition classes, including demonstrations and covering discussions of preparation of food in the home, preparation of school lunches and mass feeding for disaster purposes, would be well received in your community if sponsored by the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups?

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V. Survey on General Needs

1. Do the railroad stations in your prefecture provide waiting rooms? Yes. No.
2. Approximately how many stations have adequate space for waiting rooms?
3. Is there a need for waiting rooms to be sponsored at the stations by Red Cross Volunteer Groups who provide trained volunteer personal on duty at all times?
4. Are there play grounds (other than those located at schools) for the children in your community and do they need better care and supervision?
Is there a need for play grounds to be sponsored by Red Cross Volunteer Groups?
5. Are there factories and industries in your community where large numbers of women are employed and are there apartment houses for these workers?
If so, are there day nurseries for pre-school age children in the vicinity of the factories and housing areas?
6. If not, is there need for such a nursery and is it a project which might be sponsored by the Red Cross Volunteer Groups?
If there are nurseries, are Red Cross Volunteers needed to assist in their operation?
7. Are public libraries available? If so, for what age groups?
Is there a need for additional libraries and could such be sponsored by Japanese Red Cross Volunteers?
8. Are there blind schools in your community? If so, how many?
Are Braille books available in an adequate number?
Do you think that it is advisable to have Red Cross Volunteers trained to print in Braille?

Additional comments about the needs peculiar to your community with your recommendations for meeting these needs, if practicable, through Red Cross Volunteer Groups. (Example: farming communities may need day nurseries and community kitchens during the planting and harvesting seasons. These might be sponsored by Red Cross volunteers).

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NUTRITION CALORIC CONSUMPTION

NUTRITION SURVEY 1947

(Caloric Data refer to Actual Consumption of food)

	Av. Total Calories Consumed	Av. ### Activity Adult Males Unit 1.0	Caloric #### in relation to activity	Ratio Calories Consumed & required Percent
Tokyo	1989	0.821	1970	101
8 Cities	1970	0.#15	1956	101
27 Prefectures	2262	0.920	2108	102
4 Coal Mines	2306	0.875	2100	110
Akita Copper Mine	1697	0.879	2210	80
Tokyo Railway Workers	2067	0.830	1992	104

27 Prefectures

Males - Number Examined: 24,807 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.969

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.84	1.99	2.26	7.28	7.34	10.14	11.79	19.12	7.46	11.43	18.88	0.47

Female - Number Examined: 26,056 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.814

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.85	1.73	2.00	12.87	13.40	23.75	20.41	18.25	5.04	0.68	0.02	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 50,863 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.890

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.85	1.86	2.12	10.14	10.45	17.11	16.20	18.68	6.22	5.92	9.22	0.23

Four Coal Mines

Males - Number Examined: 1518 Av. Adult Male Unit: 1.000

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.43	3.23	2.63	9.09	8.30	10.47	9.09	4.61	6.39	6.26	17.26	19.24

Female - Number Examined: 1427 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.751

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.78	2.66	4.06	17.38	18.92	25.93	15.84	5.05	4.84	1.33	0.21	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 2945 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.879

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.60	2.95	3.33	13.11	13.45	17.96	12.36	4.82	5.64	3.87	9.00	9.91

Degree of Activity - Japan - August 1947
Tokyo City

Males - Number Examined: 6265 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.882

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.50	1.72	1.96	7.84	6.99	15.63	28.19	18.88	6.46	6.29	4.25	0.29

Female - Number Examined: 6348 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.753

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.24	1.37	1.95	14.98	18.31	49.58	9.09	2.51	0.88	0.09	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 12,613 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.820

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.37	1.55	1.96	11.43	12.69	32.71	18.58	10.64	3.65	3.17	2.11	0.14

Eight Cities

Males - Number Examined: 10,751 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.885

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.23	1.74	2.24	7.64	7.03	14.46	27.17	22.75	4.86	5.40	4.07	0.41

Female - Number Examined: 11,655 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.750

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.79	1.57	2.13	16.84	20.39	37.68	15.29	2.84	1.14	0.33	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 22,406 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.815

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.00	1.65	2.18	12.43	13.98	26.53	20.99	12.39	2.93	2.77	1.95	0.20

Akita Copper Mine

Males - Number Examined: 612 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.916

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.12	1.31	3.43	10.46	8.99	17.32	11.77	1.96	0.16	1.63	0.49	40.36

Female - Number Examined: 621 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.712

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.90	1.45	2.90	19.65	23.35	34.62	7.73	2.41	4.51	0.16	-	0.32

Males & Female - Number Examined: 1233 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.873

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.51	1.38	3.16	15.09	16.22	26.04	9.73	2.19	2.35	0.89	0.24	20.20

Tokyo Railway Workers

Males - Number Examined: 315 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.876

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.95	2.22	0.32	8.57	6.03	14.92	28.89	32.38	3.81	0.95	0.64	0.32

Female - Number Examined: 322 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.754

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.62	0.93	2.49	15.53	15.53	51.86	11.18	1.86	-	-	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 637 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.814

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.79	1.57	1.41	12.09	10.83	33.59	19.94	16.96	1.88	0.47	0.31	0.16

Nutrition Survey - Degrees of Activity - Nov. 1947 Tokyo City

Males - Number Examined: 6377 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.892

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.58	2.02	2.32	7.72	7.04	14.14	26.58	21.26	6.26	6.48	4.30	0.30

Female - Number Examined: 6484 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.752

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.29	1.56	1.91	15.64	16.29	49.16	10.83	2.45	0.82	0.05	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 12,861 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.821

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.44	1.79	2.12	11.71	11.70	31.80	18.64	11.78	3.51	3.23	2.13	0.15

Eight Cities

Males - Number Examined: 10,701 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.889

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.20	1.95	2.01	7.47	7.05	14.65	26.05	23.09	4.78	5.55	4.64	0.56

Female - Number Examined: 11,894 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.749

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.02	1.71	1.96	16.63	19.45	39.45	14.62	2.84	1.07	0.25	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 22,595 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.815

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.10	1.82	1.98	12.29	13.57	27.71	20.04	12.43	2.83	2.76	2.20	0.27

27 Prefectures

Males - Number Examined: 24,066 Av. Adult Male Unit: 1.010

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.76	2.22	2.50	6.75	7.16	10.10	9.31	13.51	3.70	10.78	27.80	4.41

Female - Number Examined: 24,970 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.833

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.75	2.18	1.99	12.77	12.24	18.94	15.42	26.00	7.82	0.77	0.11	0.01

Males & Female - Number Examined: 49,036 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.920

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.75	2.20	2.24	9.82	9.75	14.60	12.42	19.87	5.80	5.68	13.70	2.17

4 Coal Mines

Males - Number Examined: 1542 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.982

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.76	2.66	3.44	9.79	9.47	10.38	10.51	5.51	2.85	4.28	20.10	17.25

Female - Number Examined: 1456 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.761

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.30	3.64	2.54	16.62	15.04	29.60	18.48	4.60	4.53	1.65	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 2998 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.875

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	3.54	3.14	3.00	13.10	12.17	19.71	14.37	5.07	3.67	3.02	10.34	8.87

Akita Copper Mine

Males - Number Examined: 602 Av. Adult Male Unit: 1.046

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.99	1.66	2.82	6.48	5.81	15.78	14.79	2.49	0.17	3.82	-	43.19

Female - Number Examined: 613 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.759

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.61	2.28	1.80	15.33	19.58	35.89	13.38	4.89	3.75	0.49	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 1215 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.898

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	2.80	1.98	2.30	10.95	12.76	25.92	14.07	3.70	1.98	2.14	-	21.40

Tokyo Railway Workers

Males - Number Examined: 305 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.907

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	0.98	2.30	0.33	7.87	6.56	13.77	19.01	35.08	6.56	2.62	4.92	-

Female - Number Examined: 324 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.768

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.54	1.85	0.62	12.96	17.29	49.69	13.89	2.16	-	-	-	-

Males & Female - Number Examined: 629 Av. Adult Male Unit: 0.830

Degree of Activity	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Percent of Total	1.27	2.07	0.48	10.49	12.08	32.27	16.37	18.13	3.18	1.27	2.39	-