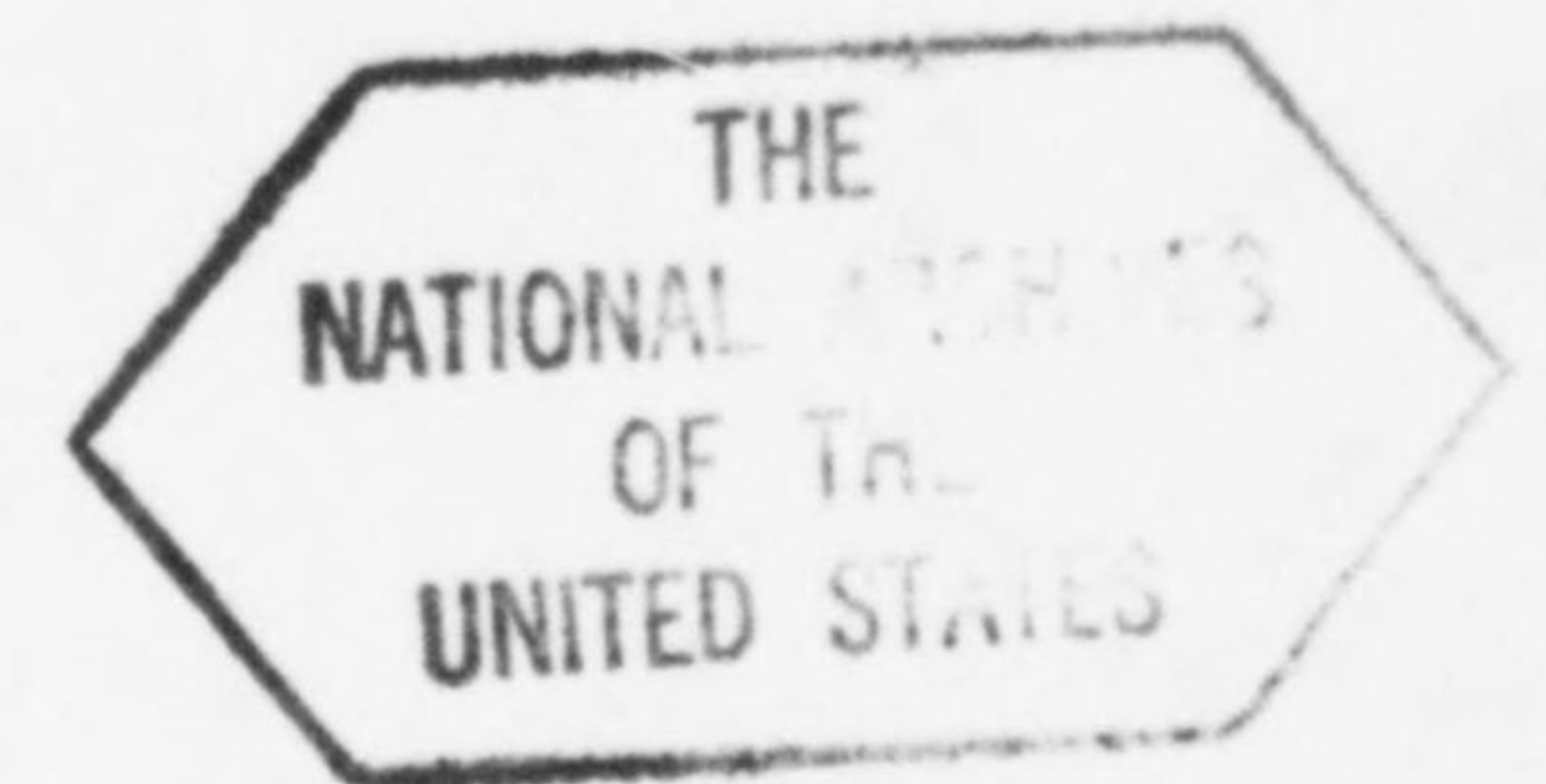


**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2581
- (2) Folder title/number: (33)  
School Lunch
- (3) Date: June 1948, Oct. 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
611, 811	c, d

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

*file  
pc.*

Allocation Table by Prefecture for the  
UNICEF Designated Model Schools' Lunch  
Program (Unit: Kilogram)

Name of Prefecture:	Number of recipients :	November:	December:	Total :	Remarks
Hokkaido	2,450	416	374	790	8.5 gr. per capita per diem.
Aomori	580	98	88	186	
Iwate	980	166	149	315	Five times per week.
Miyagi	1,150	195	175	370	
Akita	780	132	119	251	
Yamagata	1,600	272	244	516	The number of days for supply totals 38 days. During the period of from November (20 days) through December (18 days).
Fukushima	740	125	113	238	
Niigata	2,250	382	344	726	

Copy of "Bunshishi" No. 100.

Date: October 5, 1949.

To : Superintendent of Public Institution of Miyagi-ken Board of education.

From: Director of Management Bureau, Education Ministry.

Subject: UNICEF Supplies School Food Service Execution Program.

It has been decided to execute the food service program with the skim-milk donated from UNICEF according to the " UNICEF Supplies School Food Service Execution Program ", as attached in separate sheets.

The schools for this program had been designated by the UNICEF OFFICE and according to this, the allotment of milk was decided. Therefore, your Committee should take consideration and responsibility in your area to accomplish this program by understanding thoroughly the object and purpose of this plan and give cooperation and guidance.

Also the amount 100 grams per day stated in the " Gist of UNICEF Supplies School Food Service Execution ", which was distributed at the All Japan School Food Service Business Consultation Conference held on September 7th and 8th two days, has been later changed to be 50grs, due to a notification from the UNICEF Headquarters. Take consideration to see reference attached in separate sheet.

It would be necessary eventually to report to the UNICEF Headquarters later on handling this, so hope to observe strictly without delay of date to report as in the following form.

Name of School	Allocation of milk amount	Remarks
		There would be a little difference in the amount of allocation due to case contents.

ANNEXED sheet to " Bunshishi " No. 100.

Date : September 28 , 1949.

To : Director of UNICEF Tokyo Office.

From : Director of Management Bureau, Education Ministry.

Subject: UNICEF Milk Distribution Plan.

Due to the instruction from UNICEF Headquarters ( Dated Sept. 26, 1949. MS/J G/7 Miss Strahler, Tokyo Mission ) the amount of UNICEF milk per day per person has been decided to use 50grs. According to the guidance of SCAP, Ministry of Education has planned the " Gist of School Food Service Execution " ( Aug. 29, 1949 ) and proceeded to date. We desire to revise this original plan in the following way: " Use UNICEF milk 50grs per child per day for one year (215 days ) for School Food Service ".

- a. Amount of milk necessary for per person per year ( 215 days ).....  
.....10.75 Kg.
- b. 600 tons of milk could be used for 55,800 school children.
- c. Amount for 28,600 children among the 55,000 will be used for 12 districts 21 schools as in the original plan. This distribution object ( 28,600 children ) is the First Group.
- d.  $55,800 - 28,600 = 27,200$  .... This new distribution object would be the Second Group.
- e. The Second Group is expected to be fulfilled by selecting 34 model schools from 34 districts, each one school (average of 800 children) which are not included in the First Group. Except that according to the district situations, 2 districts might cooperate and select one model school of about 16,000 children. Such case to occur could be also expected.
- f. Beginning date of UNICEF food service.  
The First Group expected date from October 1st is changed to October 17th (Mon.) This is due the date arrival of freight delayed.  
The Second Group same as the First Group needs an adequate duration of preparation for perfect expectation of the plan. Therefore, the beginning of the Second Group is expected to be after the middle of November.
- g. The standard content of UNICEF food service.  
The Ministry of Education will do the best effort <sup>to</sup> maintain ~~the~~ the contents to be about 500 calories.

The standard as following:

Articles	Amount in grams	Calories	Protein grs.	Year am't ton	Remarks
Skim-	50	179	178	600	UNICEF
milk	22	79	8	264	Govt. support
Miso	10	15.8	1.2	120	
Shoyu	5	2.5	0.4	60	
Sugar	10	39	-	120	Govt. support special distribution, contacting with E. S.B.
Oil	5	45	-	60	
Flour	15	53	17.1	180	
Potato (Starch)	40 (10)	32 (37)	-	480 (120)	
Imported canned (meat)	15	25.2	3.1	180	Govt. support, under contact
Vegetable	50	20	3	600	Home
Fish	100	120	18.2	1,200	
Total		614.5	68.8		

Notes: E.S.B. ... Economic Stabilization Bureau

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UNICEF Whole Milk Distribution Report

Date Nov. 25, 1949  
Sendai Central Health Center

Aggregated total of persons relieved..... 98 persons

Breakdown ..... Artificial Nutrition.....25  
Mixed " .....73

Distributed Amount

Artificial Nutrition per child.....742.5 grs.  
Mixed " " .....607.5 "

Aggregated total of distribution.....62,910 grs.

(Copy)

Gist of Handling UNICEF Supplies.

1. Specification of the supplies.

The UNICEF supplies belong to UNICEF until it is delivered to the terminal person.

According to the specified character, the Japanese Government being mandated to take charge of distribution matters, its transportation, custody, and distribution handling must be perfect.

2. Transportation and custody.

- (1) The spots are handled by Welfare Ministry designated agency, Nikko-Bussan Co. Ltd. and it will take charge to transport to the prefectures designated warehouses.

Miyagi Prefecture

Higashi Nippon Bussan Co. Ltd.

No. 98, 1 Chome, Ohmachi, Sendai city

Tel. No. 3878

Masamichi YASUDA, President.

Warehouse location

Hara-machi, Sendai city

c/o Iwai Brewage Shop.

Warehouse " Ine-no-Hana" (Blossom of rice)

- (2) Skim milk, whole milk transportation from the prefectures designated warehouse to the designated Day Nurseries and Health Centers are in principle to deliver the whole allocation amount at once. But considering the situation of the institution, it also could be delivered divided in 2 or 3 times. In case of Miyagi Prefecture, it is planned to be delivered in 3 times.

The following are annexed sheets.:

The Gist of UNICEF Supplies for Day Nursery Food Service Execution.

Do. Execution Substance

Do. Administration Handling Substance.

## DISTRIBUTION &amp; CUSTODY CONDITION OF SKIM MILK &amp; WHOLE MILK

Name of designated institution	Article	Amount of allocation	1st distributed amount	Amount in custody by Ken
AIJI-EN Day Nursery	Skim milk	2500 lbs	750 lbs	1,750 lbs
OIMAWASHI Day Nursery	same	2500	750	1,750
Sendai Central Health Center	whole milk	3416	748	2,668
Total		8416	2,248	6,168

## Notes:

1. Day nursery allocation Nov. to Apr. 6 months  
The first distribution is for Nov. and Dec., 2 months
2. Health Center allocation Nov. to Aug. 10 months  
The first distribution amount is for 2 months.
3. Prefecture received November 11th.  
First distribution to Day Nursery & Health Center was Nov. 14th.
4. Prefecture custody location.  
Prefecture designated warehouse  
Harano-machi "Ine-no-Hara# Warehouse

The Gist of UNICEF Supplies for Day Nursery Food Service Execution.

1. This food service is only executed in the designated Day Nursery which has been specially designated as model food service institution by UNICEF Headquarters.
2. On carrying this service, the prefectures have to select a same type of Day Nursery of similar conditions in the same city to be compared with various examination surveys.
3. Milk distributed from UNICEF for this service is 50 grs per person per day, but the special distribution supplies by the Government are to be Miso, Shoyu, Sugar, Oil, Starch and Flour.
4. To maintain the nutrition standard amount for this service, the prefectures must not only rely on UNICEF milk and Government distribution supplies, but also try for special distribution of fishes and other food materials. And always take consideration in guidance and promotion of food contents.
5. Method of service briefly.  
First (0900hrs) milk (25grs)  
Second (noon) milk in subsidiary food (25grs)  
Third (1500hrs) milk (25grs)
6. The service expenses of children receiving this service are completely free.  
The necessary expenses are defrayed by National and by Prefectures and cities of the institution located.  
( The liability classification will be notified separately.)
7. For organizing a Food Service Management Committee, see reference on "Ji-Hatsu" No.401 dated May 11, 1949 (Subject: Handling of nursery institution food service administration.) attached "Nursery Institutions Food Service Management Committee Regulation Correspondence."
8. Cautions to food service institutions.
  - (1) Always pay attention on sanitation, cleanness maintenance of cooking room, table-ware, cooking utensils etc.
  - (2) Have perfect arrangement for fire prevention.
  - (3) Pay attention on health condition of workers in charge of direct cooking and be on alert for prevention of acute contagious diseases.
  - (4) Urge careful attention on nutrition, taste, color and etc when preparing the food service supplies. Donot handle the distribution supplies just automatically without any thinking.  
Also keep records daily of food service contents on used amount, calorie, protein and necessary expenses.
  - (5) To handle food service supplies, have a responsible person appointed and a store-room established and always keep on alert of burglary, damage and sanitation.
  - (6) Promote cultivation of vegetable garden attached to the institution.



raising of rabbits, goats etc and fish-culture for food service purpose.

9. According to this food service program, the one issued on May 11, 1949 Welfare Hatsu-ji No. 38, Welfare and Agriculture Vice-Ministers sign jointly notification is taken over by the former mentioned.
- 10 Handling method of UNICEF supplies are expected to be notified seperately.

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#### UNICEF FOOD SERVICE EXECUTION SUBSTANCE

##### 1. Purpose

To obtain a solid substantial of Nursery, food service of nursery institution is very essential.

Now, due to UNICEF favor, skim milk is going to be supplied to specially selected all season day nursery and executed in a model way.

##### 2. Object

All children in institution listed in the attached sheet.

##### 3. Method

UNICEF skim milk will be the major elements for the necessary supplies for food service and special distribution of Government, Prefectures and also supplies available by the institution will be matching to it. It is going to be served as milk or used in a proper subsidiary food for as an average of 25 days (exclude Sundays) each month per child.

##### 4. Date to start

November 16, 1949.

##### 5. Standard amount per child per day.

500 calories per child per day. Protein 36 grs.  
Also take consideration of matching fat, calcium, iron, vitamin and etc.

##### 6. Health guidance

Always calculate the results of the food service and utilize it to proceed rational health guidance.  
Also, observe strictly physical examination of children on a certain day at least once a month.

7. Expenditure

Necessary expenses for food service are free.

8. Establishment of Food Service Management Committee.

In nursery institution, a Food Service Management Committee is organized.

The Food Service Management Committee is organized by nursery institution concerned persons and well-informed persons not exceeding ten (10). It operates the institution food service.

9. Guidance of food service execution.

The prefectures should always provide necessary guidance to the nursery institution for this food service execution and expect a perfect accomplishment of this program purpose.

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List of UNICEF Food Service Institutions

MIYAGI Prefecture

<u>Name of city</u>	<u>Public or Private</u>	<u>Name of institution</u>
Sendai	Municipal	AIJIKEN DAY NURSERY
"	"	OIMAWASHI DAY NURSERY

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## ANNEXED TO UNICEF FOOD SERVICE EXECUTION SUBSTANCE

UNICEF FOOD SERVICE NUTRITION STANDARD					
PER PERSON PER DAY					
Articles	Amount	Calorie	Protein	Am't. in Yen	Remarks
Skim milk	50 g	179	17.8	-	UNICEF
	25	90	8.9	1.33	
Miso	10	15.8	1.2	0.20	
Shoyu	5	2.5	0.4	0.41	Government
Sugar	10	39	-	0.46	Special
Oil	5	45	-	0.54	distribu- tion
Flour	15	53	1.7	0.60	
Starch	10	36	1.3	0.76	
Vegetable	38	12.5	0.7	0.47	Home or
Fish	22	27.2	4.0	0.64	institution
Fuel	2.5 bundle per 10 children			0.98	Bundle @ 31.50
TOTAL	190	500	36	6.39	

TB-PH-WEL 12

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SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE TECHNICAL BULLETIN

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PH&W GHQ SCAP APO 500

June 1948

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1. Background

In this Bulletin a brief resume of historical development, prior to the Occupation, of the supplementary school lunch program is pertinent. While school feeding programs were in vogue in Japan as early as 1880, it was not until 1929 that the school lunch program, instigated by private social work agencies in the larger cities, began to assume some importance. In 1929, 204 schools carried out a supplementary school lunch program, and an average of 21,600 children were provided with a school lunch daily. The total expenditure for 1929, for this purpose, was 30,000 yen. In 1935 it was found, due to the economic depression, that an increasing number of children were doing without a mid-day lunch. To meet the dietary deficiencies of children of low income groups, the Ministry of Education provided a subsidy of ¥ 800,000, to assist the local school authorities with expenses for mid-day meals for needy school children. This was the first positive indication on the part of the national government of its interest in a school feeding project. In 1940, after some preliminary study, it was decided as a part of the educational system to provide a supplementary mid-day meal for children found to be suffering from malnutrition. Physical examinations revealed that children suffering from malnutrition were present as often in families of well-to-do as in needy families. While the child of a family of adequate income received a sufficient quantity of food because of the character of the main component of the diet, polished rice, very frequently he showed indications of malnutrition because other needed nutrients, protein, vitamins B and C, D and K, were absent from his diet.

From the time of the "China Incident" in 1937 until the termination of World War II, less and less was done for the child in need of additional nutrients and by the termination of hostilities the school lunch program had ceased to have any meaning.

2. Development of The School Lunch Program

At the termination of hostilities the food picture in Japan was so grim that procurement of food for a school lunch program appeared to be impossible, although it was recognized that there was a keen need for it.

nutritional surveys made in the spring of 1946 and thereafter indicated the greatest need among school children existed in the large urban areas, particularly Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Kyoto and Fukuoka. A member of the Hoover Food Commission visiting Japan in the spring of 1946 indicated interest in the redevelopment of the school lunch program and gave valuable suggestions as to how the program might be re-instituted.

Under the direction of SCAP, Public Health and Welfare Section inaugurated a series of conferences on the school lunch program, including representatives of G-4, Civil Information and Education, Economic and Scientific Section and Natural Resources Section. While it was agreed that the school lunch program was essential and necessary, difficulties relative to food procurement were so great that it was not until December of 1946 that the official program was launched.

It is interesting to note here that the various supplies made available to the school lunch program came from former Japanese Army and Navy foodstocks, purchase of imports and by donations from LARA (Inclosure 1, attached).

The inclusion of imported powdered skim milk for the 1947-48 school year was a major step forward in meeting protein and calcium needs in the urban and other areas of greatest need. The 12,000 tons of powdered skim milk ear-marked for the school lunch program, had permitted assurance of a daily average of 25.2 grams per school child, 160 school days of the year for approximately 4½ million children.

In the first month of the school lunch program, December 1946, approximately one quarter of a million children in the Tokyo-Yokohama area were initially included. In January 1947 other large urban areas were included and 2,052,000 children were taken in the school lunch program. By July 1948 it is estimated that approximately 4,750,000 children will be included in the school lunch program (Inclosure 2, attached). While the school lunch program has grown gradually as food supplies would permit, there has been a simultaneous development of voluntary programs, particularly in the rural areas. Actual figures are not available at the present time, but approximately 600,000 children are being provided the school lunch program without the assistance of the National Government.

A study made in 11 prefectures of 33 urban and rural schools indicates a definite weight increase among children included in the school lunch program (Inclosure 3 A & B). Types of menus provided, vary from locality to locality, dependent in part on the local availability of fish and fresh vegetables but the general average has been 205 calories per day in the supplementary school lunch and the servings, 3 to 5 times a week, again dependent in part upon local resources (Table 4). With reference to powdered skim milk imported from the U.S., the U.S. Department of Agriculture states that one pound of milk in 9 pints of water will afford 18 servings

of milk, each serving totaling 180 cc. This milk may be served as a drink or it may be included in soup, the nutritional value being the same in either case. In many areas it is desirable to include the milk in a soup as it provides the central hot dish around which to build the other components of the lunch.

In addition to foodstuffs, in March 1948 an allocation of 10,000 tons of coal, lignite and wood was made for the quarter April, May and June, 1948 to meet the general deficit in fuel as reported to individual schools and prefectures.

To afford a supply of building materials for the building of kitchen ranges and cooking facilities and for limited area flooring, an allocation of sufficient quantity of cement, 63,000 sacks, to permit a minimum acceptable standard of sanitation has been made.

### 3. Current and Future Problems.

The school lunch is intended to be a self-supporting program, i.e., that the children of families of ability will pay for their own school lunch, weekly or monthly, according to the system in vogue in the particular school.

To date the average cost has been ¥ 3 per child per day. The child of a family cannot afford ¥ 3 per child per day is none the less to be included in the school lunch program. The Ministry of Welfare has agreed to, and has made funds available, for payment to families of inadequate income. The relief budget of the family that is receiving Daily Life Security payments is to reflect inclusion of yen for the school lunch program for children of school age in any area where the school lunch program is in vogue. The national budget now under consideration by the Diet has included in it a fund sufficient to provide school lunch monies for approximately 600,000 children. If the budget recommended is found not to be sufficient for this purpose, a supplementary request will be made at the appropriate time.

Further development of the school lunch program during the school year 1948-49 is dependent upon availability of foodstuffs in Japan. It is the objective of SCAP to have the school lunch program increased to five times per week or for every school day of the year, 220 in all, and to raise the caloric content to 600 calories per lunch per day. Representation has been made to appropriate authorities that sufficient supply of basic food will be included in the import program to carry this project forward to include 16 million children of compulsory school age (1st through 9th grades). The ultimate realization of this goal will be dependent upon improvement in the food picture for the nation as a whole.

#### 4. Responsibility

The school lunch program is the responsibility of the National Ministry of Education and prefectural Bureaus of Educations. Surveillance as far as SCAP is concerned is included in the duties of educational officers; however, the welfare officer can be of great assistance to the program by close cooperation with the education officer to be sure that food allocated is received, that it is properly and adequately stored, against theft and fire and free from contamination by insects and rodents or by food handlers. Here the services of the Public Health Officer will be of value in determining whether or not the health and sanitation requirements are being complied with by the local school lunch officials.

While the school lunch program is basically a relief project, in the long view it has three basic functions: educational, nutritional and social.

With regard to food, fuel and other allocations made from time to time in the interest of the school lunch program, it would be well for the welfare, in conjunction with the educational officer and other pertinent personnel to check prefectural allocation and distribution programs to assure the proper utilization of the scarce items that can only be secured by allocation. Initially the school lunch program was a relief measure designed to meet the nutritional needs of primary school children in the devastated urban areas in Japan. It has served to perform this mission and is becoming a regular part of the school program. The Japanese child is also learning to become adaptable as far as extraneous foodstuffs are concerned, and he is learning the value of these foreign foods. Finally, he is learning how to participate in an increasingly complex social life through the medium of the school lunch. Manners, tolerance, social and mental helpfulness are being inculcated through the medium of the school feeding program. Its general acceptance as indicated by thousands of communications to SCAP and the Ministry of Education indicates that parents and teachers have wholeheartedly accepted the program and will not readily permit it to fall by the wayside.

FOODS SUPPLIED FOR THIS PROGRAM BOTH INDIGENOUS AND IMPORTED  
BY ITEM AND QUANTITY

Article	Quantity	Place Dis-tributed	Amount per Meal per Child
<u>IMPORTED FOOD</u>			
1st Allotment of Canned goods	6,111 tons	All Cities E.	18 g
C. Meat			
D. Dried Fruits			
E. Juice			
2nd Allotment of Canned goods (C. D. & E.)	4,750 tons	All Cities	
Dried Skim Milk (Sept 1947 - June 1948)	12,000 tons	All Cities, Some Towns and Villages	25.2 g
<u>LARA* RELIEF FOOD</u>			
Relief Goods of LARA* (Meat, Dried milk, Rice, Flour)	216,990 lbs	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba	
Relief Goods of LARA* (Dried skim milk, Sugar, dried grapes, Soy flour, M.P.M.)	400,000 lbs	Tokyo	23 g
Relief Goods of LARA* (Salt)	105,000 lbs	Six largest cities	

\* Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

Inclosure #1



Article	Quantity	Place Distributed	Amount per Meal per Child
<u>INDIGENOUS FOOD</u>			
Ex-Army and Navy Canned Goods (Meat, Fish, Vegetables)	5,000 tons	All Cities	20 g (Twice a week)
Whale Meat	4,000 M/tons	All Cities	30
Whale Meat	3,867 M/tons	All Cities	30
Fish	4,055 M/tons	All Cities	30 g
Dried Laver	Approx. 3,000,000 Sheets	Six largest cities and Ibaraki, Kochi, Yamanashi, Pref.	3 Sheets
Frozen Beef	Approx. 56 tons	Tokyo, Yokohama	20 momme
Dried Herring	10,000 kan* (3,778 M/tons)	Tokyo, Yokohama	30 g
Soy oil	Approx. 68 tons	Six largest cities	
Finely cut Tangle	1,000 koku** (150 M/tons, 320 lbs)	Whole country except Kyoto, Aichi	5 g
Salt	100 M/tons	All villages & towns	
Bean paste	3,000 M/tons	Six largest cities	20 g (Twice a week)
Salt	100 M/tons	All cities	

\* Kan - 8 lbs.

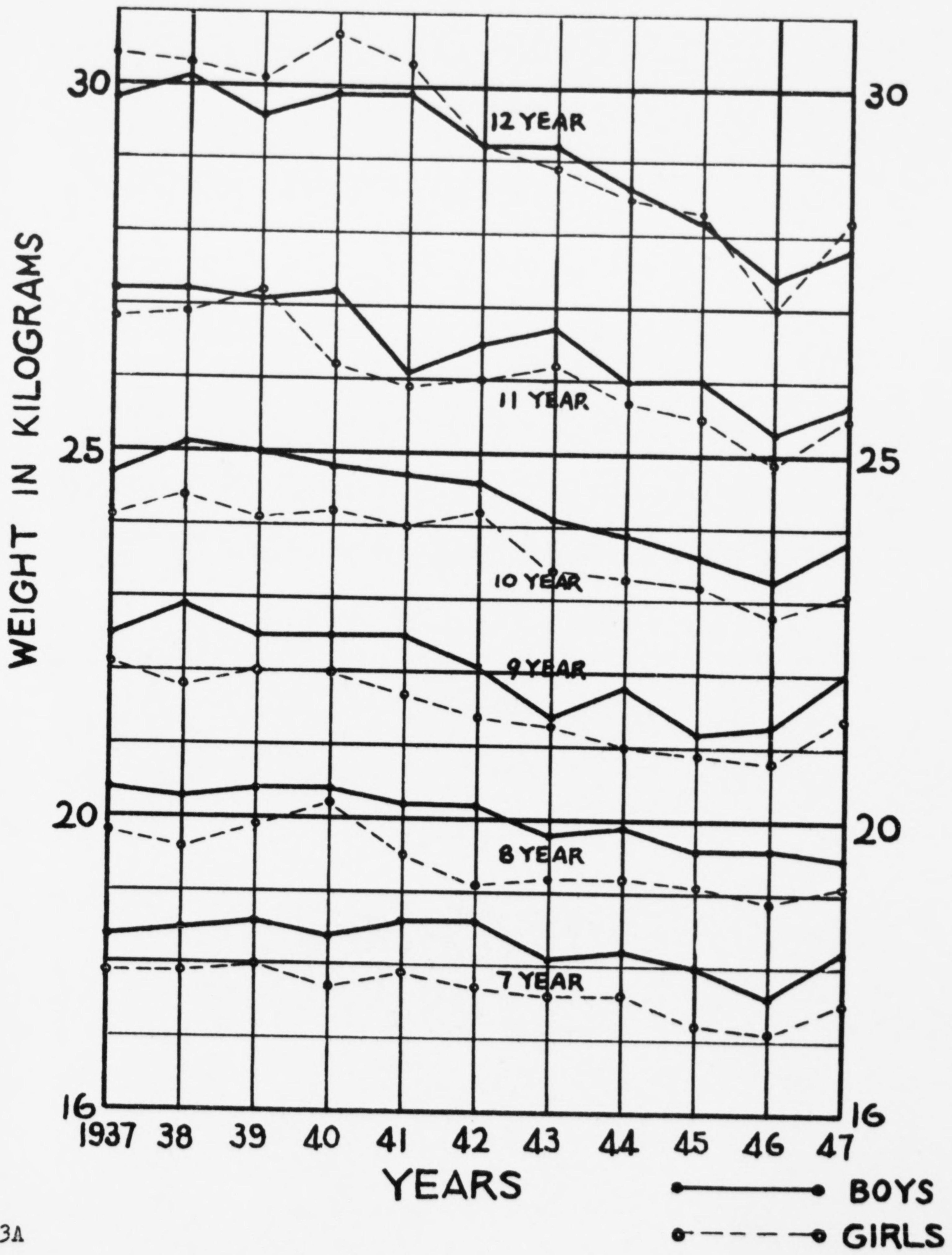
\*\* Koku - 4.96 bu.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM BY MONTH

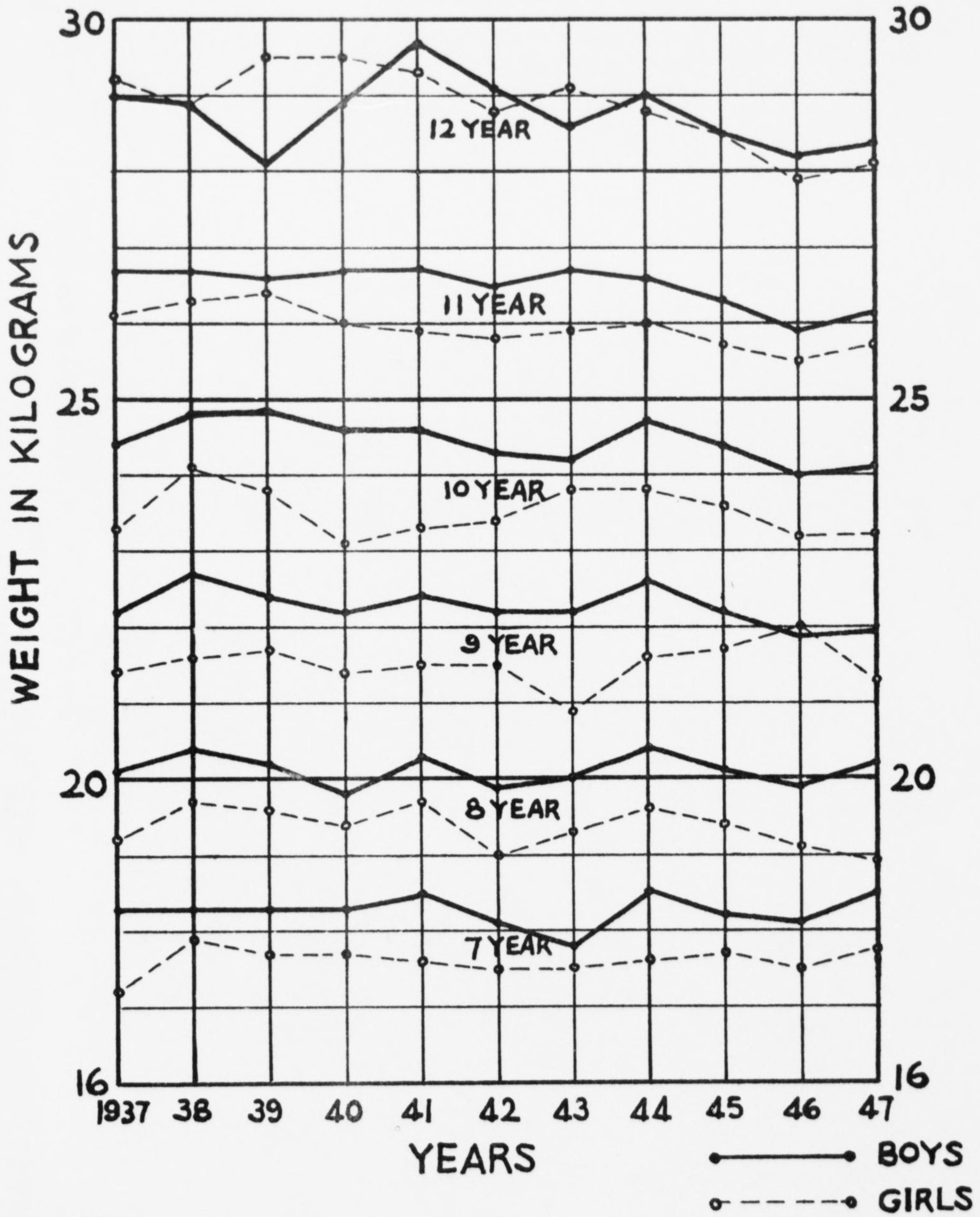
	<u>Official Program by Ministry of Education</u>	<u>Volunteer Program By Towns and Villages</u>
Dec. 1946	251,829	600,000 (Estimate)
Jan. 1947	2,052,882	600,000 (Estimate)
Feb. 1947	2,835,943	600,000 (Estimate)
Mar. 1947	2,906,921	600,000 (Estimate)
Apr. 1947	2,974,268	600,000 (Estimate)
May 1947	2,974,268	600,000 (Estimate)
Jun. 1947	3,057,872	600,000 (Estimate)
Jul. 1947	2,942,877	600,000 (Estimate)
Aug. 1947	262,970	600,000 (Estimate)
Sept. 1947	2,986,877	600,000 (Estimate)
Oct. 1947	2,908,396	600,000 (Estimate)
Nov. 1947	4,092,879	600,000 (Estimate)
Dec. 1947	4,137,975	600,000 (Estimate)
Jan. 1948	4,443,260	600,000 (Estimate)
Feb. 1948	4,443,260	600,000 (Estimate)
Mar. 1948	4,443,260	600,000 (Estimate)
Apr. 1948	4,750,000	600,000 (Estimate)

Incl. 2

### AVERAGE WEIGHT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THIRTY-THREE URBAN SCHOOLS IN JAPAN: 1937-1947



AVERAGE WEIGHT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THIRTY-THREE RURAL SCHOOLS IN JAPAN: 1937-1947



TYPES OF MEALS SERVED AND REPRESENTATIVE MENUS

The following table shows the types of meals served and representative menus.

1. Types of Food
  - a. Skim milk
  - b. Bean paste soup
  - c. Stew
  - d. Soup, vegetable and fish
  - e. Raw and cooked vegetables

REPRESENTATIVE MENUS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM  
 (Figures in Tables Estimated on per Meal per Child Basis)

	<u>Article</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Calories</u>
a. Skim milk	Dried skin milk	25.2 g	9.0 g	90
b. Bean paste soup	Bean Paste	15 g	1.9 g	24
	Herring	40 g	5.8	30
	Carrot	30	0.6	11
	Potato	50	<u>1.0</u>	<u>40</u>
	<b>Total</b>			9.3 g
c. Stew	Dried milk	25.2 g	9.0 g	90
	Canned beef	20	3.6	30
	Leafy vegetable	30	0.3	3
	Sweet potato	40	0.3	48
	Radish	30	<u>0.7</u>	<u>4</u>
	<b>Total</b>			13.9 g

Incl. 4