

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
4 November to 10 November 1945**

1. Welfare

a. General

(1) Care of foreign nationals.

Field investigation into the Osaka - Kobe and continued contacts with the representative foreign nationals during the week emphasized that (1) since Japanese surrender foreign nationals in Japan have received adequate food and clothing supplies and (2) assures heretofore taken temporary and the development of a continuing policy is necessary. Supply sources have been (1) extra rations issued by the Japanese to foreign nationals distributed by International Red Cross. Distribution of supplies by IRC will be discontinued on 15 November but an order is in preparation which will require the Japanese ration system to make adequate provisions for foreign nationals.

(2) Korean Care and Repatriation

A field trip to the Shimonoseki and Fukuoka districts revealed some serious deficiencies in the feeding, housing, medical care and supply, quarantine, sanitation and general control of Korean and other repatriates. The Fukuoka situation was comparatively good in that some quarters, medical care and controls had been established for handling the repatriates through the port. A verbal report was given the 6th Army Surgeon and Chief Military Government officer who initiated corrective action immediately. Likewise C-1 and c-3, this Headquarters, were informed and steps taken to establish movement controls by means of reception centers by repatriates.

(3) Welfare Administration.

- (a) Preliminary reports have been received on the Japanese Special Insurance system. The submission of other details has been ordered.
- (b) Discussions with the Relief Bureau of the Welfare Ministry have been undertaken concerning the improvement of statistical and records systems in Japanese Welfare Administration.
- (c) The administration of veterans affairs is being studied with a view to eliminating militaristic influence and discrimination in favor of ex-service personnel welfare benefits.

(4) Distribution of Japanese Army-Navy supplies.

The Public Welfare sub-section has accepted responsibility for supervising the distribution of food and clothing supplies now held by the Home Ministry from former Army-Navy reserves.

(5) Personnel.

Captain James W. Harris, 0-129305, assigned to duty with Welfare Sub-section.

2. Preventive Medicine

a. General.

- (1) The VD control officer and the nutrition officer visited 6th Army Hq. I Corps Hq. and a number of Japanese health authorities in Kyoto and Osaka. The Chief of the Sub-section is visiting the XIV and IX Corps areas in company with the Executive Officer, USA Typhus Commission.

b. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) Liaison was maintained with Strategic Bombing Survey group in connection with their survey of sanitation conditions.
- (2) Conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on water supplies and waste disposal.

c. Venereal Disease Control

- (1) Discussions were continued with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare concerning the implementation of the Memorandum of 16 October 1945, subject; "Control of Venereal Disease".
- (2) Discussions were continued with the Tokyo-To and Kanagawa Ken health officers in an effort to accelerate the establishment of model diagnostics, treatment, laboratory and hospitalization facilities and services in these two areas.
- (3) Authority has been obtained for the release of limited quantities of drugs to Tokyo-to and Kanagawa Ken health departments for use among Japanese civilian who request a potential hazard to the health of the occupational forces. Certain restrictions and minimum professional standards to be observed in connection with the use of these supplies have been presented to the respective prefectural health officers.

d. Nutrition.

- (1) Study of the Japanese food and nutrition situation was continued. Observations were made of one rationing distribution area in Tokyo and an appropriate estimate of the daily per capita calorie and protein intake during the month of October was made.
- (2) Efforts were made to run down reports in the Japanese press of deaths from "starvation" in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka. No ## evidence of an unusual number of such occurrence was discovered.
- (3) The 8th Army liaison medical officer and the laboratory officer worked out with the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Office plans for the organization of a board of Japanese medical examiners to investigate deaths of persons not under medical care in whom suspicion exists of starvation or communicable disease. If the plan is successful the Ministry of Health and Welfare will extend it to the entire country.

e. Port Quarantine

- (1) An officer of the U. S. Public Health Service with experience in port quarantine activities in Japan reported for duty with the Sub-section on 3 November.
- (2) The repatriation (incoming) center for the Tokyo - Yokohama region located at Kurihama on Kurihama Bay (near Uraga) is fully equipped and operating capacity 15,000. There is a laboratory staff, ## disinfestation, hospital, etc. An additional 5,000 persons will be accommodated at a group of ## ## 2 miles away. Approximately 10,000 incoming Japanese were processed last month and 200-300 Koreans are being housed while awaiting transportation.
- (3) Sensaki (##) and Hakata continue to be the main ports of de- and repatriation. Conditions at ## are unsatisfactory, according to reports, as there are no barracks.
- (4) Hakata is operating satisfactory under Army supervision but much DDT is needed for the entire Osaka-Shimonoseki area where Korean are congregated to protect USA forces. The main quarantine hazard at present is eruptive typhus (## typhus).
- (5) Beside the above-mentioned ports the only other mentioned by operations as having received repatriates is Kajiki (Kagoshima) - about 2,000 persons. Third was not under Army supervision.
- (6) One shipment of 6,000-9,000 Koreans was said to have been made from Hakodate but more are not contemplated.
- (7) As of 8 November 1945, 272,505 persons have been evacuated, the great majority through Hakata and Sensaki. An ## but probably large number of financially well-to-do persons have sailed in unrecognized craft from Shimonoseki area.

f. Laboratories

The laboratory officer conferred with the Director of the Government Institute of Infectious Diseases to stimulate the organization of a program for improved VD diagnosis. The program will include standardization of technique, a training program for laboratory personnel and the setting up of a model diagnostic unit in the Tokyo area where check diagnosis will be simultaneously accomplished by laboratory units of the U.S. Army.

3. Administration of Hospitals

- a. Report submitted by the Relief Board for Veterans, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs listing 52 hospitals and sanatoria with 32,685 beds under its jurisdiction.
- b. Copies of the following reports were furnished Surgeon, Sixth Army, Surgeon, Eighth Army, Surgeon, GHQ, AFPAC advanced ## and ## and Reports Section.
 - (1) Weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength report for period ending 29 October 1945.
 - (2) Tuberculosis sanatoria by prefecture, province and town, the capacity and number of patients - September 1945.
 - (3) ## of specialized hospitals by prefecture - Sept. 1945
 - (4) Listing of medical personnel by prefecture - Sept. 1945.
 - (5) Report on leprosy by prefecture - Sept. 1945.
- c. Weekly hospital strength reports of 23 prefectures having 1,088 hospitals who submitted 12 October, 19 October, 26 October and 2 November shows the average number of hospital patients to have decreased from 1413 to 1311. The average number of out-patients treated was approximately the same for each period.

4. Supply

a. Since civilian medical supplies are developed and new production will not get under way for same time, the importance of fast action on distribution of returned military supplies and the magnitude of the job was impressed on Japanese government and business officials concerned.

b. Overall plan for distributing returned supplies processed by Japanese was approved by the Economics and Scientific Section, SCAP with ## of this Section. The plan for redistribution of medical supplies, which is now in effect, was discussed in detail with the Japanese and found to be in accordance with the approved plan.

c. Available information of location of Japanese Army stocks of medical supplies was passed on to the Sixth and Eighth Armies.

d. Follow up of status of all CAD Typhus control supplies was sent.

e. Inspection of manufacturing plants and Japanese Army medical ## was continued. A visit to one manufacturing plant (Hoshi Drug Co.) it was discovered that they were continuing to make narcotics on a ## ## in violation of a SCAP Directive. A photographer and a representative of the Japanese government were in the visiting group so that complete record of the case was made. Report was given to ## Marshal.

5. Veterinary Affairs: No report.

6. Dental Affairs.

a. During the first quarter of 1945 the Japanese government paid out 188,799.76 for the dental treatment of 40,860 insured patients.

b. Charters of the following organizations were received;

- (1) Japan Dental Instrument Control Association.
- (2) Japan Dental Materials Control Association.
- (3) Japan Dental Association.

c. The following reports were received;

- (1) Estimated need of raw dental materials for quarter ending 31 December 1945.
- (2) Report of amount of dental materials consumed 1942, '43, '44.
- (3) Estimated production of dental materials for year ending 1 September 1946.
- (4) Consumption rate of dental gold for 1918, '29, '37, '41, '42, '43, '44.

7. Nursing Affairs

a. Reports from Japanese.

- (1) Report on Prefectural Heads of Nurses Association, list of name, address and number of nurses in prefectures who belong to the Association.
- (2) Keio University Hospital - Curriculum for Nurses and Midwives.
- (3) Report of Graduate Public Health Nurses and Midwives by prefectures.

8. Legal: No report.

9. Miscellaneous

a. The following letters of technical information were dispatched to ## of the major ## during the period;

- (1) Weekly Japanese civilian hospital bed status report for period ending 19 October 1945.
- (2) List of tuberculosis sanatoria in Japan as of September 1945.
- (3) List of specialized hospitals in Japan as of September 1945.
- (4) List of medical personnel in Japan as of September 1945.
- (5) List of leprosaria in Japan as of September 1945.
- (6) Weekly communicable diseases report, Japan. (human).
- (7) Weekly communicable diseases report, Japan. (animal).

- b. The following directive concerning public health and welfare was issued by the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Government 4 November 1945: Subject: Termination of responsibility for distribution of relief supplies.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
11 November to 17 November 1945**

1. Welfare.

a. General:

(1) Care of foreign nationals.

Recovered POW supplies which have been distributed by the International Red Cross were practically exhausted by 15 November 1945, on which date the IRC was relieved of distribution responsibilities by this Headquarters. An order has been prepared and submitted for staff concurrence, requiring the Imperial Japanese Government through its rationing system to make adequate provisions for foreign nationals. An authorization for non-Japanese nationals employed by military installations to make purchases at Commissary stores and Army Post Exchanges was issued by this Headquarters.

(2) Korean Care and Repatriation.

The situation in the congested repatriation areas of Shimonoseki, Sensaki and Hakata was materially improved following issuance of an order by this headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government restricting Korean movements into the areas. It is believed that allocation of increased shipping space, establishment of liaison by 6th Army Headquarters in above mentioned areas, and corrective action by V Amphibious Corps will materially alleviate the feeding, housing, medical care and supply, quarantine, sanitation and general control conditions provided Koreans and other repatriates. XXIV Corps has suggested the assignment of Corps liaison officers at Korean embarkation ports and Reception Centers. This suggestion is being considered by the General Staff sections concerned.

(3) Welfare Administration

- (a) A study is being made of reports submitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs relating to the social insurance system.
- (b) Preliminary conferences have been held with officials of the Veterans Bureau regarding a reorganization of the bureau to eliminate militaristic influences and discrimination favorable to ex-servicemen and their departments in welfare benefits and services.
- (c) Discussions held with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs indicate a complete reorganization of the Ministry is taking place. A functional chart and activities report regarding welfare matters has been submitted by the Ministry.

(4) Distribution of Japanese Army-Navy Supplies.

Preliminary conference was held with officials of the Home Ministry concerning allocation of Japanese Army-Navy supplies for relief purposes. A movements to the Imperial Japanese Government on this subject has been prepared requiring the submission of a plan for allocation storage and distribution and detailed reports as to stocks on hand, member of recipients given free supplies and related subjects. This memorandum has been submitted for General Staff conference.

(5) Personnel.

- (a) Lt. Louis. ## ## ####, 211104##, relieved from duty with Welfare Sub-section.
- (b) Captain James ## Harris, 0-129805, relieved from duty with Welfare Sub-section.

2. Preventive Medicine.

a. Field trio to Hokkaido:

(1) During the period 12 to 15 November inclusive a field trip to Hokkaido was made by the Chief of the Preventive Medicine Sub-section. Details regarding typhus control at Yubari and other areas, and delousing of civilians crossing Tsugaru Straits to Honshu were worked out with the IX Corps and 77th Division staffs. Medical supply needs were calculated and steps initiated to procure some.

(2) A conference held with prefectural health officials of Hokkaido revealed no serious communicable disease problem, except typhus, according to Japanese reports. Medical supplies, particularly certain biological, are not adequate to meet apparent needs.

(3) Venereal diseases are problem at Aomori and Hakodate. Some help is needed there in appraising the situation and setting up controls. The situation in Otaru and Sapporo is not state.

b. Japanese and Korean translations of the directions for "Use of DDT in delousing" were received from Lt. Roth. The Korean translation has been forwarded to USAPIK. Japanese translations are being forwarded to Sixth and Eighth Armies.

c. A conference held with Japanese ministry of Health and Social Affairs on venereal disease regulations reveals further evidence of prostitution. Any measure that tend to reduce private and official income from the centuries-old prostitution racket that is being ## to the fullest by the Japanese, may be accepted to ## passive support, if not actual opposition, from all Japanese officials except a small group in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

d. Laboratory service activities included:

(1) A conference at 42nd General Hospital with Dr. Tamiya, Director of Govt. Institute for Infectious Diseases, his associate, Dr. Kawakita, and with Major Canatsey, Bacteriologist of the hospital. A progress was drawn up for a standard procedure for laboratory diagnosis of venereal disease by civilian laboratories. A training course was also outlined.

(2) The production laboratories of the Kitasato Institute were inspected and their condition and deficiencies were noted for the record.

e. Venereal disease control service included:

(1) In conjunction with the 8th Army Surgeon's office detailed plans for the use of anti-venereal drugs were presented to the Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectural Health Officer.

(2) A schedule for the pilot demonstration project of examination and treatment was worked the Tokyo health authorities. The program will be instituted at the Yoshiwara V.D. Hospital on 20 November 1945.

(3) Representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare presented for consideration and discussion a draft of "Venereal Disease Prevention Regulation" which is ## to extend existing law and regulations to meet the provisions of the Memorandum of 15 October to the Japanese Government.

f. Nutrition service activities included:

(1) A report on the food rationing system as observed in one district of Tokyo (Meguro Ku) was completed and an estimation of the daily per capita calories and protein contents of the list as issued on the official ration during the month of October was calculated. These observations revealed a complicated and cumbersome food distribution system. The estimates daily per capita intake was 1272 calories and 31.56 grams of protein.

(2) Conferences were held with the M. and S. Section and the Welfare Sub-section regarding food allowances for foreign nationals in Japan. It was held that occidentals require 33 more calories than Orientals. This figure is based on comparison of body surface areas, body weights and ## metabolic rates. With this basis formula a directive is being prepared by the Welfare Sub-section to cover the numerous contingencies involved.

(3) This Sub-section was consulted by the ## Section in preparation of a radio to the War Department stating the food position of Japan and requesting importation of ##. The Public Health and Welfare Section prepared a check sheet to the P & S Section recommending a daily of 1800 calories per person per day be given Japanese civilians. The P & S Section prepared a radiogram containing this recommendation.

(4) A conference with the director of the Municipal Hygiene Laboratory, Tokyo revealed that small scale studies of the actual food intakes of a group of white collar workers and a low income laboring group had been made. The average daily per capita food intake of the white collar group during October 1945 was 1754 calories and 44.1 grams of protein. In March 1945 the same group received 1989 calories and 68 grams of protein. The average daily per capita food intake of the laboring group was 1580 calories and 41 grams of protein in September 1944. This same group is to be restudied in November 1945.

g. Sanitary Engineering service included:

(1) Inspection was made of the ?? intake of the Tokyo Water Supply System, and Murayama and Tanegushi Reservoirs. During normal operation, water for the Sakai and Yodobashi Filter Plants furnishing about 50% of the total supply is taken from the reservoirs. At times of high ##### in the river, the reservoirs are by passed and water to the Yodobashi plant is delivered directly from the river via the Tamagawa Canal. To relive the land at such times on the Yodobashi Filters, it is believed desirable to utilize the reservoirs under all conditions. This was discussed

with the Chief Engineer of the Tokyo Water Supply Bureau. Definite recommendations to this effect were withheld pending receipt of complete report on operation of Tokyo Water System.

(2) Conference on the separation of U.S. Army water purification units in the field was held with Eighth Army water supply engineers and operators. Following conclusions were reached, and will be reported to Engineer Board, CCR, by Major Hayes Black, CZ, Chief Equipment Division;

- (a) Engineer equipment for water supply proved satisfactory. (The diatomite filter had not been used by any man present).
- (b) Engineer supply for water purification unit, was lacking in several instances.
- (c) Technically trained personnel proved of great value to Engineers in training operators in the field, and checking operation of water points.

(3) Conferences were held and inspection made on waste disposal with Chief, Health Maintenance Section, Ministry of Health, and Chief of Tokyo Bureau of Sewerage

- (a) Little damage was done by bombing to the sewerage systems of Japan, and all treatment plants are operating normally.
- (b) Difficulties of night soil collections due to shortage of transportation are being overcome by assignment of Japanese Army trucks to cities.

3. Administration of Hospitals.

a. Memorandum AG 334 (23 Nov 45) PH dated 13, November 1945 directing the Japanese government to transfer authority of all hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and other hospital facilities of the Relief Board for Veterans, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to that agency of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs responsible for the hospitalization of civilians.

b. Incomplete Japanese civilian hospital strength reports for periods ending 12, 19, 26, October and 2, 9, November were furnished the Surgeons Sixth and Eighth Armies, chief Surgeon GHQ, AFPAC, Statistical and Reports Section, and G-4.

4. Supply:

a. The Chief of the Medical Supply Sub-section accompanied the Chief of the public Health and Welfare Section on a trip to Korea during the period 8-15 November 1945:

(1) Contacts were made with supply personnel at Hq. XXIV Corps and Hq. Military government. Visits were made to ASCOH-24 and the city of Korean, on the parallel.

(2) Production and distribution of medical, dental and veterinary supplies and equipment in U.S. occupied Korea is a responsibility of Medical Supply Section of the Bureau of Public Health, Military Government. Four (4) officials are assigned to the section at present.

(3) Distribution of medical supplies is being effected through the Chosen Medical Company which is operated under direct supervision of the Bureau of Public Health. This company operates mainly as a dental stock control point and allocates products of manufactures to the various providers. Limited warehouse space is available and some supplies are moved from manufactures plants to the company warehouse are shipped direct from manufacturing plants to wholesalers in the province. The Chosen Medical Company operated as a monopoly under the Japanese regime and exercised control over production and distribution of drugs and chemicals in Korea. It is planned to liquidate the company as soon as a plan for direct distribution by manufactures is developed and planned in operation.

(4) Twenty (20) drug manufacturing plants are now in operation. Production in these plants varies from 30% to 60% of normal. The shortage of coal will result in most of plants being closed within 30 days unless replacement of present stock pile is made. Every effort is being made to keep the plants in operation as there is an urgent need of medical supplies.

(5) About fifteen (15) drugs of captured Japanese medical supplies have been located. These supplies are being inventoried by military commanders and turned over to Military Government personnel for distribution to

civilians. Distribution will be accomplished by utilizing the facilities of the Chosen Medical Company and wholesalers in the various provinces.

b. It was learned that the main Jap Army medical supplies depot, in Tokyo, had not yet been turned over to Home Ministry in compliance with occupation instruction #2. This was called to the attention of Eighth Army. To insure prompt distribution of these supplies by the Japanese when they are given custody, the plant of the Tokyo prefectural office, which will handle them, were discussed and tentatively approved. The importance of prompt action was stressed to the prefectural officials.

c. An urgent need for supplies for control of typhus exists in Japan and Korea. A telecom conference was held with Manila to arrange for expediting shipment of certain items, to learn the status of all requisites for typhus supplies, and to ## all concerned with the necessity for prompt action.

d. Inspection tours of Narcotic manufacturing plants in Tokyo and Osaka areas have been completed. Equipment and stocks were photographed.

e. Visits to Japanese Army Medical Depots revealed that Japanese Military narcotics stock are under the custody of United States Forces.

f. In conference with officials of the Ministry of Welfare. The Narcotic Control Officer of the Headquarters emphasized that narcotic stocks must be securely stored, that the supply of narcotics in manufacture's and wholesaler's hands must be conserved as a black-log of supply, and that information regarding steps to be taken in compliance with directives from this headquarters regarding narcotics must be disseminated to dealers in narcotics. The Japanese officials apparently understood the importance of the above points as presented and mare satisfactory results along these lines are anticipated.

5. Veterinary Affairs:

a. Personnel.

The following Veterinary Corps Officers, assigned GHQ, AFPAC, (adv.) have reported for duty

Major W. H. Dietarich, V. C. 0-380321

Major Enswell M. Madison, V. C. 0-24371

Major Edwin J. Sunderville, V. C. 0-23335

b. General.

(1) The officer in charge of Veterinary Affairs made a field trip to Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture for the purposes of conditioning a survey of Japanese Veterinary Affairs.

(2) The following places were visited

Headquarters XIV Corps

“ 11th Airborne Division

“ Miyagi Prefecture

Miyagi Veterinary College

Sendai Municipal Slaughterhouse

Dairy establishments in the city and country.

(3) Conclusions - The governmental organization in this Prefecture is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct an efficient Veterinary services. However, sanitation is being neglected and equipment is in poor repair and antiquated. Pasteurization of milk, eradication of tuberculosis, inspection of meat in slaughter houses and laboratory control measures appear to be effective.

c. Reports from the Japanese.

(1) Weekly reports of communicable animal disease. This report shows swine plague and white diarrhea of chicks in Iwate Prefecture and the latter disease in Chiba Prefecture. Previously reported Anthrax areas are free from this disease which indicates control measure are effective.

(2) Breeds of domestic animals in Japan.

(3) Reorganization of livestock Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

6. Dental Affairs:

a. This Headquarters approved the method of rationing distributing dental gold as presented by Dr. ## of Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs. The release of 2020 Kg of gold for dental purposes was recommended for approval.

b. There were a total 5,752 displaced dentists at the time of ## of ##, 2,191 of which have been rehabilitated to date. 131 dentists have office location but no equipment while 261 have equipment but no office locations.

7. Nursing Affairs

a. Reports from Japanese

- (1) Report on examination questions given to Public Health Nurses in Tokyo, 12 November 1945. There were 88 nurses who took the written examination and 10 took the practical examination.
- (2) Report of Public Health Nurses Association (after April 25, 1945) includes prefectures name of key persons and address of Prefectural Office.

b. Report received from Capt. Luska regarding Korean Nursing Affairs.

- (1) Chart attached (enclosure No.1) showing location of schools, number of students bed capacity, etc.
- (2) Lt. ## ## has been assigned to XXIV Corps Headquarters to Capt. Luska for supervision of Institutional Nursing.
- (3) 1st Lt. Myers and ##llempin, A.M.C., are on detached service to Department of Education and are working under guidance of Nursing Affairs Section, XXIV Corps Headquarters.
- (4) A Public Health course of 6 weeks duration was started 12 November 1945. Twenty-one graduate nurses were interviewed as candidate for this course.
- (5) "Consultation with Comdr. Grafts and Korean Officials of Seoul University regarding the establishment in the University of a Department of Public Health Nursing" (conclusion not given).

c. Personnel.

The civilian nurses have already been requested from the War Department to assist Captain Luska, XXIV Corps Headquarters is the teaching program. Qualification have been checked and approved.

8. Legal

- a. A conference was held with Kuge, Chief, Section for Medical Affairs, Health Ministry, at which he presented proposed amendments to article of incorporation of the Medical, Dental Pharmaceutical and Nurses Associations, relinquishing Government control of them. Proposed changes were filed and Mr. Kuge requested to write a formal application through Chief Legal Officer.
- b. Studies of the Civil Service system with references to the Health Ministry were continued conferences were held with representatives of the government section and members of the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet. Conferences are to continue. The Cabinet announced drastic reduction in Government personnel and reorganization of the Civil service establishing a class of technicians for technical positions. Details are not yet available.
- c. The Chief of the Legal Sub-section of this headquarters interviewed two physicians in private practice regarding the sentiment of medical practitioners in general for reorganization of Japan Medical Practitioners association.
- d. A National School Professor was interviewed regarding the reorganization of the professional associations the need for a reorganization of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the training of Public Health men.
- e. A complaint regarding the sales of beverages containing wood alcohol was referred to the Counter Intelligence Corps for a directive enforcing the existing Japanese Law. Recommended increased punishment and reported publicity.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
18 November to 24 November
1945**

1. Welfare

a. General.

(1) Care of foreign nationals.

- (a) At the request of Economic and Scientific Section, this Headquarters, responsibility for the preparation of an order requiring the Imperial Japanese government through its rationing system to make adequate provisions for foreign nationals was assumed by the Price and Rationing subsection. It is expected that necessary staff concurrence will be obtained shortly and the order referred to above issued within a week.

(2) Korean Care and Repatriation.

- (a) Commencing 24 November 1945, controlled rail movements of Korean repatriates from Northern Honshu and Hokkaido were resumed. During the previous ten day period the situation in congested repatriation areas was materially improved by the rail movement embargo. Sixth Army Headquarters reported receipt of DDT powder to be used in delousing repatriates. Informal reports from Sixth Army Military Government Liaison Officers indicate improvement of conditions at reception centers operated by Japanese Government for repatriates. Suggestion of XXIV Corps to assign liaison officers at Korean embarkation ports and reception centers was unfavorably considered due to lack of communication facilities.

(3) Welfare Administration.

- (a) A conference was held with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Welfare) in regard to reorganization of the Ministry with particular reference to the Veterans' Bureau of the Ministry. A preliminary report of suggested changes was presented by the Ministry for consideration. Further conferences on this subject are to be held in conjunction with the Government Section, this Headquarters.
- (b) A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government is being prepared which will require its agencies concerned to submit a detailed plan with supporting programs for meeting the relief and welfare needs in Japan during the first the quarters of 1946.

(4) Distribution of Japanese Army-Navy Supplies.

- (a) A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government has been issued by this Headquarters requiring the submission of a plan for allocation, storage and distribution and detailed reports as to stocks on hand, number of recipients given free supplies and related subjects concerning the distribution of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief purposes. Said supplies will be held for distribution during the period February to April, 1946, and upon order of this Headquarters.

2. Preventive Medicine.

- a. The preventive medicine program was discussed in detail by staff members with Lt. Col. Cook of the Austrian Military Group. A copy of the weekly Morbidity report from the Japanese Government will be sent to the Director of Health, AHP, each week.
- b. A detailed outline of delousing technique was prepared and forwarded to Sixth and Eighth Armies.
- c. Estimates of DDT powder and equipment requirements were re-checked with Supply Sub-section and ## as to area needs worked out.
- d. (1) A memorandum regarding deficiencies of the Japanese public health service was prepared for the Chief of Section.
(2) A cable was prepared for forwarding to WARCOS requesting USPHS Medical and Statistics Officers for an appraisal of Japanese organization preparatory to the formulation of a reorganization program.
- e. Arrangements were worked out for Typhus Commission Officer, Captain Blonton, to proceed to South Honshu and Kyushu for instructing port quarantine officials in delousing techniques.
- f. Japanese translations of direction for "Delousing by Use of DDT" were distributed to Sixth and Eighth Armies.

g. Laboratory activities included the following:

- (1) The laboratory facilities of the Yoshiwara hospital were inspected in company with Prof. Tamiya, Director of the Govt. Inst. For Inf. Dis., and Dr. Yosano of the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Department. Procedures were set in motion for instituting the control laboratory for the venereal disease control program under the control of the civilian authorities. Consultations were held with Colonel Kuhns and Lt. Colonel Gordon on a check laboratory for the above to be set up in U.S. Army units. At present the 28th General Medical Laboratory is planned as the best available, but further steps will admit the outcome of Colonel Kuhns' consultation with General Rico.
- (2) The Tokyo Metropolitan Health Department was visited again and definite steps worked out for the medical examiner system to probe the accuracy of deaths reported among outcasts and a means for checking the diagnosis to determine actual cause of death. This procedure is to be in operation by 24 November.
- (3) Continued investigations have been made into the work of Japanese investigators in Japanese B Encephalitis and a study is being organized with a view to a report with recommendations for action in regard to protection of occupation troops in the coming summer.

h. Venereal Disease control activities included:

- (1) The Health Division of the Tokyo Metropolitan officer initiated this week a VD examination-treatment program at the Yoshiwara VD Hospital which is to serve as a model for the Tokyo area. Fifty individuals were given an examination including a serological test for syphilis (positives to be confirmed next week), cervical and ## smears for gonococci prepared according to a technique suggestion by this Section, and an inspection of the skin and ## ## for infectious lesions. Checks were made to ascertain that treatment given to cases of venereal disease was adequate. All infectious cases were hospitalized.

i. Sanitary Engineering Activities included:

(1) Water Supply

- (a) A conference was held with Capt. Tarbott USNR (USPHS) on conditions in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. Water systems are operating in the three cities and the supply is adequate. Low pressures and damage to distribution system make delivery by water ##### necessary in some areas. A check is being made on quality by regular sampling and laboratory analysis by Japanese. Water is non-potable according to Army standards.
- (b) An inspection was made of the Kanamachi Filter Plant of the Tokyo Supply. This plant takes water from the Edogawa, serves the northeast section of the city, and produces about 22% of the total supply. Facilities are provided for coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, chlorination, and laboratory control. Operation of the plant is unsatisfactory. Laboratory reports of analysis show non-potable water, according to Japanese standards being produced much of the time. Conditions found were reported to Lt. Colonel, Hinman, CE, Water Consultant, ASCOM-C. The Eighth Army Military Government Section in Tokyo was contacted and the problem explained. They will see that corrective action is taken.
- (c) A conference was held with Lt. Tabott, SnC, XXIV Corps. Water supplies in three cities in Korea are now potable according Army standard, and the quantity is adequate at the present time. It is planned to expand some supplies in accordance with Japanese prepared plans to furnish additional quantities where needed. Chlorine and alum have been imported from the U.S. Chemical plants will be in operation soon, but there is a shortage of salt for chlorine manufacture.

(2) Waste Disposal

- (a) A conference was held with Capt. Tarbott, USNR, and Capt. Houser, SnC, Strategic bombing Survey, on conditions in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. Sewage treatment plants are operating in the three cities. In Osaka several pumping stations were damaged, and sewage from these discharges in to canals. Repairs to the stations are delayed due to a shortage of material. Nightsoil collection systems are operating with difficulty due to a shortage of transportation. Neighborhood Associations are being held responsible for disposal, and it is being done without creating a nuisance.
- (b) Capt. Alston, CE, Utilities Officer, Eighth Army Military Government Section, reported waste disposal in the Tokyo area as satisfactory. Refuse, and the very small quantity of garbage being collected, is taken to dump areas and burned.
- (c) Lt. Tarbett, SnC, reported on Korea that night soil collections are being made regularly without creating a nuisance. He knew of no serious waste disposal problems in that area.
- (d) Capt. Trubnick, SnC, visited the office to discuss plans for the construction of sewage disposal facilities for Air Force installation at Tachikawa Airstrip.

(3) Sanitary Supply

- (a) Conference with the Economic and Scientific Section indicate a drop from the former estimate of chlorine production for the month of November, but minimum requirements for water treatment will be met. Arrangements have been made for the importation of salt from China.
- (b) The Tokyo Bureau of Water Supply has 15 days' supply of Chlorine on hand. Both chlorine and alum are available for the city at chemical plants.

j. Nutrition Service Activities

- (1) Conferences were held with representatives of the Economic & Scientific Section and Welfare Sub-section regarding dietary requirements for Foreign Nationals. The following standards were recommended:
 - (a) Occidental United Nations nationals, Occidental Neutral Nationals and Occidental Stateless persons to receive a balanced diet with 70 grams of protein and essential vitamin & minerals to provide 3000 calories per person per day for individuals over 12 years of age and 2000 calories for those under 12.
 - (b) Other occidental nationals to receive a dietary one third greater calorically than the official Japanese ration.
 - (c) ## Nations Orientals and Koreans to receive a restorative ration of 2400 calories for these over 12 and 1600 calories for those under 12 years of age.
 - (2) Investigated radio broadcast and newspaper reports on deaths from starvation in large cities. It was found that the data for the reports were obtained by Japanese newspaper reporters going to various district police headquarters and receiving a statement there as to the number of deaths from "starvation" in the particular areas. It was established that the diagnosis were made by a physician assigned to police headquarters on the basis of an inspection of the bodies and not on post mortem study as it is known in the United States.
 - (3) A conference was held by Major Moolton and Major Corlette with the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Office to check on previous arrangements made for carrying out autopsies on all dead bodies found in the Tokyo area in whom a nutritional or communicable disease cause of death was suspected. It was found the plan was not yet in effect due to administrative difficulties but assurances were given that it would be in operation on or before 24 November. Weekly reports will be submitted to this office.
 - (4) Prepared and submitted to the Chief of Section a proposed directive to the Japanese Government for the establishment of nutrition survey groups to gather factual information of the nutritional status and actual food consumption of Japanese civilian.
- k. The Port Quarantine Officer was in the field the entire week with a representative of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. A detailed report will be submitted upon his return to the office.
- l. The epidemiologist, Major Philip E.H. Bourland, reported for duty on 22 November.
- a. A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 632 (17 Nov. 45) PH subject: Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals be transferred to civilian agencies of the Japanese government and prohibits the limiting of use of those facilities to ex-army and navy personnel. This supplements directive AG 334 (13 Nov. 45) PH, subject Relief Board for Veterans, which transferred that to a civilian agency of the Japanese government.

4. Supply

- a. In response to a request for blanket authority to release Army stocks of supplies to civilian agencies for use in V.D. Control, advice was given that approval of this Headquarters would have to be obtained in each instance.
- b. Military commanders were advised the status of all supplies due in for typhus control.
- c. A warehouse of Japanese military medical supplies at Tachikawa Airstrip containing many microscopes was being turned back to the Japanese. Arrangements were made to take the microscopes to the 29th Medical Depot to insure safekeeping and careful inventory and so make it possible to supervise proper distribution.

d. Information from various sources is that approximately 50% of the medicine producing capacity of Japan was destroyed. The remaining 50% was working at only 20% capacity because of lack of supplies, materials, labor and fuel. An unofficial report (to Economics and Scientific Section) now shows that of 643 medicine factories, 470 (73%) are working at less than 50% capacity; 16 (2%) are working at over 50% capacity and 157 (25%) are not in operation at all.

e. Reports received indicate the Eighth Army is now rapidly concentrating Japanese military narcotic stocks at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama. In addition, over thirteen tons of narcotics, type not given, taken into custody by 97th Division in Nagano Prefecture. In the Sixth Army Area, the superintendent of Osaka Hygienic Laboratory has been ordered to concentrate crude and semi-processed narcotics for serious by the Sixth Army.

f. Instructions were issued for the Eighth Army to seize all narcotics, including approximately 230 pounds of finished morphine hydro-chloride, at Hoshi Medicine Manufacturing Company, Tokyo.

g. Some Japanese Military narcotics were released in Aomori Prefecture for agency emergency use at a civilian hospital.

5. Veterinary Affairs.

a. Personnel:

(1) The following Veterinary Corps Officers, assigned to GHQ, AFPAC, (Adv.) have reported for duty.

Captain G. O. Halpin	0-17158489
1st Lt. R. F. Finch	0-1765522
1st Lt. W. D. Carroll	0-1765792
1st Lt. A. T. Zancanella	0-929635
1st Lt. J.G. Woodcock	0-932386

b. General.

(1) Colonel Oness H. Dixon, Chief of Veterinary Affairs, departed for Kyoto on the 20th of November for the following purposes:

(a) Survey of Japanese Veterinary Affairs.

(b) Liaison with Sixth Army.

(c) Attendance at a conference of Japanese Prefectural Veterinary Officials from southern half of Japan.

c. Reports from the Japanese:

(1) Weekly report of communicable animal diseases (for week 16-22 Nov.):

This report shows anthrax in cattle in Hyogo, Tottori, and Wakayama prefectures; hog cholera and swine plague in Fukushima, the latter also in Iwate; one case of swine erysipelas in Saitama; and white diarrhea of chicks in Hyogo, Tottori, and Iwate prefectures.

(2) A list of Animal Quarantine Stations in Japan, covering inspection of livestock meat, bone and bone meal, hides, wool, and hair. There are twelve such stations.

(3) "Statistical Map of Animals Attacked by Infectious Diseases" during the year 1944 - This chart shows graphically the location and severity of the ten most important infectious diseases during 1944, as well as the locations of the twelve Animal Quarantine Stations.

6. Dental Affairs.

Negative Report.

7. Nursing Affairs.

a. Report from Chief, Nursing Affairs, Korea, re: Public Health Nursing Program of Training Center in Seoul..

(1) Methods used in organizing course and plans to be followed along with curriculum to be used for the six week course. Copy of curriculum and plans is attached hereto as an annex.

(2) Request from Chief, Nursing Affairs, Korea, asking for at least 8 Public Health Trained Nurses for the provinces of Korea, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, brought back from Korea authorization for three civilian nurses. These have been requested for XXIV Corps Headquarters and will be requisitioned.

- (3) Report from Lt. Colonel Brewer on the nursing situation in Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture. Report included the number of nurses working in hospitals and consultation officers (137); the number of nurses in training at present time; registered midwives; number who passed examination. Also subjects studied by nurses and midwives. Lt. Colonel Brewer states that the Public Health Program in this Prefecture is entirely inadequate and he has recommended that a well trained Medical Officer (P.H.) be assigned to the Military Government Section to work out a health program.

8. Legal.

No report.

9. Miscellaneous

a. The following directives to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this Section:

- (1) Violation of Directive Prohibiting Manufacture of Narcotics, AG 441.1 (12 Nov. 45) PH.
- (2) Relief Board for Veterans, AG 334 (13 Nov. 45) PH.
- (3) Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals, AG 632 (17 Nov. 45) PH.

b. The following information or instructions were furnished as indicated from this Section:

- (1) To commanding general, Sixth and Eighth Armies, and XXIV Corps requesting Public health and Welfare Military Government Personnel status reports.
- (2) To the Surgeon, Eighth Army regarding typhus control in Hokkaido.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps.
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

1 Inclosure: Annex to Nursing Affairs.

ANNEX

ORGANIZATION AND PLAN FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN KOREA

1. Following is an account of how the 6-weeks' Public Health Nursing course was organized and the curriculum being used:

- a. Publicity through newspaper, radio and personal visits to leading hospitals.
- b. Interview of each applicant and qualifications recorded.
- c. Planning of curriculum, outline of courses, and number of details worked out after consultations with Section Chiefs and Korean Medical and Seoul University personnel.
- d. Organization of city maternal and infant Health Centers as practice center and field. Field program outlined, standing orders, bag contents, records and uniforms planned and new under procurement and organization.
- e. Consultations with Korean and Military Government, Presidents of Seoul University and Bureau of Education officers, particularly Medical Education officer in regard to establishment of this course. It is to be made a department in the University (Dep't of P.H.N).
- f. So far, 18 candidates have been interviewed and two will come from In-Chau.
- g. On 10 November 1945, each candidate shall have ##### and be measured for uniforms.
- h. Participants in instruction will be:
 - (1) Mrs. Whang, Instructor in P.H.N.
 - (2) Drs. (Korean) at Seoul Universities.
 - (3) Miss Kine, P.H.N. at City Clinic (will teach in the field).

The course will continue for 6 weeks. At its completion, 10 of these graduates will form the nucleus of the (Seoul) City Health Department. The two nurses from In-Chau will return there. The others will form a part of public health teams (Korean) to work in the other provinces. Its success will determine the continuance and possibly the lengthening of the program.

The following curriculum will be utilized:

	HOURS
P.H.N. Principles	25
Nutrition and Dietetics	10
Statistics	5
Maternal Hygiene	15
Infant Hygiene	20
Mental Hygiene	6
Tuberculosis	6
Venereal Diseases	6
Sanitation	10
School Nursing	10
Industrial Hygiene	10
Family Health Work	5
English	10
Communicable Diseases	10
	<hr/>
Theory	148 hours
Practice	140 hours

2. Practical (P.H.N.) Program (140 hours):

- a. Orientation.
 - Tour of center: introduction to other workers.
- b. Conference on records, scope of work.
- c. Introduction to bag; bag technique practice
- d. Review of standing orders for P.H.N.
- e. Work in Center.
 - (1) Assist exam. Of ante-parum, post-partum mothers, babies.

- (2) Immunization of babies.
- (3) Milk station; Demonstration of making formula, etc.
- (4) Health talks to mothers regarding pregnancy, infant care.

f. Follow up Health Center patients into home.

- (1) Demonstration visit made initially by Miss. Kin.
Observation at Tuberculosis and V.D. Hospital clinics.

3. Bag Technique:

- a. If possible, carry some newspaper with the bag. It may not be available in the home.
- b. Always place bag on newspaper on a high surface so that children and curious onlookers may not readily get into it.
- c. Take out step, towel, handbrush, ask family for some water, scrub your hands well. Leave these materials on the newspaper.
- d. With clean hands, take out your apron, and put it on.
- e. Take out any other necessary materials and close the bag.
- f. Proceed with the visit.
- g. When visit is completed, wash and dry all equipment used and replace in the bag.
- h. Wash hands well with soap and remove apron.
- i. Replace into bag, the apron and all materials used.
- j. In case of communicable disease, do not put the apron back into the bag. Wrap it separately in paper and carry it outside of bag to Center where it must be boiled.

4. Regulations regarding P.H.N. uniforms

- a. Each nurse will be given material (10 yds), thread, and buttons for 2 uniforms and bandanas for hair, and white material (2 yds) for collar and cuffs.
- b. The uniform will be gray, washable material with white collar and cuffs, and turban made of same gray material.
- c. Uniforms will be made by tailor.
- d. Uniforms will be kept clean and neat at all times.
- e. On duty, while at work in health centers, clinics, or in making home visits, public health nurses will be in complete uniform at all times.
- f. White armbands will be worn on left sleeve with words in English and Korean "Public Health Nurse". (Or possibly to have this put upon each bag. Not yet decided).
- g. Uniforms will remain the property of the nurse as long as she is engaged in some phase of public health nursing in Korea.

5. Regulations Regarding Bag.

- a. The practice center (City Maternal and Infant Health Center) will have 15 public health nurses bags completely equipped with basic first-aid, teaching and demonstration materials.
- b. These bags will be kept clean and the equipment complete and in good condition at all times by the nurses using them.
- c. They must be taken to the nurses own homes except in emergency, but will be kept at the Center.
- d. Expendable materials will be replaced by the city Health Department for whom the students will work during their training period.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
25 November to 1 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare administration

Conferences were held by this section with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs relative to the reorganization of the ministry as a whole and particularly with reference to the Veteran's Protective Board. It was explained that this headquarters desires to deemphasize the military aspects of the Veteran's Board to liberalize and integrate Board functions with those of a similar civilian category now conducted by the Ministry and to make Veteran's facilities available to all needy person in Japan.

Belief

A memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government was issued directing certain stocks of foodstuffs and supplies be set aside for relief purposes. Source of the supplies is Japanese Army and Navy stocks turned over to Home Ministry control by the occupation forces. Stocks will be held for later distribution when orders from this headquarters. The Japanese government's plan for distribution of the supplies must include: complete inventories, free issuance to persons whose eligibility is determined on individual need based on family budgetary deficiency, distribution through normal ration channels, avoidance of mass feeding or distribution schemes and complete reports of persons aided and status of supply stocks throughout Japan.

In view of increasing numbers of unemployed in Japan for whom no relief law or social insurance scheme provides assistance, a staff study surveying the entire relief problem and making recommendation for care to be provided during the coming winter months is being circulated among interested staff sections.

Repatriation

Report on status of Korean, Chinese and Formosan repatriation issued by this headquarters on 25 November 1945 showed that 405,602 Koreans and 11,399 Chinese had been repatriated, by the date. There remain approximately 638,098 Korean, 29,202 Chinese and 30,000 Formosans to be repatriated.

Foreign Nationals

Responsibility for preparing a satisfactory program for the care of Foreign Nationals in Japan has been assumed by the Economic and Scientific Section, this headquarters.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

It is planned to send members of the U.S. Typhus Commission to South Honshu (going directly to 32nd Division Hq.) and Kyushu for training prefectural health department and port quarantine staffs in delousing technique by use of hand and power guns, and to clarify points as to purposes for which DDT powder and equipment were being made available.

Members of the Ministry of Health have been instructed regarding Japanese responsibility in more rigid enforcement of smallpox and typhus control measure at all levels.

A Directive has been issued to the Imperial Japanese Government regarding spraying by use of Insecticide, spray DDT, of Hakodate-Aomori ferries and all railway care assigned for transportation of Allied personnel.

The Epidemiologist, Major Philip Bourland, reported for duty during the preceding week.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies The reconditioning and operation or supervision of Korean public water supplies by Army personnel was discussed with Sanitary Engineer, XXIV Corps. This procedure is to be followed in all cities having acceptable sources of supply and suitable facilities for treatment in those areas where occupation forces are located.

The utilities engineer, Tokyo Military Government Section, reported that progress was being made on improving operation of Kanamachi Filter Plant where unsatisfactory conditions were previously found. Some of these improvements that were noted were, that cleaning of overloaded sedimentation tanks has started; the chlorine dosage has been increased to the maximum prewar Japanese standard of 0.4 ppm; and that trucks are being furnished from Japanese sources for stocking 30 days of alum, soda ash and chlorine.

Insect and Rodent Control

From conferences held with officers in charge of control work in Tokyo area it was learned that insecticidal work is continuing in building as they are taken over for military personnel occupancy and that all buildings

occupied by military personnel are being rat-proofed; trapping is being carried on in building that have been completed.

Nutrition

An inspection was made of Ueno railroad station and the Ueno Vagrant House located in the basement of the Asakusa Honganji Temple at 1400 on 26 November 1945. The station was rather dirty and malodorous but no sick or starving people were found lying in the corridors or alcoves. Navy travelers waiting for trains were sitting on the sidewalks and ground outside the station. A cursory inspection of these people revealed them to be in satisfactory nutritional condition.

The vagrant house was a place of indescribable filth and destination. Crowded into five rooms in the basement of the temple were some 450 derelicts dressed in rags, many lying about on the floors obviously ill and all presenting a pitiful picture. No sanitary facilities were in evidence and the floors were covered with human excrete. Nine dead bodies were discovered in this pest hole. There were said to have accumulated over the preceding weeks. Arrangements were made to have these bodies removed immediately and for them to be autopsied. A subsequent verified report found inanition to be the primary cause of death in eight of these nine cadavers.

On 28 November at the direction of the nutrition consultant, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Department sent a nutrition survey group of 13 workers to the Ueno Vagrant House. This group made physical examinations of the inmates and estimated the daily per capita food consumption. Detailed reports of the findings will be submitted shortly.

Discussions have continued with the Ministry of Health regarding personnel and methods to be employed in making nutritional surveys of the civilian population. It was stated that the survey in Tokyo can begin by 15 December 1945.

Venereal diseases Control

On 27 November the Ministry of Health and Welfare submitted the first report required by the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government dated 16 October 1945, subject; "Control of Venereal Diseases". Highlights of report were:

1. A special regulation for the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Regulation No.45 of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs) issued on November 1945 provides for:
 - a. The reporting of all cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum by name, address and sex.
 - b. Compulsory treatment and hospitalization of persons in the infectious stage of venereal disease "whose occupation naturally involves liability of spreading disease".
 - c. Health examination and the issuance of a certificate of examination to individuals "whose occupation naturally involves liability of spreading venereal disease".
2. The Nippon Iryodan (Japanese Medical Treatment Corporation) was ordered on 7 October 1945 to issue instructions to every prefectural branch to establish an institution for the treatment of venereal diseases.
3. A demonstration examination-treatment clinic using modern techniques and modern drugs was initiated in Yokohama under the supervision of Eighth Army medical officers. The demonstration project at the Yoshiwara Hospital in Tokyo was continued with the institution of mepharsen-bismuth therapy for the first time on 30 November.

Medical Examiner System

The operation of the newly instituted medical examiner system in metropolitan Tokyo was inspected and the results checked in conjunction with Eighth Army liaison officers. The principal areas of survey, the Ueno Park station and nearby Honganji temple, provided the largest number of cases of sick and dead, the sick having been largely transported to the Shiba Ku charity hospital (Saiseikai), the dead having been autopsied under the direction of Dr. Furuhashi, professor of forensic medicine of Tokyo Imperial University. Nearly all the deaths, totaling 11 since 24 November, were attributed to severe undernutrition.

Venereal Disease Laboratory Diagnosis Program

The previously projected program was completed under the auspices of Dr. Tamiya, Director of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases with the assistance of Major Canatsey, bacteriologist of the 42nd General Hospital, and is now available for large scale application. The first collection of specimens is scheduled for 4 December 1945, check test to be performed at the 42nd General Hospital Laboratory. The first refresher course for laboratory technicians will be given 10 December 1945.

Survey of Japanese Studies on Japanese B Encephalitis

Further conferences were held with members of the Institute for Infectious Diseases and their experimental data analyzed in part. Information is also being assembled from official governmental and other sources in the effort to assess the importance of the disease to occupation forces during the ensuing summer months, and a report with recommendations is being prepared.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Memorandum for the Japanese Government

The Imperial Japanese Government was directed by a memorandum dated 19 November 1945 to transfer supervisory authority of all Japanese Army and Navy hospitals, sanatoria and other hospital facilities of the former Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, when received by the Home Ministry from Occupational Force Commanders, to that agency of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs responsible for the hospitalization of civilians. Restriction of treatment to veterans and their families is prohibited.

Memorandum to Occupation Force Commanders

The Commanding Generals, Sixth and Eighth Armies, and Commander, Fifth Fleet, in a letter dated 20 November, subject: "Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals", were instructed that all hospital facilities of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, in excess of United States Army and Navy occupational force needs as established by the occupational force commanders, be turned over to the Home Ministry of the Japanese Government as soon as practicable.

Reports

Weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength report received from 19 prefectures shows a decrease in the total number of hospital patients and outpatients treated.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. Curriculum of nursing course from Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital.
2. Chart showing diet and calories for period of 10 days for patients and nurses at a tuberculosis sanatorium (Hoseiyen Sanatorium).
3. Proposed meeting of Public Health Nurses Association to be held 4 December 1945. Delegates have been notified and returns of those expected received. The program has been discussed and planned. Legal aid and interpretation assistance has been requested for meeting. Meeting will be held in Nippon Ishikai Building, Surugadai, Kandaku, Tokyo.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The officer in charge of Veterinary Affairs made a field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Nara for liaison with the Sixth Army, survey of Japanese veterinary affairs and to attend a conference of prefecture veterinarians from the southern half of Japan.

The officer in charge of Veterinary Affairs made a field trip to Fukushima for liaison with the Eighth Army to survey Japanese veterinary conditions and to attend a conference with the veterinarians of the prefecture of the northern half of Japan.

As a result of these two field trips it was observed that the two conferences brought together representatives from every prefecture. All phases of animal disease control, meat and milk inspection, livestock production and directives from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers were discussed. Many problems were solved especially with reference to the responsibilities of prefecture officials. These meetings are evidence of the fact that the Ministry of Health and Welfare is making a concerted effort to comply with pertinent SCAP directives in these instances. The governmental organization in all prefectures visited is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct an efficient veterinary service. However, sanitation is being neglected and equipment is in poor repair and antiquated in design. Inspection of meat in slaughter houses and eradication of bovine tuberculosis is generally practiced. Some pasteurization of milk exists but much raw milk is being consumed. Laboratory control of dairy products is not being generally practiced.

Reports from the Japanese

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported:

1. Communicable animal disease for week 23-29 November. (This report shows one case of anthrax in Gunma Prefecture and one of blackleg in Tottori Prefecture.)
2. Steps taken to comply with SCAP Directive AG 728, 30 October 1945.
3. Results of bovine tuberculosis eradication of 1942, 1943 and 1944.
4. Animal disease for the years 1942, 1943 and the months from January to September 1945.
5. Preparation and distribution of veterinary sera, vaccine and biologicals, April 1943 to March 1944; April 1944 to March 1945; April 1945 to October 1945.

Ministry of Health and Welfare reported:

1. Steps taken to comply with SCAP Directive AG 728, 30 October 1945.
2. Monthly meat inspection report for July, August and September 1945.

Korean Report

The Surgeon's Office XXIV Corps submitted the following report on Korean Veterinary Affairs:

1. General. Japan veterinarians held practically all key positions in the Korean Government prior to surrender. These have all been removed and as a result the effectiveness of the veterinary service is greatly reduced.
2. Organization. The Korean Government under the Japanese had a national veterinary service in the department of agriculture. On 7 November 1945, Ordinance No. 25, Headquarters USAFIK, Office of the Military Governor, transferred this service to the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.
3. Structure. National Headquarters is in the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare; a Provincial Headquarters is located in each province and each province is subdivided into districts; total 132.
4. Personnel. There are about 1,000 veterinarians in Korean of which 458 are assigned to districts.
5. Education. There is one Veterinary College located at Souwon which is not functioning because the Japanese teaching staff was removed and has not been replaced. Two instructors remain out of a former staff of seven.
6. Animal strength 1943. (Census to nearest 1000)

Dairy cattle	2,000
Work oxen	1,062,000
Swine	636,000
Sheep	48,000
Horses	35,000
Pigs	225,000
Chickens	2,983,000

7. Animal disease control. Prevailing animal disease are glanders, rabies, anthrax, tuberculosis and rhinderpest. In 1943 the tuberculosis test was applied to all dairy cattle in Kyung KI Go. And 24.9 percent showed positive reactions. The method of disposal of positive reactors is unsatisfactory. Owners are required to remove them from the herd for one year.

8. Meat and Dairy Inspection. District veterinarians are responsible for ante and post mortem inspection of animals presented for slaughter and the sanitation of slaughter houses. Nothing definite is known about dairy inspection but it apparently did not go beyond periodic testing of cattle for tuberculosis.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Approval has been received to request for establishment of a reserve of biologics, to be maintained in U.S. stocks in Japan, to supplement local stocks, if necessary to protect the health of occupational troops. Recommendation for the establishment of an emergency reserve of other types of medical supplies, to be set up in U.S. depots for use on call from this headquarters, has been returned by the War Department with request for information whether the reserve could be provided from excess supplies in Pacific areas. A study on the subject is now being made by AFPAC.

Commanding Generals, Sixth and Eighth Armies and XXIV Corps, have been advised of the status of typhus control supplies requisitioned by S.G.O., and this headquarters. It was pointed out that supplies requisitioned covered only civilian requirements for delousing at ports and other typhus control measures among civilians.

Recommendations were submitted reference additional accounting procedures to be followed by all agencies handling medical supplies released from U.S. military stocks.

Reports from the Seibo International Catholic Hospital stated that an ample supply of medicines had been received. Difficulty is still being experienced in connection with fuel and heating equipment.

The Eighth Army was authorized to utilize captured Japanese equipment in the rehabilitation of the Yokohama General Hospital which will be used for hospitalization of foreign nationals.

A report from the Ministry of Welfare stated two new regulations have been issued strengthening narcotic control as directed by this headquarters. A civilian narcotic investigation was requested to study Japanese production, manufacture, import and export narcotic records.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

Consideration is being given to the abrogation of the licensed prostitute legislation. While the present laws on the subject appear adequate there is, in actuality, much to be desired in how it is practiced.

In an effort to ascertain the functionings of the civil service system in Japan conferences were attended in the Government Section with members of the cabinet.

A directive is now under consideration to the Japanese Government concerning poison alcohol which is being sold to the public. The directive now under consideration is pending decision as to whether it should be published alone or as part of a series of offenses the establishment of which is contemplated.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.