

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
2 December to 8 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare Administration

A report was received from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Koseisho) outlining in detail all subsidy payment made by it to various private health and welfare organizations and associations. Study is continuing with reference to reorganization of the Ministry.

Miscellaneous

1. Korean and Chinese Repatriation.

Field reports received in the section indicate definite improvement in facilities and care provided Korean and Chinese repatriates at Japanese government operated Reception Centers. Numbers being repatriated from Japan continue at a high rate although the number of Japanese returned from Korea has slackened.

2. Care of Foreign Nationals.

Communication to Sixth and Eighth Armies directed that action be taken to prevent Japanese discrimination in favor of German and other enemy nationals and to seize German hoarded supplies. It is the intent to use these for relief use should it become necessary.

Relief

The first reports of location, amount and kind of supplies to be set aside by Japanese Home Ministry for relief purposes was received.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Two typhus cases in military personnel investigated. Eighth Army Liaison Office contacted and arrangements made for checks on control action taken by Japanese authorities and regarding action required to clean up unsanitary conditions in Tokyo railway stations.

The inmates of Asakusu Honganji Temple, presently used as a refuge for indigents, were deloused in a cooperative project supervised by USA Typhus Commission personnel. Civilian dusters were furnished by Tokyo Municipal Health Department. The project was utilized for training this group in dusting techniques. Arrangements were made with the laboratory officer to collect data on laboratory situation in Japan.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies

Kyoto and Osaka systems were reported to be operating normally by Major Black, CE, Engineer Intelligence, OCE. Osaka water treatment plant was said to be the best he has seen in Japan. Lack of sanitary engineering personnel in Sixth Army area was noted; inspection and supervision of water and sewage systems were reported by him to be inadequate.

Clarification of the responsibility of the Army for water supplies in refugee camp established by the Japanese was given to the Sixth Army. Japanese are responsible for water supplies in camps established by them; the Army is responsible for supervision of such supplies, and will act in operations capacity only if required to prevent outbreak or spread of disease.

Conference was held with Lt. Col. Hinman, CE, Water Supplies Consultant, ASCOM-C, on proceed use of Sakai-Wadabori water supply in Tokyo for direct consumption by military personnel. Suggestions had been made by OCE, and transmitted for comments, that the central district of the city fed from this source is to valved off from the other interconnecting sources of supply and chlorine dosage will be increased for this district. Proposal was not considered favorably for the following principle reasons:

a. With 19 sources of supply interconnected at many different points in the distribution system, it is a very difficult task to make certain that one supply is completely isolated from all others, and even more difficult to assure that the valves remain closed.

b. According to U.S. practice, a closed gate valve is not considered satisfactory protection between a potable and non-potable supply; danger of contamination is especially great where pressure of the non-potable supply may frequently exceed that of the potable supply as would be case here.

c. Many cross-connection exist between the city supply and private well supplies. A complete report on the Tokyo system with recommendations for its improvement is being prepared by Lt. Col. Hinman.

Chlorine production is continuing to increase, but salt stocks are running low at some chemical plants. Total production for November (first 25 days) was 152 metric tons with 69.7 metric tons allocated for water

treatment. (Prewar normal monthly demand for water was 42 tons.) Estimated total production for December is 225 metric tons.

2. Environmental Sanitation:

Five railroad stations in the central part of Tokyo were inspected for general sanitation. Conditions in general were poor; some improvement was noted at Ueno. Eighth Army Military Government Detachment in Tokyo and the Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army, were contacted. Program for general housecleaning and regular maintenance of all stations in the Tokyo-Yokohama area will be developed.

3. Nutrition.

Analysis was made and report submitted on the date obtained from the nutrition survey conducted at the Ueno Vagrant House in the basement of the Asakusa Honganji Temple on the 28th and 29th of November 1945.

The survey showed a per capita food intake of 1,197 and 1,506 calories on the two days of the study. The average daily protein intake was 32.8 grams. Eighth-six percent of the inmates showed an average weight loss of 13 pounds below standard weights for age, sex, and height. Thirteen subjects, or 10.4 percent of those examined showed edema.

Material for a press release was submitted through Captain Mitchell to General K.R. Dyke, Chief. C.I. and E. Section, on the nutritional outlook for the Japanese people during the winter. The purposes of this report was to allay fear and point out the much better relative position of Japan than the countries of western Europe, notably Germany. Cooperation, careful husbanding of her food supplies, and relentless efforts to effect adequate distribution of food were cited as the requisites to alleviate the present situation. It was pointed out that the many recent reports in the Japanese press on widespread starvation were considerably exaggerated and related only to vagrant indigent groups which did not reflect conditions existing in the population at large.

There conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Bureau relative to plans and methods to be employed in the forthcoming nutrition survey of Tokyo. Excellent progress has been made. Final plans will be submitted to this office on 11 December and assurances were given that if approved the survey could be begun immediately.

4. Venereal Disease.

Dr. C. M. Carpenter, Scientific Consultant to The Surgeon General and head of the Chancroid Commission, visited the Section. Observations were made by him in company with the venereal disease consultant, this section, on diagnostic and treatment practice in both Army and Japanese civilian hospitals. Skin tests for chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum on a group of 57 joro showed 21 positive reactions to Ducrey antigen and 2 to Frei antigen.

Investigations were made with the legal advisor of business practice in connection with joro and geisha enterprises.

5. Laboratory.

Japanese B encephalitis. The survey of published and unpublished material concerning Japanese B encephalitis studied in the laboratories of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Tokyo was continued intensively. The assembled data will provide a basis for further studies by American investigators, particularly in relation to the epidemiological problems affecting our own personnel in Japan.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

During the period covered by this report Japanese civilian hospital strength reports received from 21 prefectures showed a total increase of 11,201 out-patients treated while the number of hospital patients was decreased by 589. Complete weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports for periods indicated are shown in the following table.

Period	Number of		Number of Patients		
	Hospital	Capacity	Inpatients	Outpatients	Total
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,897	242,522	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744

It is to be noted that while hospitalization statistics do not reflect the presence of any specific disease, it does indicate: a) the general overall disease rate of a nation, b) the adequacy of physicians as reflected in the demand for medical care and c) the adequacy of available hospital beds as shown by this demand.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. Copy of questions given in practical examination to 19 midwives in Tokyo, To, 26 November 1945 was received from the Japanese, the examination being in two parts giving 5 point: for questions on the model and 5 points for examination of pregnant mother ## patient. The questions pertaining to the model were as follows:

“Five minutes to make internal examination to determine: condition of the baby, stage of delivery, position of baby, length of the cord, length of the baby, length of the baby's head.”

Among other questioned an important one is to name the instruments on the table.

2. Applicants names, ages, prefectures and schools attended received.

3. Public Health Nurses Association. A list of the delegates names and prefectures were given with program. On December 4th an all-day meeting was held in Tokyo, To by the Public Health Nurses. Discussion of dues magazine, constitution and by-laws was held and a letter was composed and sent to the Ministry of Health asking permission to carry on the association without the interference of non-nursing personal.

4. A report from Nakano-ku Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. Copy of training school curriculum, regulations and routine of nurses and salary paid to nurses.

5. Report of names, address, ages and schools of nurses taking Public Health Nurses examination in Tokyo, To.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The following inspections were conducted during the month:

1. The Tokyo Milk and Milk Products Control Company (formerly Morning Milk Company).

This establishment is housed in an excellent brick and tile building with separate rooms for the various ##. Ventilation, drainage and refrigeration are satisfactory. Seven hundred gallons of milk, received from 13 farms, is pasteurized and bottled daily. Equipment is modern in design but badly in need of repair. Steam and chlorine are used for sterilization. The sanitation of the institution was fair. Butterfat, bacteriological, activity, specific gravity and temperature tests, daily farm inspection, tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion eradication, are control measures in effect. Measured by United States standards, Grade C milk is being supplied by this plant. Under Japanese standards it is Grade A, or ordinary milk.

2. The Kitasato Institute of Infectious Diseases; Dr. Katsuya Kasai, Director of Veterinary Affairs.

This is a private institution which conducted a large private business in sera, vaccine, biologicals, drugs and chemicals, both human and animal, in prewar days. Affairs at the present time are practically at a standstill and the plant presents a dilapidated appearance. A research staff has rendered excellent service in the past. Plans call for rehabilitation of the establishment and reestablishment of business as soon as funds can be obtained.

Personnel

The following Veterinary Corps officers assigned to General Headquarters, American Forces in the Pacific (Advance), Military Government Section, have been transferred as follows:

1. To Korea.

Major William H. Dieterich VC, 0380321

Major Russell M. Madison VC, 024371

Captain George O. Halpin, VC, 17155249

1st Lieutenant Walter D. Carroll VC, 01765792

1st Lieutenant August T. ## VC, 0929635

2. To Eighth Army Headquarters.

Major Edwin G. Sunderville, VC, 023335

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Dental equipment units are in production at the rate of 20 per month. The conversion of an additional factory is expected soon so that within three months the rate should be raised to 70 units per month. It is estimated that it will take 4-5 years to reequip the profession.

The recommendation on that gold, platinum and silver be released for dental purposes is still being delayed by the Reparations Commission. This causes an undue hardship for both patient and practitioner.

SECTION VII MEDICAL SUPPLY

A brief survey covering manufacture of X-ray film indicates that three plants are now producing film. The plants were damaged only slightly but production is low due to lack of fuel and chemicals.

An average of 30,000 dozen 10" x 12" film was produced monthly from 1940 to 1944 of which from 50 to 70 percent were used by the military forces. Present production is 5,000 dozen monthly.

A request has been submitted for an estimate of the amount of materials required to increase production to 15,000 dozen of film monthly and efforts will be made to provide the necessary raw materials and fuel. Close supervision is being exercised over distribution procedures to insure that production is utilized properly.

Personnel of the medical supply sub-section visited the Yokohama Naval Base and the Tachikawa Air Strip during the week in connection with the removal of Japanese medical supplies from those installations. The Home Ministry has made arrangements for transfer of the supplies to local prefectural warehouses and work is now in progress at both locations.

Conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and Medicine Control Company reference distribution of military stocks and newly manufactured supplies. A visit was made to the Medicine Control Company on the same subject.

Narcotics

A translation of Japanese narcotic laws and regulation including penal regulations was furnished this section along with an official estimate of Japan's yearly narcotic requirements for legitimate medical purposes.

The planned import of opium into Japan in the year 1944 was more than sixty-two tons whereas the actual import was only 9 tons according to figure furnished.

Personnel

Major Alfred R. Cannon, MAC, was assigned during the week and Major Charles L. Locker joined for temporary duty.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX MISCELLANEOUS

The following directives to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this section and have been published since first issue of the Weekly Bulletin:

- a. Disposition of Heroin in Japan. AG 441.1 (2 Nov. 45) PH

Forbids the possession or traffic in heroin. Directs the Japanese Government to confiscate all heroin, deliver it to occupation forces and report such actions taken.

- b. Use of Japanese Red Cross Hospital by Allied Force. AG632 (21 Nov.45) PH

A statement of policy that Red Cross Hospitals cannot per se be considered exempt from use by occupation forces and specifically rejects the petition to deny the Osaka Red Cross Hospital from such use.

- c. Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan. AG710 (21 Nov. 45) PH.

Designates the Japanese Government's public health agencies as responsible for control and prevention of typhus fever in Japan under the supervision of the occupation forces. That U.S. military forces will furnish typhus control supplies that are necessary.

- d. Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution. AG400 (26 Nov. 45) PH.

Rescinds directive of the same subject dated 22 November 1945 and directs that Japanese Government will submit an inventory of relief stocks available and submit a plan for approval of their distribution.

- e. Distribution and Use of Medical, Dental and Veterinary Supplies. Issued by the Occupation Forces to Civilian Agencies. AG440 (27 Nov. 45) PH.

In the event it ever becomes necessary to issue supplies from occupation force stocks, the Japanese Government will be responsible for their distribution under the supervision of the Chief Health Officer of the area.

f. Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan. AG710 (29 Nov. 45) PH.

Supplemental instructions to memorandum of the same subject dated 21 November 1945 and directs the spraying with DDT of railroad cars and other public conveyances assigned for the use of occupational forces.

g. Violation of Directive Prohibiting Manufacture of Narcotics. AG441.1 (7 Dec. 45) PH.

An incidence of violation of narcotics directive of 12 October 1945 was discovered. This memorandum directs the Japanese Government to report the facts concerning the violation and the action taken.

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

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN
For period**

**9 December to 15 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare Administration

During the week a report was received from SCAP Finance Section listing subsidy payments made under the 1945 budget by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The payments constitute a sizable portion of the total amounts expended by government in Japan for relief and welfare services. They are distributed to private welfare or medical associations and agencies and cover a wide variety of activities. A study of the report is now being conducted by the Welfare Subsection with a view to determining future policy and control over the agencies concerned. It is generally conceded that the wide-spread use of the subsidy system in Japanese welfare administration contains elements at variance with SCAP control requirements.

Relief

An additional directive to the Japanese Government on the subject of relief was issued during the week. This directive requires the submission, to SCAP by 31 December, of a plan for providing relief to unemployed and other dependent persons during the period January-June 1946. The policy inherent in the release of this memorandum is basic to Japanese welfare administration and represents a definite clarification of future occupation and Japanese responsibility in the field. It is clear that the relief of destitution must be undertaken directly by the Japanese Government and that SCAP will hold it responsible for the prevention of wide-spread hunger and disease.

Added significance is given this plan by the fact that newer in Japanese history has government accepted responsibility for providing minimum food and care for its dependent citizens. Current legislation permits low payments to the aged, mothers and several other special categories of persons, but makes no provision for unemployment relief or the general care of persons who are involuntarily dependent. It is the intention of SCAP to require such general care at whatever level is necessary for the protection of occupation troops and to implement basic occupation aims.

Coincident with the release of the directive requiring the institution of a general relief program there was received from Japanese Government an inventory and distribution plan for the use of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief purposes. This plan was submitted in compliance with a memorandum to the Government, AG 400 (26 Nov. 45) PH, requiring the free distribution of reserve stocks to needy persons. It is intended that the distribution of these supplies will become part of and implement the over-all relief plan discussed above. Details of the food distribution program are being forwarded to lower echelon forces with instructions for checking and supervising the program. The plan requires the distribution of reserve food supplies through ration channels after investigation of individual need by a local Public Welfare Agency. Withdrawal authorizations will be given free to persons whose need is established.

Care of Foreign Nationals

At a conference this week, attended by representatives of G-1, G-3, G-4, Natural Resource, Economic and Scientific and Public Health and Welfare Sections, agreement was reached on methods to be employed in the feeding and care of foreign nationals in Japan. A directive to the Japanese Government is being prepared on this subject. Details of the plan will be announced as soon as it is approved by the Supreme Commander.

Korean and Chinese Repatriation

Field reports submitted by the officers of this section plus detailed plans and reports prepared by Japanese Government officials indicate that the Reception Centers established to care for and process repatriates are in satisfactory operation. A report issued by this headquarters shows that 492,455 Koreans and ### Chinese had been repatriated as of 9 December 1945. No Formosans have been repatriated because of lack of shipping.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Japanese Ministry of Transportation officials were given detailed instructions regarding disinfestation of railway cars assigned for use by Allied military personnel and procurement of disinfestation supplies and equipment from U.S. military commands concerned. These officials were also furnished with the names and addresses of the U.S. Unit (Corps or Division) Surgeons located nearest the respective regional railway offices who are to be contacted by the regional car managers responsible for the carrying out the above disinfestation program.

Plans were worked out with the Medical Supply Sub-section for distribution of delousing material in accordance with recommendations by Port Quarantine Officer, Typhus Commission and Sixth and Eighth Armies M/G personnel.

The Port Quarantine Officer returned on 12 December from an extensive field trip which was concerned with quarantine and communicable disease control problems at repatriation ports which included inspection of facilities present and procedure employed at the respective ports.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water supplies.

Reports on the water supplies of the cities of Fukuoka Ken, Kyushu, indicate that in general ## systems are operating in nearly normal manner. In bombed areas water mains have been repaired, but leakage from service connections is high. Water leakage in these areas is estimated at 50 % of the water supplied. It is estimated that it will taken until May 1946 to repair services. Chlorine dosage is about 0.3 ppm. Several cities have been using bleaching powder because of the shortage of liquid chlorine. At Tobata-shi the supply is barely sufficient to meet present demands because of damage to pumps. The supply is also considered inadequate by the Japanese at Omuta-shi. Mine water for industrial supply is interconnected with other sources at Omuta-shi and is said to be used mainly for cooling and miscellaneous uses.

The sanitary engineer with the Military Government Company at ##### standards. Army water supply men are supervising increase in the chlorine dosage. Liquid chlorine is available from sources.

The water supply consultant, ASCOM-C, reported progress in improving chlorination of supplies in Tokyo-Yokohama area. Arrangements have been made for repair of chlorinators and manufacture of new machines at the two local plants. Experimental work using higher chlorine dosage is being carried out at the Kawai Plant of the Yokohama System serving Atsugi Airfield.

Most recent reports from the Japanese gives an estimated total production of liquid chlorine for December of 150 metric tons, of which 85 tons will be allocated for water treatment. (Normal pre-war demand was 42 tons monthly for water.) Production is decreasing because of the shortage of salt. Some plants are also short of coal and chlorine cylinders. The present status of salt production and importation will be investigated by the Economic and Scientific Section.

2. Water Disposal.

Reports from Fukuoka and Fukushima indicate sewerage systems and nightsoil collection systems are operating normally in both areas.

3. Insect and Rodent Control

A report from GHQ medical inspector states that there is a continuation of work by the 68th Malaria Control Unit in rat-proofing of buildings in Tokyo occupied by military personnel and that trapping is done as indicated.

A conference was held with the Entomologist of the Institute of Infectious Diseases and an inspection was made of the laboratory. Species and habits of mosquitoes of medical importance in Japan were discussed and results of recent surveys were examined.

Laboratory Activities

Spot check of medical laboratories in the Tokyo area was made as a part of the survey of facilities available for the preventive medicine program. The Komagome Contagious Disease Hospital was visited and its laboratory equipment examined. The laboratory of Yoshiwara Hospital was revisited in connection with the venereal disease control program. Further surveys were made of the production potential of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and of the Kitasato Institute in connection with biologicals of key importance.

Nutrition Service Activities

The directives to the Japanese Government ordering nutrition surveys of the civilian population was issued by this headquarters on 11 December. Numerous conferences have been held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Tokyo Metropolitan Office on plans for the initial survey to be made in Tokyo under the supervision of this headquarters. Methods to be employed have been established. The survey is being conducted on a 1% sample of the population of each the 35 Kens n Tokyo. About 33,000 people will be examined. These samples are to be carefully selected so as to be representative of the population at large on the basis of sex, age, economic status and occupation. In the survey, 65 doctors, 140 nutritionists and 200 clerical workers are being employed. The survey was begun on 15 December and will be completed on 24 December.

In a conference called by the Economic and Scientific Section and attended by representatives of G-1, G-3, G-4, Natural Resources and Public Health and Welfare Sections for the purpose of establishing ration scales #### foreign nationals in Japan, the following proposal was made by this section and was approved by the conference:

1. Occidental foreign nationals will have made available to them a daily ration furnishing not less than 70 grams of protein and 2400 calories per person.
2. Oriental foreign nationals will have made available to them a daily ration furnishing not less than 50 grams of protein and 1800 calories per person.

Venereal Disease Control

The venereal disease control officer, this headquarters, continued observations of Japanese venereal disease control and treatment activities in company with Dr. Charles M. Carpenter, Venereal Disease Consultant to The Surgeon General. Visits were made to several civilian clinics in the vicinity of Tokyo, Yokohama and Sendai.

The examination-treatment program in Tokyo was expanded to include four additional areas curing the week with one each in Omori and Koiwa and two in Shinagawa.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports from Japanese

1. During the period covered by this report Japanese civilian hospital strength reports received from 33 prefectures showed a decrease of 430 hospital patients, while the number of out-patients treated was decreased by 694. Complete weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports for periods indicated are shown in the following table.

Periods	No. of Hospitals	Capacity	Number of Patients		Total
			In-patients	Out-patient	
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,897	243,522	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	238,281	311,037

2. The ratio of physicians to the total population in Japan for the period 1933 to 1944 was 1:1621, while the estimated ratio for the period 1945 to 1952 was 1:1818.

3. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs issued a memorandum to prefectural governors directing the re-establishment of physicians, dentists and pharmacists in air-raided areas.

4. Reports were made on the organization and personnel of the newly established Bureau for National Hospital Affairs, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, which is responsible for the administration and operation of former Japanese Army, Navy and Veteran's Hospitals.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Korea

A report from Korea (XXIV Corps) stated that a survey of nursing schools is being conducted, the following questionnaire is being used:

1. Hospital Information
 - a. Size of hospital
 - (1) Average number of patients.....
 - (2) Number of beds
 - b. Type of Hospital
 - c. Controlled by (Group)
2. School of Nursing
 - a. Director of Nurses:
 - (1) Qualification (education and experience)
 - b. Size of School:
 - (1) Number of students ... 1st year ..., 2nd year..., and 3rd year (if a 3-year course)
 - c. Number of semester ...
 - (1) Schedule of semester
 - d. Obligation to school after graduation
 - e. Tuition fee ...
 - f. Provincial exam given ... and consists of proof ...
 - g. Educational qualification of prospective students:
 - (1) Primary or Secondary School required
 - (2) Minimum scholastic standard required
 - (3) Acceptance of a students ?? ?? whom

- h. Physical exam consists of
- i. Age upon admission ... to ...
- j. Marital status
- k. Teaching material in class room
- l. Time on duty daily ..., does this include class room work?
 - (1) Time off during week ...
 - (2) Vacation time yearly ...
- m. Uniform:
 - (1) Type worn ...
 - (2) Furnished by whom ...
- n. Instructors
 - (1) Nurses (include qualification and subjects taught) ...
- o. Grading system ...
- p. Head nurse employed:
 - (1) Number (4) Salary
 - (2) Qualifications (5) Hours of work daily
 - (3) Duties (6) Vacation yearly
 - (with or without pay)
- q. Health program consists of (including immunization) ...
- r. Nurses aides:
 - (1) number employed ... (2) Duties
- s. Midwifery:
 - (1) Included as part of course ...
 - (2) Allowed to practice after graduation
- t. Nurses quarters:
 - (1) Number of nurses assigned to a room ...
 - (2) Lavatory facilities ...
 - (3) Laundry facilities ...
 - (4) Dining room facilities ...
 - (5) Recreation facilities ...
- u. Needs of the nursing school:

Standard Curriculum for ## Schools:

- a. Course ## of each subject taught. To include laboratory work.
- b. A copy of curriculum, including total number of hours and semester.
- c. Copy of rotation schedule of a student nurses to wards for experience in different departments.
- d. Answer questions on attached forms.
- e. Enclose sample copy of student records: application, health and ##.

The Public Health Nurses six-week refresher course is progressing nicely and the Korean nurses are doing a good job.

was given a correspondent from the Japanese Ladies Journal regarding ## of Tokyo and Japan, the interview to be published next month.

Supply

was made of Nursing Journals and text books for use of Japanese nurses. If they are obtained they will be circulated through the nursing section of the Ministry of Health.

SECTION V
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Personnel of Veterinary Affair Sub-section held a conference with the Fisheries Division of the Natural Resources Section and visited the Tokyo wholesale fish market. Fish inspection there is under the supervision of the Police Department. All fish in the market were found to be in an edible condition. Sanitation was comparatively good except in the cold storage plant and in a nearby fish-cake factory.

Reports from Japanese

1. Report of an outbreak of swine plague in Iwate Prefecture. Ten cases were reported of which 2 died, 5 were destroyed and 3 recovered.
2. Animal Disease Report for September 1945. There has been no marked change in the communicable disease incidence.
3. Milk Inspection Report for September 1945. This report shows dairy farm inspections in 30 prefectures and laboratory examination of milk in 24.
4. Laboratory Report on Hog Cholera Vaccine Experiments. This report covers the experiments on the preparation of formalized hog cholera vaccine from the ## of acutely affected hogs.
5. Report of Stallions and Government Horse Farms for 1945. This report shows 1,864 stallions located on 21 government house farms and 4,141 # # ## of private owners.
6. Report of Purchase and Distribution of Dairy Cows by the Government. This report shows 6,000 cows have been purchased and distributed in 730 villages.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Verbal consent was given by Mr. Maxwell of the Reparation Mission for the release of 90-days gold supply based on 100 grams per dentist per year.

During the month of November 295 dentists were re-established in practice.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

The War Department approved an emergency reserve of medical supplies for civilian relief. This reserve will be supplied from excesses of AFMIDPAC and AFWBSEAC supplies, only items not available in the theater will be maintained in the some of Interior depots.

Steps were taken to expedite the distribution of Japanese military and naval medical supplies turned back to the Japanese by Occupation Forces at Tachigawa and Yokosuka. Visits were made to both of these points and conferences were held with prefectural officers and control companies to hasten the distribution of these medical supplies into civilian channels.

A list of critical materials required to increase production of X-ray film ## from the X-ray film control company and is being transmitted to the Economic and Scientific Section with a request that efforts be made to release the desired items. The ## company is submitting a request for increase in allocation to the ## of commerce and industry.

A ## was received from the Sixth Army which shows that ## pounds of Japanese military narcotic stocks were taken into custody in that area as of the week ending 24 November 1945. Previous reports had shown comparatively small narcotic stocks taken into custody.

The target date for taking into custody all heroin, crude narcotics and semi-processed narcotics in Japan was 15 December 1945. Reports from the Sixth and Eighth Armies on the progress made with the seizures will be published in this bulletin when received.

A memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government ordering them to submit a report on pertinent facts concerning the violation of the memorandum ## ## ##. The Japanese Government was directed to nominate, for approval by the headquarters, eighth pharmaceutical wholesale houses in Japan to receive custody of certain Japanese military narcotic stocks now in the custody of the Sixth and Eighth Armies.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

The Japanese laws and ordinances concerning manufacture and sale of drugs and biologicals was received and a translation of it was arranged through ATIS.

A study was begun of the obligation of occupying forces respecting food and shelter for enemy nationals, restricted in travel and areas of residence, but not formally interned.

Two additional conferences were held with Japanese physicians relative to the elimination of government control of professional associations. One conference was with regard to the reorganization of the Health Ministry and its plan for elimination of certain personnel.

Crawford F. Sams,
Colonel, Medical Corps,

Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
16 December to 22 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare Administration

Based upon the policy of this section to approve the continuation of government subsidized private agencies, pending complete investigation of their functions and operation, this section concurred with SCAP Finance Section authorization to Ministry of Finance to release an Imperial Household grant for the Association for the Relief of War Sufferers.

Relief

A reply was prepared to the Japanese Government's distribution plan for the use of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for the relief purposes. This reply was in the form of a memorandum accepting the plan with the following exception giving SCAP greater control over the use of these supplies:

- (1) Clarify the use of supplies for emergencies under SCAP control.
- (2) Retain authority for the Supreme Commander to approve the use of special distribution facilities as opposed to the use of normal ration channels, and
- (3) Require SCAP approval for the actual inauguration of the plan in specific prefectures.

Additionally a communication to the Armies is in preparation directing that:

- (1) A check be made of the Japanese inventory of relief supplies,
- (2) An estimate of the number of unemployed and other dependent persons in each prefecture be prepared,
- (3) A program of inspecting and supervising the Japanese distribution plan be established,
- (4) Reports be submitted on operations, and
- (5) A plan be prepared for assuming direct administrative control of these supplies should the Japanese fail to carry out their plan.

Repatriation

The first 2,000 Formosans were repatriated from the Atsugi area during the past week. As shipping becomes available it is expected that more Formosans and Chinese will be moved. A copy of report prepared by the Korean representatives attached to the Sixth Army was received. The report covered general conditions in Nagoya and Osaka but made no specific recommendations regarding the 400,000 Koreans in these areas.

Miscellaneous

A report was received from the New Japan Social Work Interim Committee which was recently organized in Tokyo for the purpose of encouraging and revitalizing social work activities in Japan. The committee consists of a representative group of individuals engaged in public and private social work. The two immediate goals of the organization are to establish refresher #####-service training courses for social workers and to call a national conference of social workers and from it develop a permanent social workers association to replace the present interim committee.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Institute of Tuberculosis Research at Kiyose was visited and fairly complete data were procured regarding past and current work of the organization. All data are being consolidated in a summary report.

Arrangements were completed by medical supply, the Economic and Scientific Section, and the Sanitary Engineer of this sub-section for a sample run to be made by a local manufacturer to determine if "China Clay" is a satisfactory diluent for DDT powder and if available grinding machinery and diluent will be utilized only when 10% DDT insecticide or larvicide powder is not available from military sources.

Latest census figures were obtained, showing population by District and prefecture; on the basis of these figures. Crude rates (per 1,000 per annum) have been derived for the reportable communicable diseases. Charts showing communicable disease rates in Japan since January 1941 are in process of preparation.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies.

Health Maintenance Section, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reported very high chlorine dosages being required in public water supplies by military commands in some cities, particularly in Nagasaki. Previous reports from Nagasaki to the Office of the Chief Engineer and from Fukushima to this office indicate that high

chlorine dosages and residuals used for field water supplies in Pacific islands are now being applied to city water supplies. The office of the Chief Engineer and the Chief Surgeon's Office were informed of the above Japanese report, and subject of reducing Army chlorine requirements where approved city supplies are used for direct consumption by troops was discussed. This is particularly desirable because of the very limited supply of chlorine and it is believed feasible where adequate treatment and protection of the water is provided.

Utilities Engineer, Tokyo Military Government Detachment, reported work of reconditioning Kanamachi Filter Plant as progressing. He will inspect both the Kanamachi and Yodobashi Plants next week.

Demonstration of water supply equipment and conference of officers and men of all branches interested in field water supplies from Sixth and Eighth Armies was attended at 1519th Engineer Water Supply Company, Headquarters. Demonstration was given of operation of water purification unit, diatomite, 50 gallons per month, now being supplies to replace portable unit, 15 gallons and mobile unit, 75 gallons. This diatomite filter will produce a water free bacterial contamination and with complete removal of amobic cystex and cercariae of schistosomes. Demonstration was followed by conference on use of field equipment and special problems of water supply in this area..

2. Waste Disposal

Inspection was made of the Mikawajima Sewage Treatment Plant, Tokyo, with representative of Health Maintenance Section. Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and Mr. Harada, Tokyo Sewage Engineer. The plant provided primary and secondary treatment, but much equipment was in poor state of repair, and general maintenance was unsatisfactory. City sewage department will take action to restore both this plant and Shiba-ura. Conditions were reported to Utilization Engineer, Tokyo Military Government Detachment.

3. Environmental Sanitation.

Sanitary Engineer, Yokohama Military Government Detachment, reported railroad stations in the city were all receiving regular cleaning. They are inspected twice weekly with the station masters. Inspection reveals little improvement in the Tokyo area except at Ueno. Situation has been discussed with the Tokyo Military Government Detachment.

Nutrition Service Activities

During the period 15-24 December a nutrition survey has been conducted in Tokyo according to the following plans and schedule:

1. The purpose of the survey was to gather factual information on the physical status and the actual food consumption of a statistically significant sample of a civilian population of Tokyo.

2. The Tokyo Metropolitan Office Health Division has been the agency responsible under supervision of this Headquarters for the study and has worked through the District or Ku offices. Using 1 November 1945 census figures it was decided to examine physically a 1.0 % sample of the population of each Ku or district and to take complete three day dietary histories on representative families of each Ku in numbers sufficient to give data on a 0.5 % sample of the whole. The composition of the sample to be examined in each Ku was selected, using census data on the basis of age, sex, occupation and economic status. After selection on the basis of these factors the sample was taken at random in each Ku.

3. Personnel for the survey consisted of doctors of medicine specially selected for the work, graduates of schools of nutrition, and the necessary nurses and clerical help. The doctors, nurses and assistants were organized into teams and assigned to work in various Kus at public places such as health centers, schools or hospitals. It was estimated that one team could examine 70 subjects a day and thus the number of teams and the duration of their work was determined. The nutritionists worked independently, each worker being responsible for recording the complete dietary intake over a 3-day period of each member of 10 families assigned to her.

4. Physical signs were selected for examination in the survey with the purpose of being as objective as possible and thus subject to standardization. Forms for the examination were prepared, printed and distributed each team. The signs selected for the study consisted of: age, sex, height, weight, pulse rate, presence or absence of edema, cheilosis, glossitis, hyperkeratosis, anemia, tendon reflexes, chronic diarrhea and marked menstrual disturbances.

Forms suitable for recording the complete food intake of each member of a family for a 3-day period were devised, printed and distributed to each nutritionist. She in turn visited the house, explained what was wanted in detail to the housewife and left the forms to be filled out. At the end of three days the nutritionist visited the #####, checked all items listed or suspected of being omitted and computed the per capita calorie and protein intake of each member of the families studied.

5. Numerous meetings of the personnel for the study were held prior to the start of the survey to the end that all would be thoroughly acquainted with the purpose and objectives of the study and the methods to be employed. Grant effect was made to standardize and coordinate the work of the various teams. The nutrition consultant, SCAP, met with the 65 doctors who are to conduct the physical examinations **one one** day and defined

as clearly as possible the criteria to be used in assessing physical signs. On another day he met with the 140 nutritionists and outlined their work stressing the importance that the total quantity of all food from all sources be obtained from all subjects of the sample during the test period.

6. In the following table are recorded the various Kus or districts of Tokyo, the size of the sample from each Ku on whom physical examinations were done and the number of families in each Ku from whom dietary information was taken.

Name of Ku	Examination	No. of Families	Name of Ku	Examination	No. of Families
Kojimachi	210	26	Asakusa	300	37
Kanda	320	40	Honjo	150	19
Nihonbashi	270	34	Fukagawa	170	21
Kyobashi	650	81	Shinagawa	1,100	137
Shiba	800	100	Meguro	1,400	175
Azabu	360	45	Ebara	650	81
Akasaka	100	13	Omori	1,900	238
Yotsuya	150	19	Kamata	630	79
Ushigome	240	30	Setagaya	3,300	413
Koishikawa	520	65	Shibuya	1,000	125
Hongo	600	75	Yodobashi	600	75
Shitaya	720	90	Nakano	1,400	175
Itabashi	2,600	312	Adachi	2,000	250
Toshima	1,100	138	Mukojima	780	97
Takinogawa	450	56	Joto	130	16
Arakawa	1,000	125	Katsushika	2,000	250
Oji	1,200	150	Edogawa	1,700	213
Suginami	2,500	312			
			Total	33,000	4,125

During the course of the above survey the nutritionist of this section visited each of the Kus of Tokyo and observed the physical examinations and the nutritionists at work in the field. In general the survey has gone surprisingly well. All participants seemed well acquainted with their tasks and all performed them in the prescribe manner. The survey will be completed 24 December and the finding will be submitted to this Headquarters not later than 7 January 1946.

Laboratory Activities

The survey of Japanese studies on Japanese B encephalitis was completed and a report was submitted. Further data were assembled on production capacity of various laboratories manufacturing biologicals, particularly in connection with control of diphtheria, typhoid and smallpox.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Hospital strength reports from 32 prefectures for the period ending 14 December showed 56,572 patients in 2,011 hospitals with 120,739 beds, as compared with 49,174 patients in 1,831 hospitals with 92,723 beds, for the previous week. This increase is due to the fact that former Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals have been transferred to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Hospitalization in Japan for the periods indicated is shown in the following table.

Period	No. of Hospitals	Capacities	No. of Patients		Total
			Inpatient	Outpatient	
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	22,064	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,879	242,582	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	290,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov.	2,598	139,845	75,756	235,281	311,037
16 Nov.	2,614	138,577	74,728	228,086	302,783

The Matsuzawa Psychopathic Hospital, Tokyo, was designed as the institution to which all psychopathic foreign nationals in Japan will be referred who require hospitalization or medical care.

Eighth Army submitted a report showing Japanese hospitals required for the Occupational Forces, name and location of former Japanese Army and Navy hospitals and a list of Japanese civilian hospitals, giving their location, capacity and number of patients, in the Eighth Army Area.

SECTION IV NNURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. Copy of letter sent to the Ministry of Health regarding Public Health Nurses Association. An informal meeting of members of the nursing association was held 4 December 1945 and this letter was sent by the nurses following the meeting requesting they be allowed to have a nursing organization of their own.

2. A revised copy of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the Public Health Nurses Association was received.

3. A report was made of a trip to five prefectures in connection with a refresher course for Public Health Nurses. The following is the schedule, aim and program:

A Brief Report of the Refresher Courses for Public Health Nurses in 1945

I. The Aim of the Course:

To cultivate Nursing Spirit higher and emphasize their instructive knowledge.

II. The courses are promoted by "P.H.W. Association" and "The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" and "The National Insurance Association" supported it.

III. P.H.W. who attended the courses:

- (1) The supervisors of Health Centers.
- (2) The instructors of P.H.N. Training Schools.
- (3) The instructors of the Insurance Nurses.

IV. The places where the courses were opened and the numbers of attended nurse:

During the war

- (1) Iwate, Prefecture. Gathered 46 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.
- (2) Shiga, Prefecture. Gathered 37 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.

After the war

- (3) Oita, Prefecture. Gathered 23 Nurses from 7 Prefectures.
- (4) Shimane, Prefecture. Gathered 56 Nurses from 9 Prefectures.
- (5) Chiba, Prefecture. Gathered 68 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.

V. The Schedule of the courses:

- (1) Give 2 questions as follows and have conference according to their answers.
 1. Give some information about a village and let them make up the P.H.N. Plan.
 2. Give some information about 2 different types of the family (one is artificial feeding case and the other is TB family) and let them make out how to instruct these cases
- (2) Conference about the refresher courses for the staff nurses in each Prefecture.
- (3) Conference of each group such as Health Centers, Training Schools and Insurance Nurses.
- (4) Free Talking Conference.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

During a field trip to Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, the following places were visited:

XII Corps Artillery Headquarters, APO 471.
81st Military Government Hdqs., Hdqs Co A, APO471.
Headquarters Ibaraki Prefecture.
Mito City slaughter house.
Ishida dairy farm.

It was observed that the governmental organization in this prefecture is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct an efficient veterinary service. The immediate problem is to recover from wartime laxity and to more effectively enforce existing laws and regulations of meat and dairy inspection. A concerned effort is being made in this regard.

There are 140 veterinarians, 5 milk plants and 21 slaughter houses in Ibaraki Prefecture. Dairy farm inspection, tuberculin testing of cattle, pasteurization of milk, laboratory control of dairy products and inspection of meat in slaughter houses is generally practiced. Animal disease control measures appear to be effective.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted a communicable animal disease report for the week 9 - 15 December. This report shown one case of anthrax in Hyogo Prefecture and 51 cases of swine cholera in Osaka Prefecture.

SECTION VI DENTAL HEALTH

Production of dental materials in some factories is being impeded due to lack of packing supplies such as bottles, corks and labels. Fuel too, continue to be a critical item.

Complaints have been received regarding the unequal distribution of supplies to practitioners and teaching institution. Investigation will be made and report rendered at a later date.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

The Japanese Bureau of Medical Supplies (Yoga depot) was released to the Home Ministry during the week. The medicine Control Company, has prepared a list of critical materials which should be given priority for removal from the depot and a representative of the medical supply sub-section has been detailed to exercise general supervision over the transfer stocks to commercial channels, for distribution.

Several conferences were held with officials of the Central Medicine Control Company and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs concerning distribution of medical supplies. A concerned effort is being made by the Japanese to expedite distribution.

The methods employed in establishing a reserve of medical supplies for emergency use were carefully checked. It was found that 20 % of all items turned over to the Home Ministry are being released immediately. The remainder has been frozen awaiting complete reports from all prefectures at which time 30 % of the total would be placed in reserve and the rest distributed. While this procedure presents some advantages from an overall stock control standpoint the extreme shortage of medicines does not justify freezing large blocks of stock until all prefectures have reported. Instructions were given to place 30 % of each inventory in reserve and distribute the remainder immediately, based upon known requirements. Any mal-distribution which may occur will be adjusted later when new requirements are established.

The few factories making X-ray film sustained only minor bomb damage. Present production is about one-third of minimum requirements. Much X-ray paper is made which may be substituted for film for gross work. Film production is limited by competing demands for photographic film and by the shortage of fuel and raw materials particularly organic solvents. In coordination with Economic and Scientific Section, arrangements are being made to have more materials allotted to increase production of X-ray film.

Prior to the war 80 % of manufacturing of small medical instruments, (forceps, specula, etc.) was done in Tokyo. One rebuilt and one undamaged factory are operating now in this area, each employing less than fifty people. One is producing to the limit of his equipment and tools, the other could triple production if fuel and raw materials particularly brass, were available.

An inspection trip to the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory revealed that the semi-processed narcotics were not as yet removed by the Eighth Army. The materials are being consolidated and will be removed to the 29th Medical Depot at Yokohama by the Eighth Army by 29 December 1945.

A conference was held with the narcotic control officials in the Japanese Government and the directors of the leading pharmaceutical houses in Japan at which time the inadequacy of present Japanese narcotic laws and regulation was discussed.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

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

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
23 December to 29 December
1945**

SECTION I WELFARE

Relief

Approval of a Japanese plan for distributing food and clothing supplies to needy persons was issued during the week. Foods amounting to about 20 million tons and more than 3 million items of clothing and bedding are to be released free to persons whom eligibility is certified by prefectural welfare agencies. Investigations of individual need by the social welfare staffs of prefectural offices or by other local representatives of the public agency will be the basis for ##### withdrawal authorizations permitting regular ration outlets to release the relief supplies.

Food supplies consist of dry biscuits and various canned meats and fish. These supplies were returned from Allied custody to the Home Ministry after seizure from the Japanese Army and Navy. Investigation of need and distribution procedure will be in the hands of the Japanese welfare agency but a ##### check will be maintained by the Allied forces. Army commanders will be asked to make recommendations concerning the inauguration of the distribution plan in each prefecture and will keep SCAP informed of its operations and of the adequacy of supplies and administrative organization. Monthly reports prepared by SCAP will be delivered by the Japanese at prefectural and local levels to local Army commands for passage through channels to GHQ. A detailed explanation of the responsibility of Army commanders is being prepared for release by SCAP.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Conferences were held by members of the Medical Supply Sub-section and of the USA Typhus Commission relative to requirements and availability of DDT. General policies on allocation and distribution of available and anticipated stocks were formulated.

Arrangements were made with representatives of the Dai Nippon Chemical Industries, Ltd., to produce a sample lot of DDT dusting powder using China Clay as a diluent and this lot has been submitted for inspection and testing.

A conference was held with Mr. Sampson of the Natural Resources Section regarding the presence of ##### compound, in Japan ##### the possibility of mining this compound for use as a DDT diluent. A later conference was held with Lt. Col. #####, Chief of the Mining Section, Korean Military Government, and Lt. Col. Wheeler of the Typhus Commission. Samples of high-grade Korean pyrophyllite were submitted and the feasibility of mining this product was discussed. Dai Nippon Chemical Industries was requested to produce a test lot of dusting powder, using this pyrophyllite as a diluent.

A conference was held with the Chief Surgeon, AFPAC Adv., on the subject of Japanese B encephalitis. Reports submitted by Col. Kuhns of the 19th General Laboratory, and by Major Moolten of this sub-section, were discussed and with concurrence of the Chief Surgeon, a message was prepared for dispatch requesting that the U.S. Neurotrophic Virus Commission be invited to study this situation further.

Conferences were held with representatives of the Acute Infectious Disease Section of the Ministry of Health relative to communicable disease reporting, and to the control of smallpox.

Laboratory Activities

Various reports on production of biologicals were assembled from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases. Conferences were held with officials of both agencies in further efforts to reduce production bottlenecks.

Conferences were held with officials of the Ministry of Education to obtain data on public health education in the curriculum of medical schools

Additional data on deaths and autopsy findings in vagrants in Tokyo were obtained and analyzed

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports received from 26 prefectures showed an increase in the number of hospitals and a corresponding increase in the number of hospital patients as a result of the recent transfer of former Japanese Army, Navy and Veterans hospital facilities to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Complete weekly Japanese hospital strength reports are shown in the following table.

Period	Number of		Number of Patients		Total
	Hospitals	Capacity	In-patients	Out-patients	

12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,588	303,469
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	74,279	242,588	312,461
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	320,579
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	235,281	311,037
16 Nov.	2,614	138,557	74,728	229,086	302,783
23 Nov.	2,634	139,409	3,369	202,780	275,649
30 Nov.	2,630	142,926	73,469	231,269	304,749

The number of calories provided patients in 17 Tokyo hospitals according to a report submitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is shown in the following table:

<u>Type of Hospital</u>	<u>Number Surveyed</u>	<u>Average Calories per Patient</u>
General	10	1,647
Psychopathic	4	1,567
Tuberculosis	3	1,987

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A copy of standard curriculum for Public Health Nurses, Refresher Course and Midwifery Course as put out by Health Bureau Ministry as of May 6, 1945.

Report received on distribution of St. Luke's graduate public health nurses and a map showing where they are working and the type of work in which they are engaged.

Two conferences were held regarding the translation of Public Health books for use by students. It has been decided that a Public Health practical manual will be completed first and published. About half of this has been written in Japanese. The text book will be started in the near future. The critical item now is paper which will have to be secured for publishing of these books.

Korea

The Public Health program is moving along rapidly. The one 6-week refresher course has been successful and the second one will begin 31 December. A certificate is being given to the graduate nurses successfully completing the course.

An institute is being planned, the attendance to be one day each week, for head nurses who will assume the position of nurse instructors in schools of nursing.

Weekly staff meetings have been inaugurated for military and civilian personnel, to discuss nursing problem and plans.

The first meeting of directors of hospitals and directors of nurses was held to discuss the method of approach to the raising of nursing standards in hospitals. A committee was formed which will meet regularly.

A short course in operating room technique and procedure is being planned for operating room supervisors.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The officer in charge of veterinary affairs made a field trip to Hokkaido and Aomori prefectures for the purpose of conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs and establishing liaison with Eighth Army and Military Government officials.

All phase of animal disease control, meat and milk inspection, livestock production and directives from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers were discussed. The governmental organization in Hokkaido prefecture is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct veterinary service. The staff in Aomori prefecture is weak and ineffective. In both prefectures sanitation is being neglected and equipment is in poor repair and antiquated in design.

Inspection of meat is slaughter house, eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and dairy farm inspection are practices in a fairly efficient manner.

Some pasteurization of milk exists, but its efficiency is hampered by faulty control devices. Much raw milk is being consumed. The use of the sediment test on milk was observed, for the first time in Japan, in Hokkaido prefecture. Laboratory control of dairy products is not being generally practiced.

The quality of livestock in Hokkaido prefecture is the best observed in Japan.

Reports from Japanese

1. Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, Veterinary Hygiene Section:

November Milk Inspection report

Total milk plants		2,859
Volume of milk products	6,188,098	
Results of laboratory examination:		
Total examinations		5,606
Over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per cc)		747
Under bacterial standard (3%)		870
Milk retailer data:		
Total milk retailers	1,419	
Unsatisfactory equipment	128	
Without cold storage	239	
Pounds of milk products produced:		
Whole milk powder	58,126	
Skim milk powder	566,213	
Sweetened condensed milk	88,477	
Butter	6,371,870	
Cheese	600,576	

October Meat Inspection Report

	<u>Slaughtered</u>	<u>Totally Condemned</u>	<u>Partially Viscera Condemned</u>	<u>Condemned</u>
Cattle	5,030	9	191	858
Calves	894	4	9	41
Sheep & Goats	24			
Swine	1,203	1	20	235
Horse	6,343	10	447	491

2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section:

	<u>1945 Estimated Livestock Population</u>		
Dairy cattle	256,000	Sheep	181,000
Other cattle	2,720,000	Goats	252,000
Horses	1,854,000	Chickens	17,204,000
Swine	250,000	Rabbits	3,000,000

Livestock forage supplies are believed adequate for 1946. Supplies of concentrate feeds are now insufficient and will remain so in 1946 unless imported. An ample supply of concentrate foods and of protein supplements for dairy cows would contribute markedly to the program for increased milk production.

The immediate report of animal disease outbreak includes two cases of blackleg in Ehime prefecture, the date of the initial case being 21 December 1945.

The monthly animal disease report for November 1945 shows no marked change in incidence of disease when compared with previous monthly reports.

SECTION VI
DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII
MEDICAL SUPPLY

A directive was issued to the Japanese Government concerning the distribution of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies turned over to the Home Ministry by occupation forces. The directive pointed out the acute

need for medical supplies among the civilian population and required that adequate personnel, transportation, packing material and other necessary facilities be provided in order to expedite distribution. Representatives of the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs called at this office after publication of the directive and advised that further efforts would be made to increase the rate of distribution.

The Commanding General, AFWESPAC, submitted a radio report on shipments of typhus control supplies. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of DDT are being loaded on the ship Myers Lissner which was scheduled to sail from Base M 26 December for Sasebo. Most of the remaining quantity of DDT requisitioned on AFWESPAC has been extracted to the zone of interior. Fifty thousand pounds are available for air shipment from the United States and air priority has been furnished from ASCOM-C. Korea received 80,000 pounds of DDT and another shipment of at least 200,000 pounds was reported enroute. Several shipments of hand dusters scheduled for air lift have not been received.

An emergency requisition was received from Korea for 6,000 vials of diphtheria antitoxin to be used for treatment of civilians. Twenty-five hundred vials were shipped by air from Eighth Army stocks and the remainder extracted to AFWESPAC.

A recent report on penicillin production indicates that manufacture is only in the experimental stage. The three plants in operation produced 168,000 oxford units in November and 152,000 in December.

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reported an increased allotment of materials for manufacture of X-ray film which should be sufficient to triple present production.

Information was received that crude and semi-process narcotics and Japanese military narcotics stocks in the Sixth Army area being concentrated in Osaka in the Japanese mint.

The headquarters notified the Medical Supply Officer, Surgeon's Office, Sixth Army Headquarters, Kyoto, that 3,866.4 kgs of raw opium, belonging to the Koeki Eidan, are stored in a warehouse near Kobe. The narcotics will be seized and stored at the mint in Osaka under the custody of the United States forces.

The Eighth Army seized crude and semi-processed narcotics at former narcotic manufacturing plants in the Tokyo area. Some finished stocks were removed through error and will be returned to the owners for distribution.

A visit to the Tokyo-To Medicine Distribution Company confirmed the fact that responsible privately owned institutions should be designed to take custody of narcotic stocks rather than organizations whose functions are chiefly distribution through paper work.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The following memoranda, issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, originated in this section:

1. Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution, AG 400 (21 Dec 45) PH.

This approves a plan submitted by the Japanese for holding certain reserves for relief distribution with exceptions as noted.

2. Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population, AG 430.2 (11 Dec 45) PH.

This directs the Japanese to conduct nutritional surveys of the population of Japan.

3. Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverage, AG 435 (8 Dec 45) PH.

This directs the Japanese to amend existing laws for violations of traffic in poisonous beverages so that fines and imprisonment of adequate amounts may be given.

4. Relief of Nationals of Countries with which the United Nations have been at war, AG 091.4 (19 Dec 45) PH.

Directs that the Japanese Government care for those resident enemy nationals who are not self-supporting.

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

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
30 December 1945
To
5 January 1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Welfare Administration

Pursuant to a memorandum issued by this Headquarters last month, AG 044 (8 Dec. 45) Subject: "Relief and Welfare Plans", the Imperial Japanese Government submitted a plan during the week. The plan purposes the attachment of a new law which would integrate welfare and relief activities now conducted as separate categories of assistance under the Relief Law for the Poor and Disabled (Law #49, 1929), Law for the Protection of Mothers and Poor Children (Law #19, 1937), War Casualties and Damage Protection Law (Law #71, 1942) and related measures.

Similarly the plan proposes a new non-governmental agency or association to assume the relief activities of such present organizations as the Association of Relief for War Refugees, Association of Relief for the Nationals Abroad, and Association of Relief for Veterans.

The Japanese Government has often organized quasi-public agencies or associations, subsidized from governmental funds, as an expedient in implementing relief and welfare administration. Japanese officials explain this action as a necessary to circumvent governmental restrictions on personnel, use of funds and other limitations.

This Section has been studying the subsidy program of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs because a large percentage of relief expenditures are represented by subsidies to these quasi-governmental associations. One of the principles of proper public welfare administration requires an integrated program, responsibility for administration of which lies with the public agency. As further detailed plans are submitted by the Ministry, it is proposed to analyze them in conjunction with the Government Section of this Headquarters.

Relief

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs estimates the following number of persons in need of relief in Japan.

<u>Category of Need</u>	<u>Number</u>
Unemployable	760,000
Unemployed	4,340,000
Needy Repatriates	860,000
Others	<u>2,040,000</u>
Total	8,000,000

During the week a communication was sent Occupation Forces Commanders requesting a check be made of the Japanese inventory of Army-Navy stocks held for relief purposes and they supervise the local Japanese relief distribution. Additionally they were requested to submit a plan for assuming direct relief distribution responsibility should the Japanese system break down.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Arrangements have been completed for a meeting of the Prefectural Health Officers (twelve prefectures in the Tokyo region) at the Institute of Public Health on 7 January, for discussion of typhus, venereal disease and other communicable disease problems. Meetings arranged on January 15, 24 and 28 at Yamagata, Kyoto and Fukuoka, respectively for similar discussions.

Data on organization and functions of the Bureau for Control Infectious Diseases (Japanese Ministry of Health) obtained in conference with the Bureau Chief. Data will be incorporated in a summary report of a study covering all Ministry of Health services.

Venereal Disease Control

From 18 to 29 December 1945, the venereal disease control officer of this Headquarters, made a survey of venereal disease control activities among the Japanese in Hokkaido and Aomori prefectures. Venereal disease rates among the Occupational Forces in these areas have been generally lower than the average for the Eighth Army. There was very little evidence of effective efforts at control found in the Japanese communities visited. Venereal disease prevalence among groups of women surveyed by acceptable methods have shown almost universal infection. The reporting of venereal disease to the Ministry of Health and Welfare is in process of establishment.

The demonstration examination-treatment program in Tokyo has been fully instituted with the completion of a course of training in laboratory methods under the auspices of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases.

Sixteen of the 46 prefectures were reporting venereal disease cases to the Ministry of Health and Welfare as of the week ending 22 December 1945.

Sanitary Engineering Activities

1. Water Supplies. Direct supervision of public water supplies in the Tokyo-Kawasaki-Yokohama area by Army personnel has been recommended by the water supply consultant, ASCOM-C. Proposed organization would supervise operation and maintenance of water supplies, treatment plants, distribution systems and laboratories. The quality of water would be improved to meet Army standards. Inspections for cross-connection and collection of samples would be made by military personnel. Checks on laboratory analyses would be made regularly by Army laboratories. The plan is comprehensive and would result in the distribution of a safe potable water according to U.S. standards. Principle difficulty would be in obtaining suitably trained, experienced personnel from military sources.

It is reported from Hokkaido that all public water supplies are considered unsafe for direct consumption of occupational forces except at Muroran where engineers are treating the water at the source. Supply at Otaru is being rationed, but the situation is not considered unusual.

2. Waste Disposal. Certain supplies for repair of the sewage treatment plant equipment were reported as unobtainable at the present time, by Mr. Harada, Tokyo Sewage Engineer, and Mr. Kawabata, Health Maintenance Section, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The problem was referred to the local Military Government Sections who are aiding in the procurement of supplies which are deemed essential for the maintenance of plants.

Progress is now being made in restoring Tokyo sewage treatment plants to their prewar condition. Reports from other cities are due next week.

Quarantine Activities

The week ending Saturday, 5 January 1946, showed 62,622 persons passing through quarantine, i.e., 4,327 from S. Korea, 5,780 from Philippine Islands, 20,220 from Pacific Ocean area, 4,258 Ryukyans, 25,655 from China, 582 from Formosa and 1,800 from Hong Kong.

One case of smallpox was diagnosed at Horio Barracks (near Sasebo) in a Korean repatriate. No case of quarantine disease was recorded as having passed through quarantine.

Nutrition Service Activities

During the period 27 December to 4 January, the nutrition consultant made a field trip to Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Nagasaki. The purpose of this trip was to visit the cities and surrounding rural areas in Japan that are under consideration as sites for the performance of nutrition surveys. At each of these cities the Military Government authorities were contacted and attempts were made to meet with the Japanese prefectural and city public health personnel. The purposes of the methods to be employed in the surveys were discussed with all groups contacted.

In no case did any of the Military Government authorities report on important nutrition problems in their areas. All were very receptive to the plans for the nutrition surveys. From observations made on this trip, it is believed that Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka and rural areas adjacent to those cities are the proper sites for the forthcoming nutrition surveys.

Laboratory Activities

A summarizing report was prepared on the production of biologicals in Japanese laboratories with recommendations for facilitating increase in production levels of certain crucial items. Conferences were held on the problem of supervision of drugs and pharmaceuticals and on measures needed to ensure their conformity with the minimum standards of purity and effectiveness.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Former Japanese Army, Navy and Veterans Hospitals are now included the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs weekly civilian hospital strength report. Since 30 November, for 37 prefectures reporting the establishment of new hospitals, reconstruction of those damaged by air-raids and other

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Serums

Anti-anthrax	800,000 cc
Anti-blackleg	10,000 cc

Vaccines

Rabies	500,000cc
Anthrax (spera)	36,000 cc

Anti-hog cholera	300,000 cc	Blackleg	700,000 cc
Anti-swine crysipelas	80,000 cc	Hog cholera	1,500,000 cc
Anti-tetanus	1,000,000 cc		
Anti-fowl cholera	50,000 cc	<u>Diagnostic Agents</u>	
Anti-canine distemper	5,000 cc	Mallein	1,000 cc
Anti-strangles	1,200,000 cc	Tuberculin	60,000 cc
Anti-fowl diphtheria	400,000 cc		
Anti-equine infectious abortion	300,000 cc		

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

A directive was prepared for transmittal to the Imperial Japanese Government concerning the need for increasing production of medical supplies. Particular attention was directed to the fact that production quotes for biological products were not being met.

A list of medical books and periodicals required by the Japanese for educational purposes was forwarded to C. I. and E. Section with a request that steps be taken to secure these publications for distribution by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, under the supervision of this Section.

Representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section attended a conference held by E. and S. S. on the subject of "Japanese Imports". The import program as now set up provides for 3,000 metric tons of raw materials for manufacture of material supplies during 1945.

Upon recommendation of the Typhus Commission, a request was submitted for mixing of test supplies of DDT with Japanese stocks of talc and pyrophyllite. Certain stocks of talc and pyrophyllite which have been located in Japan are to be ##### for possible use in mixing DDT, provided test samples prove satisfactory.

A conference was held with representatives of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Tokyo Medicine Control and Prefectural offices. The Japanese officials were informed that increased emphasis must be placed on the distribution of supplies seized from the Japanese Armed Forces and turned over to the Home Ministry for civilian use. It was pointed out that several operating procedures now being employed in connection with transfer of supplies from the Yoga Depot could be improved. ##### were given that supplies would not be removed from the depot until covered storage space was available in Tokyo. Efforts will be made to inventory items at Yoga and then make ##### ##### to using agencies.

Authorization was granted for transfer of Japanese military narcotic stocks from the Fifth Fleet to the ##### Medical Depot. Eighth Army, Yokohama, for custody and further disposition as determined by this Headquarters.

An inspection trip was made to the 29th Medical Depot where approximately thirty carloads of Japanese military narcotics and seized civilian stocks of crude and semi-processed narcotics are being concentrated. A complete inventory of these narcotics will be undertaken at an early date.

SECTION VII LEGAL

A discussion was held with representatives of the Ministry of Finance at which time terms of a memorandum regarding the control of poisonous beverages were discussed and interpreted.

Conferences were held with section chiefs of the Minister's Office and Bureau for Physique, Health Ministry, on organization functions and personnel of their sections.

Translations were procured of a regulation regarding ceiling prices on certain drugs.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The following memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this Section:

1. Japanese Military and Naval Medical Supplies Received by Home Ministry from Occupation Forces, AG 440 (20 Dec. 45) PH. This memorandum again calls attention to the central Japanese government, their lethargy in distributing army and navy medical supplies. It directs prefectural officials take vigorous action in distributing these supplies to physicians and hospitals.

2. Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks, AG 441.1 (4 Dec. 45) PH.
Directs the Japanese Government to designate

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