

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
6 January to 12 January  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### General

A memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091 (8 Jan 45) PH, was issued during the week, which called the Government's attention to serious health, economic and welfare problems which will be created if continued population movements to urban centers are permitted. The memorandum defined urban centers as cities of 100,000 or more population. Further it directed the Japanese Government to submit a plan to this Headquarters as soon as practicable indicating measures to be taken to restrict or prohibit unnecessary population movement from rural to urban centers. Japanese evacuees who are considered essential in reestablishing the minimum authorized civilian economy of Japan will be permitted to return to those localities where their services are required.

### Welfare Administration

Study of the Japanese relief and welfare plan contained in C.L.O. Memorandum No. 1484(1.1) continued. A reply to the plan was prepared and circulated among interested SCAP staff sections. Details of the accepted plan will be announced following approval of the reply by the Supreme Commander.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

Members of the Preventive Medicine Sub-Section attended a conference of prefectural health officers held at the Ministry of Health on 7 and 8 January 1946. Talks were made to the conference on the subjects of typhus fever and control thereof, venereal disease control and reporting and control of communicable diseases in general.

A direct request was made to the American Medical Association for material relative to standards of medical education in the United States and standards of licensure in the several states.

A request was made to the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, to procure authorization for the translation into Japanese of the textbook "Public Health Administration in the United States", By Wilson G. Smillie, for use and reference by Japanese health officials.

The current status of birth and death reporting and certain other vital statistics was discussed with a representative of the Japanese Census Bureau. It was pointed out that certain change in the current system will be necessitated in order to meet the requirements of the occupation forces.

An exhibit of typhus control supplies and equipment was requested and received from the U.S.A. Typhus Commission. This has been installed and placed an exhibition in this Sub-Section.

The Epidemiologist returned from a field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya. The incidence of smallpox was investigated, both in civilians and in U.S. Military Forces, and their possible inter-relationship studied, as was civilian smallpox control measures presently employed in the Kobe epidemic.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. Conferences were held with engineers of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Tokyo Bureau of Water Supply, and the Water Supply Officer of ASCOM-C, regarding the proposed increase in chlorine dosages in civilian water supplies. ASCOM-C has placed demand requisitions on the Japanese Government for new chlorinators and increased production of chlorine for chlorination of public supplies to meet U.S. Army standards in larger cities having concentrations of occupational forces. The Economic and Scientific Section reported that salt was not available in sufficient quantities at the present time to warrant any increase in chlorine production. The sanitary engineer, 79th Military Government Company, reported water supplies in Saitama Prefecture to be about 80% restored to pre-war condition. The quantity supplied is considered adequate and the quality is thought to meet Japanese pre-war standards. There is a shortage of chlorine as the present time.

Insect Control. The Dai Nippon Chemical Industries submitted a laboratory sample of 10% powder, with native talc used as a diluent. Arrangements have been made to obtain one tone of talc rock for a full scale trial run in the near future, diluting DDT concentrate (100%) for use of as 10% DDT powder insecticide.

### Laboratory Activities

A talk on the Clinical Diagnosis of Typhus Fever was given 7 January 1946 at the Institute for Public Health, Tokyo, before a group health officials engaged in the current civilian program for control of communicable disease. The subject matter of the talk will be repeated in Japanese by certain health officials before other meetings to be held elsewhere in Japan during the succeeding weeks. Conferences were held with members of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and of the Kitasato Institute to discuss means of increasing the

production of smallpox vaccine. Plans for increasing production of other production of other urgently needed biologicals were carried further forward.

#### Venereal Disease Control

The emergency venereal disease control measures, required of the Japanese by SCAP Memorandum of 16 October, was explained in detail to the meeting of prefectural health officers on 8 January. Minimum standards for examination, diagnosis and treatment were outlined.

#### Nutrition Service Activities

A conference was held with Lt. Col. F. B. Moore, census expert assigned to C-2, regarding statistical sampling methods to be employed in nutrition surveys. Col. Moore approved the methods used in the Tokyo survey but recommended that a statistical sampling expert be required for this Headquarters to help in the sampling work when the surveys are extended to include Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, and Fukuoka. On 7 January a radiogram was prepared for dispatch to the CAD, War Department, requesting that such an expert be sent to this Headquarters.

Conferences with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reveal that the data on the Tokyo Nutrition Survey will be furnished this Headquarters not later than 20 January 1946. All details regarding the nutrition surveys to be carried out in Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka and surrounding rural areas, have now been worked out with the Ministry and their formal plan for this work is to be submitted for approval 12 January 1946.

Final plans were submitted and approved for the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Health Bureau, to carry out a nutrition survey in the municipal hospitals of Tokyo. The survey will be made in 20 general hospitals, 5 psychiatric hospitals, and 5 tuberculosis hospitals. The survey will begin 25 January and will be completed 9 February. The data will be submitted to this Headquarters on 14 February 1946.

#### Port Quarantine

During the week one case of smallpox was reported in a Korean at Sensaki Repatriation Center. This individual had been living in Sensaki prior to applying for repatriation. Bad weather is making embarkation difficult at this port, DDT was reported as having been received at Sasebo and other centers have also received supplies shipped to them. No significant changes in repatriation figures were noted.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports received from 27 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 veteran hospital facilities to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. A complete weekly Japanese hospital strength report with the percentage of occupied beds is shown in the following table:

Period	Number of		Number of Patient		Percentage
	Hospitals	Capacity	In-patient	Out-patients	Occupied beds
12 Oct.	2,504	126,140	77,464	222,054	60.5
19 Oct.	2,540	122,532	77,849	242,588	60.0
26 Oct.	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	58.8
2 Nov.	2,595	133,448	75,959	237,839	56.3
9 Nov.	2,598	136,845	75,756	235,281	54.3
16 Nov.	2,614	138,577	74,728	228,068	54.0
23 Nov.	2,634	139,409	73,369	202,780	52.6
30 Nov.	2,630	142,926	73,634	243,307	51.5
7 Dec.	2,812	153,079	76,634	246,931	50.0
14 Dec.	2,915	178,816	81,747	246,931	46.2
21 Dec.	2,951	197,619	85,698	239,347	43.3

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Material to be used as a guide for the nursing program has been requested from the Surgeon General.

In Korea a letter was sent to all Military Government teams informing them of the availability of Korean Public Health Nurses for assignment to provincial or city health departments. A request was also made for the names of applicants for the new Public Health Nursing class which opened 7 January 1946, instead of on 31 December 1945. This letter outlined the subjects given, the quote of nurses allowed to attend, the monetary allowance per month while studying and the uniforms provided.

A brief notation was received regarding the strikes held by nurses at Seoul University and the Red Cross Hospital. The proposed strike at Seoul Medical College Hospital was averted and the situation seems to be abated at the present time.

The policies for the Nursing Affairs Section (present and future) includes program for Public Health Nurses, clinical nurses and midwives. The following are some of the high spots in the program:

- a. Establishment of licensure and registration of all nurses and midwives. Licensure by examination set up by the Board of Nurse Licensure.
- b. Establishment of Korean Nurses Association.
- c. Development of a practice area for public health nursing students.
- d. The inclusion of Public Health Nursing theory in the basic nursing curriculum for all schools of nursing.
- e. Supervision of practice of midwifery by Provincial Health Departments.

## SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### General

A survey of horse racing in Japan has revealed the fact that this sport is under the guidance of the Japanese Racing Association which is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Association maintains 11 tracks located as follows;

Fuchu (Tokyo suburb)	Fukushima
Osaka	Yokohama
Wakayama	Kyoto
Kokura	Sapporo
Miyazaki	Hakodate
Niigata	

It also maintains there horse and jockey training farms located Morioka, Shizunai (Hokkaido), and Setagaya (Tokyo suburb). Horse-racing was terminated in 1943 by order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and none of the tracks have functioned since that time. Pari-mutual betting is allowed but bookmakers are not authorized.

### Reports from Japanese

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Animal Disease Reports.

Equine Infectious Anemia. This report shows 1,848 cases in 1944 with 1,688 destroyed, 168 deaths and 12 recoveries. In 1945 (January to September) there were 631 cases with 588 destroyed, 38 deaths and 5 recoveries.

Equine Infectious Abortion. This report shows a total of 331 cases occurred during the 1944-1945 breeding season in Hokkaido, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures.

2. Ministry of Health and Welfare Dairy Reports

Japanese Dairy Regulation, 1933 Code. These regulations are applicable to fluid milk traders and manufacturers of processed milk products. Specific instructions are given concerning health of employees, diseases of dairy cattle, undesirable types of milk, specific gravity, butterfat content, pasteurization, bacterial content, cooling and bottling of milk, cleanliness and sterilization of equipment, types of containers, marking to be placed there on and the fines to be imposed for violation.

Prefectural governors are charged with the responsibility of enforcing these regulations, the details concerning equipment, construction and management of dairy plants and the employment of a competent sanitary expert to act as dairy inspector.

3. Miscellaneous

Report received regarding Japanese Horseshoeing Association, its rules and regulations.

## SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

## SECTION VII MEDICAL SUPPLY

Continued progress is reported on the problem of moving returned Japanese military medical supplies into civilian distribution channels. A field trip to Osaka and Kyoto prefectures indicated that little distribution to consumers had been made to date. However, considerable progress has been made toward getting the supplies from depots and collecting points to civilian warehouse, and distributions to dispensers are planned for the current month.

The results obtained through a trip to Hokkaido prefecture were largely the same. One additional factor was observed in that area in that it was found that doctors were not aware of the availability of supplies. Arrangements were made to see that publicity was given to the existence of medical supplies, and when the visiting officer left, distribution was being made to all sections of the prefecture.

This week good results of efforts made to clear medical supplies from the Yoga Depot. On 10 January, a distribution of nearly 300,000 yen was made to doctors and hospitals in the Tokyo area. Two hospitals were visited and both had received allotments of supplies. A short documentary film was made of this distribution as well as considerable footage covering the movement of the supplies out of the Yoga Depot.

A report was received from the Central Medicine Control Company covering the December distribution of controlled medicine from factories to prefectural distributing organizations. This report indicated that the value of these medicines in December was nearly 5,000,000 yen as compared 8,000,000 yen in November.

Field trips had indicated at all points, one particularly difficulty hampering medical supply distribution, and that is lack of transport facilities. A meeting was called and representatives of the Home, Health and Transportation Ministries were present. Arrangements were made for these people to coordinate their activities to see that sufficient transport is made available for the movement of medical supplies. The Health Ministry will be the liaison agency and a report was requested as to the results of the meeting.

A report of the approximate tonnage of crude and semi-processed narcotic stocks in custody of United States Forces in Korean has been requested. An inventory of Japanese military narcotics held at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, was begun 11 January 1946. This inventory will show be separate entries, the kind of drug or preparation and each kind of size of package.

An inspection trip was made to the Hoshi Medicine Company where a considerable quantity of opium slag and other semi-processed narcotics, unsuitable for storage, was found. These narcotics will be destroyed on the premises by Eighth Army.

## SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

## SECTION IV DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

During the week a memorandum was issued to the Imperial Japanese Government from Public Health and Welfare Section, subject: "Control of Population Movements", AG 091 (8 Jan. 45) PH. This directive is attached and is discussed in Section I - WELFARE.

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  
13 January to 19 January  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### General

Relief requirements in southern Japan are increasing because price controls on certain foodstuffs are ineffectual and black market activities are rampant, thus people with limited or small fixed income are unable to obtain sufficient amounts for their needs. The increase in requests for medical relief is attributed to the fact that people are using their funds for food purchases and therefore must apply for free medical assistance whenever such services are required.

Unemployment has increased because the people refuse to accept work for wages which are considered too low under present circumstances. In addition, many demobilized service men and repatriates have deferred seeking employment and prefer to engage in black marketing activities to gain huge profits.

Many Koreans and Chinese have indicated a desire to remain in Japan, particularly since it became known that they would be permitted to take only limited amounts of money with them on departure.

Prefectures in which Reception Centers for repatriates are located report a rapid depletion of relief supplies caused by the need for meeting requirements of destitute repatriates. (NOTE: The Japanese Government was ordered in AG 370.05 (7 Jan. 46) GC, subject, "Inequitable Distribution of Supplies to Reception Centers", to take immediate action to insure that the requirements of reception centers for food and clothing will be levied proportionately on all prefectures.)

The general food situation in southern Japan is fair and serious shortages are not anticipated before April or May when present stocks become depleted. Reconstruction of housing is progressing very slowly due to lack of materials and transportation. The most pressing needs are for clothing and fuel, both of which are critical items in short supply throughout the country.

### Foreign Nationals

During the week a communication was sent occupation force commanders authorizing the distribution of certain POW supplies, stocks seized from enemy nationals and American Red Cross clothing supplies, to needy foreign nationals (excluding enemy nationals). The relief supplies are to be distributed through responsible agencies, societies or committee representing the foreign national groups resident throughout Japan. Reports are required and supervision directed, over actual operation for the program, so that the Supreme Commander will be kept fully informed on all aspects of the program.

### Korean Welfare Activities

A report received from Korea indicates that fifteen million yen has been distributed for the care of refugees and that additional sums will soon be made available for distribution through the Provincial Governments to meet all legitimate welfare needs, including food, clothing, emergency medical care and construction of refugee housing.

An unemployment relief program is to be established to meet the needs of the resident population. This program includes aid to public and private institutions, such as homes for the aged and orphanages. However, the report states the ultimate success of the welfare program must rest on a well trained group of paid special service personnel.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

The Division was visited by Dr. Wood of UNRRA, who was seeking various epidemiologic information with special reference to conditions presently existing in Korea.

An extended conference on repatriation was attended by the Division Chief and the Port Quarantine Officer. Of particular interest to this Division were matters relative to observance of the International Quarantine Covenant and to proper clearance of quarantinable diseases, at both ends of shuttle routes bearing repatriates to or from Japan.

A conference was held with responsible representatives of the Ministry of Health relative to the production potential of certain biologicals, with particular reference to smallpox and typhoid vaccines, diphtheria toxoid and diphtheria antitoxin. These individuals were to expedite the production of vaccines, and to report, next week, on the progress made.

Due to the increasing prevalence of smallpox among Japanese civilians, the Japanese Government has been directed to carry out a wide-spread program of vaccination of civilians. Particular emphasis is to be placed on those in contact with, or employed by, occupation forces. The increased production of smallpox vaccine has also been required in order to carry out this program and also to reinstate the pre-war compulsory vaccination program throughout Japan.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs submitted a report of estimated damage, and of the reduction of the quantity of water supplied to 32 cities, due to bombing. These figures vary from those for Chiba, where 95% of the houses served were reportedly destroyed and the public supply was reduced to zero; to Moji where 31% of the houses served were destroyed and there was no reduction in the quantity of water supplied. In Tokyo, 63% of the houses served were destroyed, 67% of the services were broken, and the water supplied was reduced to 6%. Data is being collected on the present status of all city water systems.

A proposed increase in chlorine dosage in water supplies of Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, and Yokosuka, was discussed with the Water Supply Consultant, ASCOM-C, as was a plan of organization for direct operational supervision by Army personnel. He was advised that the Economic and Scientific Section estimates that there will be no increase in the production of chlorine for water treatment within the next few months, due to the critical shortage of salt, and that the total production of chlorine for the country must not be used in this limited area. It was brought to his attention that the present policy does not include direct operational supervision of civilian water supplies by Army personnel.

Concurrence was given to the recommendation of the Economic and Scientific Section that chlorine be placed on the list of Controlled Critical Items for better control of production and distribution.

Japanese reports of water analysis of the Tokyo supply for the month of December were received. Samples were taken from raw water, finished water at the treatment plants, and from 63 taps in the city. The treated water showed low total bacterial plate counts in all cases, and B. Coli tests were all negative. Small amounts of residual chlorine were reported from two taps for the first time.

An investigation was made of Japanese electrical equipment, for prospecting for ores and aquifers, with Corps of Engineers and Natural Resource personnel. The Japanese equipment showed the same deficiencies as American equipment of similar type, which caused it to be disapproved as impracticable for use in locating ground water supplies, by the U.S. Army at the start of the war.

Engine Supply has approved the request of the XXIV Corps for four chlorinators of Japanese manufacture for use in the Seoul water supply system.

Insect and Rodent Control. Units trained in insect and rodent control work are now located in the Finance Building for operations in the Tokyo area under the general direction of the GHQ Medical Inspector .

### Venereal Disease Control

The number of prefecture reporting on venereal disease morbidity increased to 31 for the week ending 22 December 1945. Included in the report were 319 cases of syphilis, 416 gonorrhea, and 49 chancroid.

### Port Quarantine Service

The total persons repatriates was 53,775, an increase of 23,360 over the previous week, half of which to and from China. Of repatriates to and from Japan, outgoing passengers were double the number of incoming passengers. No quarantinable diseases were reported from the station.

### Nutrition Activities

Nutrition Survey of Tokyo: Results of the survey carried out by civilian nutritionist in December 1945, were reported. An analysis of the data was made showing the present food-consumption compared with the 1936 average. Data on "black market" food consumption was provided.

Nutrition Survey of Japan: On 19 January 1946 a meeting of prefectural officials was held in Tokyo for the purposes of organizing a nation-wide survey along the same lines recently completed in Tokyo. The survey is to be conducted under governmental auspices in accordance with instructions of the Headquarters.

### Laboratory Activities

Venereal Disease Control. On 16 January 1946 the results of the comparative survey on serological methods for diagnosis of syphilis were reported and discussed in a conference at the Tokyo Imperial University. It was attended by representatives of the medical faculty of Tokyo Imperial University.

Keio University, and of the 42nd General Hospital which assisted in the survey. The methods employed by the Japanese technicians proved very satisfactory under the conditions of the survey, and will probably be adequate for the needs of the venereal disease control program of the Japanese Government. The methods of the U.S. Army were considered simpler, and more sensitive, and the Japanese physicians present indicated their intention to supplant their present methods with the latter as soon as conditions permit.

Production of Biologicals. On 17 January 1946 a conference was held with officials of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, and the problem of supply and distribution of urgently needed biologicals was discussed in detail and needed action recommend.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Weekly Japanese civilian hospital strength reports from 36 prefectures shows a continued decline in the percentage of beds occupied, while the actual number of both "In" and "Out" patients remains relatively constant.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

#### Reports from Japanese

A request was received from the Japanese Red Cross to have permission to reprint three nursing text-book for use in the Red Cross Hospital Training School. Books were sent to the Civil information and Education Section to request the publisher's permission to reprint the books.

An article appeared in the Nippon Times, on January 15, 1946, concerning complaints of nurses in Japanese hospitals. A meeting was held in the Central Red Cross Hospital and at this Headquarters which was attended by doctors, nurses and members of the Labor Union. A Labor representative of this Headquarters was asked to advise the group as to their "rights" to organize.

A report was received from the Red Cross Hospital regarding the number of training schools and students at the present time.

A copy of the Regulations of Public Health Nurses, issued in May 1945, was received this week. Article XX concerns the organization of Public Health Nurses and is the only one translated into English.

### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### General

Representatives from the Veterinary Affairs Sub-Section made the following field trips for the purpose of surveying Japanese conditions:

Kanagawa Prefecture. As a result of this survey it was found that animal disease control, meat inspection in slaughter houses, and dairy farm inspection is being practiced in a fairly efficient manner, but pasteurization of milk laboratory control of daily products is being neglected. Sanitation is comparatively good, but equipment is in poor repair and antiquated in design.

Tokyo: Soji Small Animal Hospital. This was found to be an extremely modern establishment, designed and equipped to render excellent service.

#### Reports from Japanese

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

1. Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals.
  - a. Provisions are made for isolation, quarantine, disinfection, disposal of diseased carcasses, dipping, immunization, reporting, reimbursements, and fines to be imposed violation.
  - b. Prefectural Governors are charged with the responsibility of enforcing these regulations through the medium of local and commissioners for the prevention of infectious diseases of domestic animals.
2. Law pertaining to Disposal of Horses with Infectious Animals.

Prefectural Governors are granted authority to order the slaughter of horses infected with this disease, reimburse owners, and impose fine for violation.
3. Law relating to Cattle Tuberculosis Control.

Specific instructions are included concerning all phases of tuberculosis eradication except frequently of application.
4. Imperial Ordinance relating to Bearer of Expenses for Infectious Animal Disease Control.

The National Treasury, prefectures, municipalities had owners, are charged with a proportionate amount of the expense.
5. Animal Quarantine Regulations.

Location of quarantine stations, duties of inspectors, and instructions concerning the disposal of diseased animals are included.

## Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, submitted the following reports on Korean Veterinary Affairs:

a. General. A conference of Korean and American veterinarians, and the submission of a report to the Korean Commission of America, relative to the need of personnel and equipment for the rehabilitation and improvement of Korean veterinary service.

The discovery of stocks of captured veterinary supplies located at Susek (near Seoul) and on the Island of Saishu.

An inspection of Suwon Agricultural College where it is planned to expand the three year veterinary course into four years.

b. Personnel. The assignment of veterinary affairs, by Headquarters XXIV Corps, to Provincial Departments of Public Health and Welfare as follows:

Major W.R. Dieterich	-	National Bureau of Public Health & Welfare
Major W.C. Carr	-	Kyoggido
Major R.M. Madison	-	Kyogang Namdo
Capt. J.R. Moeler	-	Kangwando
1st Lt. D.L. Baker	-	Kyogang Pukto
1st Lt. W.D. Carroll	-	Chunghong Namdo
1st Lt. W.A. McCrory	-	Cholla Namdo
1st Lt. J.G. Woodcock	-	Chunghong Oukto
1st Lt. A.T. Zancanella	-	Cholla Pukto

The employment of four veterinarians, three interpreters, one translator and five clerks, by the veterinary department, Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.

c. Animal Disease Control. The translation of Japanese Regulations and Ordinances relating to livestock disease with a view to future revisions, if necessary, and the instructing of Korean veterinarians to abide by these including the rendition of reports.

The dissemination of information concerning rhinderpest over the radio and through newspapers covering provinces bordering the 38th parallel; the continuation of an immunization program and the continued absence of this disease in the American occupied zone.

The discovery of one case of glanders in Kyonggido and the enforcement of routine sanitary control measure which include the application of the Mallein ?? to equines in adjacent areas.

The assistance being rendered, by veterinary affairs, to laboratories at Pusan and taigu, in the production of human smallpox vaccine and various veterinary biologicals.

## SECTION VI DENATAL AFFAIRS

A warehouse of the Osaka Dental Materials Control Corporation was burned 14 January 1945. The stocks destroyed amounted to a three-month supply. The reason for this accumulation of undistributed stock was insufficient transportation facilities.

A total of 115 dentists of reestablished in practice during the month of December.

## SECTION VII SUPPLY

Officer of the 8th Cavalry Regiment, and the XI Corps., requested that narcotic control officers from this Headquarters assist in the destruction of approximately 100,000 ounces of opium residue and 5,600 liters of solution which contained from one to two percent of morphine, and was unsuitable for storage. A documentary film was made of the destruction on 14 January 1946.

Inspection trips were made to the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, in which Japanese military narcotics and confiscated civilian crude narcotics, are stored. During the inventory of these stocks, all damaged and adulterated narcotics, heroin, and narcotics unsuitable for storage, are being withdrawn for destruction. Non-narcotic items are being segregated and will be turned over to the Home Ministry.

A summary report, of medical narcotic stocks in Japan, was prepared. This report shows an adequate reserve level of narcotics for legitimate medical needs.

A conference, on the subject of mixing DDT in Japan, was held with representatives from the Eighth Army, Natural Resources Section of SCAP, USA Typhus Commission, and certain technical Japanese. The representative from Natural Resources pointed out that 50 tons of talcum rock was already mined and could be made available for grinding and mixing, and additional deposits were available for mining. It was estimated that approximately 200 tons per month could be mined in the very near future. Officers of the Eighth Army were instructed that the supervision of this operation would have to be made by the Eighth Army. It was felt that the mixing of the 50 tons already mined should be accomplished as an experiment, prior to entering into the operation on a large scale. Officers of the Eighth Army have already advised that a plan of operation is being submitted to the Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, requesting approval.

Mr. Shiohara, and a representative of the Central Medicine Control Company, were requested to submit minimum requirements of principal raw materials required for the manufacture of medicines. A complete list will be presented in the near future. After correction the list will be referred to the Economic and Scientific Section, requesting necessary action to provide Japanese manufacture of medical and sanitary supplies with sufficient quantities of raw materials to insure adequate production.

The Supply Division, in conjunction with the Preventive Medicine Division, and with the concurrence of the USA Typhus Commission, prepared estimates of Quartermaster and Engineer supplies required for insect and rodent control among the civilian population. This estimate covers items listed in the War Department Circular No. 163, 1945, for the period ending 30 June 1946.

Arrangements were made to obtain 60,000 doses of smallpox vaccine from the Institute of Infectious Diseases. This material was delivered to the 29th Medical Depot for transmitted to Otura, Hokkaido, for use on the civilian population of the city of Yubari.

Delivery was arranged for 400 doses of smallpox vaccine to Kyoto for use on the Japanese civilian employees of the 364th Station Hospital in that city.

The Supply Division investigated the medical supply situation at the Tokyo Public Health Center at the request of the Chief Surgeon's Office. This institution is responsible for conducting physical examination on Japanese civilian employees of the U.S. military installations in this area. A meeting was arranged with Dr. Ichikawa, of the Ministry of Health, and arrangements were made to supply this Center with a 90-day stock.

Assistance was given the Seibo and the Matsuzazwa Hospitals in obtaining coal and coke.

#### SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

#### SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Directives to the Imperial Japanese Government, originating in this Section and issued during the week:  
Smallpox Vaccination of Japanese Civilian employed in Occupational Forces Messes, attached hereto.

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  
20 January to 26 January  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### General

A conference was held with Japanese authorities regarding a memorandum, AG 091 (8 Jan. 46) PH, which had directed the submission of a plan to control population movements from rural area to cities of over 100,000 population. The discussion centered around a proposed Imperial Ordinance to control such movements. Details of the proposal will be reported at a later date when the formal program is submitted to this Headquarters for approval.

### Welfare Admission

A discussions were held during the week with Ministry officials regarding the new relief association proposed by the Welfare Ministry. Their preliminary proposal is to substitute a new non-government relief agency to administer welfare benefits, under the welfare and Relief Plan, which are now administered by the Association of Relief for War Refugees, the Association for Relief of Veterans, and other submitted agencies.

### Social Insurance

Japanese Social Insurance officials informally proposed a plan to extend social insurance benefits to ex-servicemen whose pensions and other payments will be discontinued on 1 February 1946. A preliminary study of the proposal indicates that the Japanese Government is proposing a substitute scheme for providing special treatment for ex-servicemen in lieu of benefits ordered discontinued by SCAP directive.

### Foreign Nationals

A radio message was dispatched to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for clarification of policy regarding continuation of care being provided United Nations Nationals and neutrals who do not desire repatriation. All present policies and directives on this subject assume that foreign nationals desire repatriation, when such is not the actual case. Many Koreans and Chinese, in particular, are refusing repatriation because they can take only limited funds (1000 yen) with them on departure from Japan. In addition, many of them came to Japan voluntarily, prior to or during hostilities, and have established homes and business in this country.

### Private Agencies

A meeting was held with the Kanto Christian Social Work Association. A discussion ensued regarding present welfare and relief problems in Japan and the place and contribution of the private welfare agencies in relation to these problems.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

A conference was held with representatives of the Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army, relative to communicable disease control among civilians and the expediting of civilian communicable disease reporting through Army and Military Government channels.

Problems arising from the sudden departure of the Chief Military Government Medical Officer, Eighth Army, were also discussed.

A report was inaugurated showing communicable disease cases and rates (per 100,000 per annum) by prefectures over a four week (respective five week) period.

Maps showing geographical distribution of the reportable communicable disease in Japan for the year 1945 are in process of preparation.

### Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies. The water supply officer, ASCOM-C, reported that increased chlorine dosage in Yokohama have resulted in residuals meeting U.S. Army standards at taps in many parts of the city.

The sanitary engineer, 77th MG Company, Gunma Ken, reported that supplies of Maebashi, Numata, and Ota, and possibly two others, were being operated and chlorinated under general supervision of Army engineer personnel for consumption of occupational forces. Leakage in the Maebashi system is extremely high due to air raid damage.

Sanitary surveys in the northern half of Honshu (old Eighth Army area), completed by Japanese officials in November, have been received and are being consolidated. Many cities reported inadequate supply, but few reported the inadequacy as due to war damage. About 30 percent of the cities reported shortage or lack of chlorine, 26 percent reported no analyses made of the quality of water supplied, and several others stated, "occasionally", "infrequently", or "yearly".

2. Waste Disposal. Reports contained in the sanitary surveys indicated a strong consciousness, on the part of most Japanese public health officers and some mayors, of the danger and hazard to health in the use of human excreta as fertilizer. Several cities have constructed large sanitary collection tanks for the storage of nightsoil for three months before it is used farmers. Shortage of labor has caused a number of cities to hold families and neighborhood associations responsible for the collection and disposal of their excreta. It is indicated that this method is not entirely satisfactory.

3. Rodent Control. Several cities reported prevalence of rats and mice as an economic problem, with practically no control measures being taken.

#### Laboratory Activities

Production of Biologicals. In a conference with officials of the Japanese Ministry of Health, the agenda of the conference of the proceeding week was reviewed. The following action by these officials was reported: stock-oils in former military establishments, previously designated for civilian use, will be made available under a revised plan whereby key agencies producing biologicals will receive priority to satisfy their shortages. Calves for use in manufacture of smallpox vaccine, and horses for the production of antitoxin, were secured in some number under the spur of decisions reached at the previous conference. These officials had arranged to supply funds from Japanese sources as needed, and had secured from civilian sources certain urgently needed utilities and supplies, and had delivered them to the laboratories concerned.

Standardization of Biologicals. In the course of the above conference, discussion brought to light the need for a program of standardization of biologicals employed in control of communicable disease. Experience has shown the unreliability of certain products on sale in open market. Legal responsibility for periodic assay of such products extends to diphtheria antitoxin alone. The matter was presented as one for immediate action, and assurance was received that an effective program would be established as soon as possible to cover the needs of all biologicals.

Standardization of Penicillin. A conference was held with officials of the Ministry of Health on standards to be employed in the manufacture of penicillin. They agreed to classify penicillin as a biological, not a drug. Accordingly, the assay and standardization of penicillin will be governed by existing and projected laws and regulations concerned with biologicals in general. It transpired that prices fixed by the Japanese Government for the sale of penicillin in Japan, are 100 to 500 times the price of the American product at the current rate of exchange. The desirability of curtailing production of penicillin until a uniform product of adequate potency was available, was made clear to these officials. They agreed to submit a revised program.

Conferences were held with representatives of a large pharmaceutical manufacturing company regarding the establishment of mass production of penicillin in Japan. A request was sent to the War Department for the services of technical experts to assist in this project.

Production of Typhus Vaccine. A conference was held with the U.S. Typhus Commission on a program of assisting Japanese laboratories in establishing methods for producing typhus vaccine on a large scale, to be employed in the later months of 1946 and subsequently.

#### Nutrition Activities

Additional data was supplied by the Japanese nutritionists concerned in the survey program. Evidence was brought to light that black market purchases of rationed items were occurring to a dangerous degree, threatening the stability of the entire program organized by the Japanese Government to avert mass starvation in later months.

A tabulation of the results is appended.

#### Port Quarantine Service

Repatriation of outgoing nationals increased 8,346 over the previous week, while incoming Japanese decreased by 1,156. A total of 75,919 persons passed through quarantine. No quarantinable disease was diagnosed.

On January 16, at Kakata, a case of smallpox was found on the Tokuju Maru from Pusan. All hands had been vaccinated but the passengers were merely held in quarantine at the former Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Imazu.

#### Venereal Disease Control

A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government was delivered requiring the abolition of licensed prostitution and the outlawing of contracts binding women to prostitution, was delivered to the Japanese Government. A copy of the memorandum is appended

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The trend of the percentage of beds occupied in Japanese civilian hospitals continues downward. Latest reports from all prefectures show only 39 percent of available beds being occupied. This conforms to the seasonal trend of previous years.

Due to several recent deliveries of war surpluses, supplies are now being received in the smaller out-lying hospitals.

#### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

##### Reports from Japanese

A copy of the Public Health Nurse's Regulations (Ministry of Health and Social Affairs) Ordinance No. 21, 31 May 1945, Imperial Ordinance No. 331, 30 May 1945.

Article 7 - The Public Health Nurses Examination will be conducted under the jurisdiction of the Prefectural Governor.

Article 19 - The Public Health Nurses must carry out the instruction of the Chief of the Public Health Bureau.

Article 20 - The Public Health Nurse must follow the instruction of the Prefectural Governor exercising jurisdiction and will join the organization of Public Health Nurses which he authorizes.

Article 24 - These regulations will be enforced beginning with June 1, 1945.

There are 28 articles, some are sound, others are unsound, while others are carried out only on paper.

Red Cross First Aid Manuals returned to Red Cross for reprinting. Clearance was given by C.I. & E. The books do not come under the directive of 17 January 1946.

A list of suggested questions for clinical and public health nurses, both written and practical. Possibility of being used for Prefectural examinations.

Copy of curriculum now being used by St. Luke's (Japanese) Hospital for clinical and public health nurses.

List of reference books that are being used at present time in training program at St. Luke's Hospital.

##### Personnel

A civilian nurse has been approved as assistant in the Nursing Affairs Section.

#### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

##### General

Representatives of the Veterinary Affairs Sub-Section inspected the Imperial Household stables in Tokyo and the Shimofusa Imperial Horse Farm, Chiba Prefecture. Breeds and type of animals, character and quality of feeds and facilities for veterinary service were observed.

##### Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, submitted an animal disease report for the month of December 1945. According to this report, the incidence of animal diseases remained low in that month. The Hokkaido prefectural veterinarian submitted a 1945 annual report of animal disease in Hokkaido Prefecture. This report does not indicate any marked change in animal disease incidence.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Dairy and Meat Products Section, has provided a list of milk condensaries, milk driers, and butter factories, their names and locations.

Law No. 53, 1926, and additional regulations set forth in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 6, 1927, concerning the licensing of veterinarians, have been received. These regulations contain information relative to qualifications of applicants, fees, professional ethics, discontinuance of licenses, and fines for violation.

#### SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

In the past, large quantities of dental supplies have been held up in Dental Material Control Company warehouse awaiting transportation. The Japanese Government has issued instructions that the distribution of medical and dental supplies be expedited and that such supplies be specially marked for prefectural transportation.

#### SECTION VII SUPPLY

A memorandum was dispatched 24 January 1946 to the Imperial Japanese Government directing the enactment of legislation for the registering, licensing, and classification of all narcotic dealers. The memorandum to the Japanese Government is appended.

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs submitted a report showing quantities of heroin from three prefectures seized and turned over to United States Forces. The Eighth Army submitted similar reports from nine prefectures.

During an inspection trip to the Tokyo-To Medicine Control Company, six and one-half pounds of damaged cocaine hydrochloride was burned. The officials reported approximately 4,000 containers of heroin have both confiscated in Tokyo-To, but the weight has not been tabulated. The Eighth Army will take custody of this heroin and its destruction.

The Japanese Government submitted a list of eight wholesale pharmaceutical companies, plus three alternates, for the custody and distribution of Japanese military medical narcotics. When approved by this Headquarters, it is estimated that the list as submitted will provide approximately 40,000 cubic feet of safe storage space for these narcotic drugs.

A meeting was held with Mr. Sugiyama, Supervisor of Medicine Manufacturing, Health Ministry, to again stress the importance of immediate large scale production of smallpox vaccine. He was told that a sufficient quantity to vaccinate 15,000,000 was the absolute minimum, and that 30,000,000 was desired in the next four to six months. Subsequent reports indicate that excellent action has been taken to accomplish the goal. This matter will be constantly followed and periodic reports obtained. In the event that difficulty in obtaining raw materials is encountered, Ministry officials were requested to contact this office.

A radio was prepared to CG, Eighth Army, directing shipment of 300,000 packages of smallpox vaccine to CG, XXIV Corps., Korea, to cover civilian requirements for a three month period. This action was taken at the request of CG, XXIV Corps and because of the epidemic proportions which smallpox has reached in Korea which, together with the repatriation program, has created an urgent need for large quantities of smallpox vaccine.

A conference was held with representatives of the Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Company to discuss penicillin production. These representatives desire to produce penicillin on a large scale and visualize no difficulty except a lack of technical personnel to supervise manufacture.

It was discovered that the Banyu Medicine Manufacturing Company was marketing penicillin at 35 yen per ampoule. The ampoule was labelled as containing 500 units. As a consequence of this evident misuse of the available limited Japanese supply, it was considered advisable to institute controls to eliminate such practices, and to prevent future similar instances. Representatives of the Health Ministry were called to this Headquarters and were told to initiate a plan covering production, quantity, and distribution of penicillin. This office has since been informed that the Institute of Infectious Diseases has been made the controlling agency for penicillin, and that the Banyu Company has been instructed to discontinue the preparation of the 500 unit package.

The Surgeon, 98th Division, reported a shortage of DDT for typhus control in the Osaka area. Investigation revealed that 10,000 pounds of DDT had been requisitioned and that shipment had been made by the Eighth Army and was obviously enroute. This shipment could not be located immediately. Arrangements were made by Eighth Army, upon request of this office, to ship 10,000 pounds by special car and was due to arrive in Osaka 25 January 1946.

The Central Medicine Control, Ltd., furnished this section the following figures:

Distribution of controlled medicine in December 1945 -----	8,582,320 yen
Purchase of controlled medicines from manufactures in December 1945 -----	4,984,985 yen

The Hoshi Medicine Company will be granted permission to resume operations on 1 February 1946. This company was suspended 26 November 1945 for violation of SCAP directive which prohibited the manufacture of narcotics.

A visit was made to the Kitasato Institute for the purpose of determining production capacity and existing shortages of raw materials. Representatives of the Health Ministry were present during the visit in order that they could be appraised of existing shortage of raw materials.

The shortage of stomach of pigs and horses is the principal limiting factor in the production of diphtheria antitoxin and diphtheria toxoid. A branch laboratory located in Iwakawa, Kagoshima Prefecture, will begin the production of smallpox vaccine early in February. Representatives of the Health Ministry indicated that they would render assistance in obtaining raw materials mentioned above and report action to this office. Investigation revealed that Health Ministry officials had already alleviated shortages previously pointed out.

## SECTION VIII

### LEGAL

The Japanese Health Ministry reports that the new ordinance, with more severe penalties for traffic in beverages containing methyl alcohol, should be in the hands of the provincial authorities by the first of February.

SECTION IX  
DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The following Memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government were initiated in this Section during the week:

1. AG 726.7 (21 Jan. 46) PH, "Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan".
2. AG 441.1 (22 Jan. 46) PH, "Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan".

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  
27 January to 2 February  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### General

During the week the Imperial Japanese Government in CLO memorandum No. 450 (1.1), dated 30 January 1946, submitted the formal draft of the proposed Imperial Ordinance limiting population movements from rural areas to urban centers (cities of 100,000 or more population). A study of the proposal is continuing and details of the control measures to be inaugurated will be announced following approval by the Supreme Commander.

### Relief

The Eighth Army Headquarters announced that subordinate units were ordered, during the week, to check the Japanese Government's inventory of Army-Navy food and clothing stocks and to submit estimates of needy persons in each prefecture. Upon receipt of such information in this Headquarters, the Japanese Government will be authorized to distribute these items to destitute persons.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

Colonel Wilson C. Williams, M.C., Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division, departed this station on 1 February 1946.

A brief summary of the reportable diseases for the year 1945 was prepared in chart form, showing total reported cases and rates per 100,000 per annum by prefecture.

A system of master cards was set up by which cumulative communicable disease data are available for ready reference, cross-indexed by disease and prefectures.

On the basis of age distribution figures, obtained from the Ministry of Health, a comprehensive plan for diphtheria immunization was formulated and a memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government prepared and forwarded for dispatch, directing that detailed plans be submitted for the carrying out of this program.

Following receipt of replies from the major commands concerned, (AFWES-PAC, CINCPAC and USAFIK), a reply to the Central Liaison Office was prepared and forwarded for dispatch; disapproving the request for additional birth and death registration among Japanese nationals under U.S. control.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. A conference was held with the G-4 Section regarding chlorination of public water supplies in cities having concentrations of occupational troops, as a result of requisition for hypochlorinators from GHQ Medical Inspector. The Chief Engineers' Office disapproved the requisition, on the advice of ASCOM-C engineers, since the Tokyo water supply will be chlorinated to meet U.S. Army standard in the near future. The Chief Surgeon's Office recommended chlorinating water supplies to U.S. Army standards, in all cities having concentrations of occupational forces; for more adequate protection of the health of troops. It was agreed that such action is desirable if sufficient chlorine can be obtained. G-4 is requesting, of the Chief Surgeon, a list of cities considered as having concentrations of occupational forces, or for a basis for making such a decision. The Chief Engineer will be requested to make surveys of cities selected, and estimates of equipment and supplies necessary for proper treatment of those water supplies for direct consumption by occupational forces. The Economic and Scientific Section reported G-4 that some increase in chlorine allocation for water treatment could probably be made if the Chief Surgeon considers it necessary for the protection of the health of troops. Consideration is also being given to the importation of chlorine from the States for this purpose.

Water Disposal. A study is being made of Japanese program for the sanitary treatment of nightsoil. Methods are all based upon the destruction of pathogenic bacteria and parasites by storage. Experiments have shown that properly designed sanitary privates, and city nightsoil storage vaults, providing three months storage, have given excellent results. Considerable experimental work was done before the war on the development of plants for the treatment of human excreta from smaller cities, or districts of larger cities not having water borne sewage systems. The excreta was to be collected in the usual manner and treated at a central plant providing controlled sludge digestion. The dried sludge was to be used as fertilizer. Basic principles involved are sound, and there would seem to be a place for this type of treatment in this country.

### Laboratory Service

Production of Biologicals. A third conference was held with members of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, on the matter of facilitating production of smallpox vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine, and diphtheria antitoxin and toxoid. The Medical Supply Division assisted in the program of obtaining sufficient calves for the production of smallpox vaccine, enlisting the aid of the Natural Resource Section, SCAP, and the Japanese

Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture. Sufficient numbers of calves were ultimately assured for the quotas previously established for smallpox vaccine. Distribution bottle-necks were surveyed in discussion and measures initiated to facilitate the supply of the vaccine in areas of greatest immediate need.

Standardization of Penicillin. A committee for the standardization of penicillin is being organized by the Health Ministry, to determine the standards of potency and quality of all penicillin being produced in Japan. The action of this committee will be referred to this section for review.

Medical Examiner System in Tokyo. The medical examiner system, established in Tokyo in December 1945, was re-examined and certain improvements were instituted. When fully perfected the program will be utilized as a model for a nation-wide system of the same general type, whereby the accurate diagnosis and reporting of death will be assured insofar as the public health program is concerned.

#### Nutrition Service

Nutrition Survey of Tokyo Hospitals. On 28 January 1946, a survey was begun of 20 general hospitals, 5 psychiatric hospitals and 5 tuberculosis hospitals. The same general procedure is being followed as in the nutrition survey recently completed in 35 ku of Tokyo.

Nutrition Survey of Other Area. The nutrition survey of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka modeled on the Tokyo survey of December 1945, was formally commenced by two large groups of nutritionists, one for the western portion of Japan, the other for the eastern portion. Comparable segments of the rural population adjacent to these cities, and to Tokyo, will be similarly surveyed. The results will be compiled with those of the previous survey in Tokyo and will furnish the basis for a continued program of nutrition survey to be undertaken in the same five areas every three months therefore for as long a period as needed.

On 29 January 1946, at a meeting held in Keio University Hospital, Tokyo, Colonel Sams addressed the group which will survey eastern Japan. A similar assembly met in Kyoto on 1 February 1946 at which time Colonel Sams' address was read in transcript.

#### Post Quarantine Service

The number of outgoing repatriates for the week ending January 27, was 47,898; incoming numbered 23,540. The total for this week exceeded that of last week by 4,481. The predominant shipments were: Japanese from China, 30,655; Koreans, 21,550. No cases of quarantinable disease were known to have occurred during the week.

#### Venereal Disease Control Service

Plans were drawn for a demonstration of venereal disease contact tracing in Tokyo, using personnel of the First Cavalry Division, the office of the Provost Marshall of Tokyo, and the Tokyo Health Department.

A conference was held with a representative of the Ministry of Health on the subject of "health certification", and the admission of venereal patients to communicable disease hospitals. The Ministry will order the discontinuance of the practice of issuing health certificates to persons examined for communicable disease.

Analysis of the first 8 weeks of operation of the venereal disease examination-treatment demonstration at Yoshiwara Hospital in Tokyo, revealed that 118 cases of gonorrhea were diagnosed during that period, in 88 of approximately 180 individuals subjected to weekly examination. Sixty-three individuals developed gonorrhea once, 21 twice, 3 three times, 1 four times.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The percentage of occupied beds continues downward although the number of both in-patients and out-patients remain well within the average. The inconvenient location of some of the National Hospitals accounts for the reluctance of patients to enter them for treatment.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

#### Reports from Japanese

The Public Health Ministry has assigned Dr. Yukikazu Kuramochi as assistant to Dr. Miki in the Bureau of Health. Dr. Kuramochi is to work with Miss Kaneko on the Public Health program and establish a unified curriculum for the training schools. He has submitted the curriculum listed below. This curriculum was established after a meeting which was held in Tokyo on January 19th, at which time a number of the physicians had 14 directors of nurses were present. The great need for text books was again expressed.

#### THE STANDARD CURRICULUM FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL

SUBJECTS (Class Work) hours	3 yrs	2 yrs	Midwives	Remarks
	A	B	C	
	hours	hours	hours	
Biology (brief explanation)	10	10	10	
Anatomy, Physiology & Pathology	50	20	30	Pathology includes causes of illness, inflammation and tumor
Bacteriology	20	-	30	
Materia Medica	20	-	10	
Sanitary Statistics	30	30	30	
Nutrition & Dietetic	100	70	80	Include diet therapy Cookery a-50, bc-40
X-ray Therapy	10	10	10	
Health Statistics for Nation	20	20	20	
Mental Hygiene	10	10	10	
Nursing-Principle & Practice	120	-	80	Demonstration & practice a-50 c-30
Obstetrics	50	30	-	
Environmental Hygiene	20	20	20	
Preventive Medicine	20	20	20	
Prevention of Acute Communicable Disease	30	10	20	
Prevention of Chronic Communicable Disease	20	10	20	
Anti-Tuberculosis Work	30	20	30	
Health Supervision for Nation	30	20	30	Include body mechanic
Maternal Hygiene	30	20	20	
Infant & Child Hygiene	70	40	40	Includes Formula & nutrition and parent education
School Hygiene	20	20	20	
Personal Hygiene	30	30	30	
Industrial Hygiene	30	20	30	
Social Work & Social Policies	30	30	30	
Social Insurance	20	20	20	
Laws & Regulations of Sanitation	20	20	20	
Public Health Nursing (Principles - practice)	100	50	80	Include case work
Sociology & Economics	30	30	30	
Pedagogy	30	30	30	Include teaching procedure
Psychology	30	30	30	
Ethics	30	30	30	
Physical Training	50	30	40	
Music	50	30	40	
Social Lectures	50	40	50	According the situation
TOTAL	1250	800	1000	
	10 mos	6 mos	8 mos	
(Practical Work)				Hospital training should be done as bedside nursing in general & includes isolation beds.
Clinical Nursing in the Hospital	1200	200	800	
	6 mos	1 mo	4 mos	
Practical Training in the Maternity Hospital	200	200	200	
	1 mo	1 mo	1 mo	
Field Practice for PHN	600	600	600	Include practical work in the and rural work.
TOTAL	2000	1000	1600	Health Centers at least 1 month
	10 mos	5 mos	8 mos	
TOTAL SUM	3250	1800	2600	and rural work.
	2 yrs	1yr	1 1/2 yrs	

## SUPPLEMENTARY:

Class work 5 hrs per day and 25days for a month

Practical work 8 hrs per day and 25days for a month

SECTION V  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### General

A representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division conducted a survey of Tachikawa Japanese Army Veterinary Supply Depot, now occupied U.S. Armed Forces. It was found that practically all medical and veterinary supplies have been removed by the Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs, except horseshoes, horseshoe nails and the machinery necessary for their fabrication.

### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported one case of anthrax, bovine, in Chiba Prefecture, which was diagnosed on 26 January 1946. Control measures used are immunization and quarantine.

Examination for Veterinary License. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted information concerning the examination of non-graduate veterinarians desiring a veterinary license. Qualifications of applicant, veterinary subjects to be included in the examination, fees and procedures are outlined in this information.

### Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, submitted the following report on Korean Veterinary Affairs:

GENERAL: A conference of Provincial veterinarians for the purpose of clarifying their relationship with Military Government.

#### ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL:

1. The completion of the Rhinderpest immunization program along the 38th parallel.
2. The production of 100 cc's of mallein.
3. An outbreak of Fowl Pest in three districts and the use of vaccine as a control measure.

### SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

### SECTION VII SUPPLY

### Production

Continuous efforts are being made to accelerate the production of vaccines. The Health Ministry has been requested to make every effort to increase prices of vaccine in order that a profit can be made by manufactures. Manufactures are making patent medicines in order to provide sufficient funds to carry on production of vaccines. Increase in prices will permit these manufactures to stop production of patent medicine, and this effort can be diverted to the manufacture of vaccines.

Conferences on the production of smallpox vaccine continue to indicate that obtaining a sufficient number of cows is the hardest problem to solve. The Health Ministry requested the help of this office in solving this problem. Accordingly, a conference was called on 2 February in an effort to iron out all difficulties. Representatives of the Health Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, were present. The over-all problem was outlined, stressing the fact that production of at least thirty million individual doses in the next four or five months, was absolutely essential.

The Health Ministry presented a new plan for production outlining the manufacturers and the number of cows necessary during specified periods. Representatives of the Natural Resources Section stated that there were approximately two million draft cows in Japan, and that the total number required for production of smallpox vaccine (1936) was very small and this number could be obtained without too much difficulty. It was pointed out that this requirement would have to be met and the representatives of the Agricultural Ministry stated that the required number would be obtained. Weekly reports beginning next Tuesday, February 5th, will be made by the Agricultural Ministry and the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, on the actual number obtained against the program as outlined by the Health Ministry.

### Distribution

Field trips were made to Fukushima, Yamagata, Niigata, Saitama and Gunma Prefectures to investigate medical supply operations. Conditions, as pertains to the distribution of medical supplies, were unsatisfactory. Corrective action was indicated to the prefectural officials and to the Welfare Ministry. It is apparent that the

Ministry must take more positive action to see that the local agencies perform their responsibilities. Supervision and advice from this Section will be given to see that this is done.

A preliminary investigation has been made on the distribution of smallpox vaccine. This is the first year that it has been necessary to control the distribution of this item. Stocks are being distributed with due regard for the incidence of the disease.

Reports were received this week indicating that the December distribution of newly manufactured medical supplies were generally higher, than for previous months, since the occupation. Controlled medicines especially increasing from 1,000,000 yen to over 8,000,000 yen.

Distribution of returned military medical supplies continued. A report indicated that the Japanese have inventoried 110,000,000 yen through December, and the Welfare Ministry has authorized distribution of 20,000,000 yen. This Section is pushing the program to make certain that Ministry balances stock between prefectures as soon as possible and distributes additional quantities on an equitable basis.

#### Narcotics

Japanese officials of the Drug and Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Health reported on 28 January 1946, that they expect to have legislation setting up a system of narcotic control ready in approximately one month. About 100 people in the national and prefectural governments will work on narcotics control exclusively, according to the present plans of the Health Ministry.

The narcotic storage facilities of the Takeda Wholesale Drug Co. and the Sankyo Drug Co. were inspected in order to determine their suitability for the custody and distribution of seized Japanese military medical narcotics.

The Sankyo Drug Co. reported that a quantity of finished narcotics, seized in error by the Eighth Army, had been returned with nine items missing, among them a 25 gram bottle of morphine hydrochloride and a 25 program bottle of cocaine hydrochloride. This matter has been referred to the Headquarters, Eighth Army, for investigation and report.

A report on the crude and semiprocessed narcotics, now in the custody of the United States Forces, as reported to this Headquarters, was forward to the War Department on 28 January 1946.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section