

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
3 February to 9 February
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

A study was completed during the week of the Japanese Government to control population movements from rural areas to urban centers (cities of 100,000 or more population) as contained in CLO memorandum No.450 (1.1) dated 30 January 1945. A reply to the memorandum was prepared and circulated among interested SCAP staff sections. After approval of the program by the Supreme Commander details of the plan will be announced.

Relief

In compliance with an informal request of this Section a preliminary status report was received from the Home Ministry regarding former Japanese Army and Navy stocks as of 31 December 1945. Although the report covers stocks other than those being held as reserve relief supplies, the information is of interest since the Japanese Government has been directed to place funds received from the sale of such goods in a central account to be used for welfare and relief purposes. The report stated that 111,457 metric tons of rice, wheat, barley and other cereals, had been received by the Home Ministry who had turned over 83,725 tons to the Foodstuff Control Corporation, and that 22,750 tons had been distributed to consumers.

Social Insurance

The Finance Division of the Economic and Scientific Section, this Headquarters received a formal request from the Imperial Japanese Government during the week to blanket an estimated 2,880,000 ex-servicemen under the provisions of the social insurance system. The Japanese Government had been directed by this Headquarters to discontinue pensions and other benefits to Japanese Army and Navy personnel by 1 February 1946. The gist of the Japanese proposal is that these ex-servicemen and their dependents are now without resources or employment, that the subscriptions paid by ex-servicemen to the Pension Fund (amounting to approximately 1% of their salary) should be considered as insurance premiums, and that annuities and benefits to be paid ex-servicemen should be on an equal basis with other insured persons (despite the fact that the latter have been contributing more than 5% of their salaries to the insurance system).

A thorough study of the proposal is being made by this Section as well as by the Government Section and the Economic and Scientific Section of this Headquarters.

Foreign Nationals

Eighth Army Headquarters announced during the week that it had implemented the authorization of this Headquarters to distribute supplies to needy foreign nationals (other than enemy nationals) in Japan. An International Relief Committee has been organized to undertake actual distribution of the materials, to maintain proper records and to submit necessary reports.

A conference was held with American Red Cross officials regarding distribution of approximately 27,000 Red Cross clothing items shipped to Japan from the Philippines for use of foreign nationals. Details of the above mentioned program were discussed and complete agreement reached on all operating procedures. The Red Cross clothing will be made available for needy foreign nationals through the International Relief Committee under Eighth Army supervision.

A conference was held during the week to establish a policy regarding the continued care of foreign nationals in Japan who do not desire repatriation. This policy will be announced following approval by the Supreme Commander.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Under a reorganization of the Public Health and Welfare Section, effective 4 February, Port Quarantine, Laboratory and Nutrition activities were separated administratively from the Preventive Medicine Division, and grouped under a Consultants' Division.

Preparation of the Summary Report of Communicable Diseases for the four week period ending 26 January 1946 was started.

Conferences were attended, together with the Laboratory Consultant and officials of the Ministry of Health, relative to the transportation, distribution and utilization of smallpox vaccine, which was made available by the encouragingly high production at Kumamoto laboratory.

Population figures and information relative to diphtheria were furnished to the Laboratory Consultant and officials of the Ministry of Health to assist them in planning for the production of diphtheria toxoid for the projected immunization program.

Discussions were held with Col. Sams, Lt. Col. Wheeler, USATC, Maj. Kirkwood, I Corps. Surgeon's Office, and Dr. Shibayama, Typhus Control Officer of the Ministry of Health, relative to the present epidemic of

typhus fever in Osaka and Nagoya. The discussions covered particularly such points as the obvious ##### in reporting, and alleged lack of cooperation, by the prefectural health officials in Osaka and the intensification of control measures both by civilian and U.S. Army authorities.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. Chlorine requirements for water treatment for 135 cities were submitted by the Bureau of Sanitation, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The tabulation showed an average water consumption for each city, present chlorine dosage, chlorine requirements at present rates of dosage, and estimated chlorine requirements for dosage of 2.0 parts per million. Present rates of dosage vary from 0.1 ppm to 1.0 ppm in 127 cities, from 1.1 ppm to 1.5 ppm in 7 cities, and 4.0 ppm in 1 city (Taira).

Insect Control. Conferences have been held with the Bureau of Sanitation officials, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, regarding mosquito control. The little control work that has been done in the past has been entirely under prefectural health departments. Ministry officials could give little information as to control methods used, or supplies and equipment available. A definite program for mosquito survey and control work in endemic areas of mosquito borne diseases is to be submitted 20 February. As previously requested, an order has been issued by the Home Ministry for the refilling of water holes that were constructed for fighting fires during air raids.

Food Sanitation. Unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in food stalls on the streets of Tokyo, and other cities, has been brought to the attention of Japanese health officials. Laws against black marketing as well as food sanitation laws are said to be violated in many of these street stalls. Tokyo police have issued warnings to these merchants.

General. The first of a series of meeting was held this week with leading Japanese sanitary officials of this area for discussion of sanitary engineering in Japan. The need for qualified sanitary engineers in the Ministry, prefectural and city health departments, was discussed at some length. In the discussion of sanitary engineering education, it became evident that university courses should be improved and expanded. Considerable interest was shown in the proposed program for education of the general public in sanitation.

Laboratory Service

Production of Biologicals. At a fourth conference with officials of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, several issues concerned with the production of biologicals were raised and significant decisions were reached. Among them were the following:

a. Stockpiles of military medical supplies in former military laboratories have been inventoried and such supplies as are suitable for use in manufacture of biologics will be quickly distributed on a revised plan and reported to this Headquarters.

b. Smallpox vaccine will be produced in the largest possible amounts and distributed at once to all key areas. Arrangements were made to obtain surpluses of smallpox vaccine from Kumamoto where large amounts are being produced under the direction of the 93rd Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment Military Government Group (Lt. j.g. Volk, MC, USNR) for distribution in the over-all program. At the same time this Headquarters arranged assistance from the Health Ministry for the Kumamoto Laboratory in the form of additional equipment and supplies.

c. In compliance with the recent directive to the Imperial Japanese Government, a program for immunization of all susceptible individuals will be submitted and plans made for the production of the required amounts of diphtheria toxoid.

d. Biologicals required for processing of repatriations will be produced by a similarly accelerated program.

Standardization of Penicillin. A working program was submitted by the Director of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases in compliance with decisions of previous conferences. With the assistance of Capt. Charles Armstrong, MC, 27th General Hospital, methods of assay and standardization will be explored at once in order to permit maximum production of penicillin by Japanese laboratories. The Ministry agreed to curtail the commercial sale of such penicillin as is now produced until its quality is established and its safety for use assured.

Standardization of Biologicals. As an extension of the principle already applied to penicillin, a program of standardization of all biologics is being developed by responsible officials of the Ministry and will be submitted to this Headquarters for approval.

Nutrition Service

Personnel. On 6 February 1946, Col. Paul E. Howe, SnG, reported for duty as Nutrition Consultant in the Consultant Division, vice, Maj. S.E. Moolten, Laboratory Consultant, who temporarily acted in that capacity since the departure of Maj. Corlette for the United States.

Nutrition Surveys. On 7 February, the Ministry of Health reported on the progress of nutrition surveys in Osaka, Nagoya, Kure and Fukuoka. The surveys began on 5 February at all places and include both urban and rural areas. They will continue for three weeks. The results are expected to be ready by the middle of March.

Plan for Nutrition Survey. A headquarters to supervise nutritional surveys, has been set up in the Welfare Ministry of the Imperial Japanese Government with branches in the Public Health Sections of the Prefectures of the cities to be surveyed. Survey groups will be organized to conduct the surveys, consisting of 8 members - 2 physicians, 2 nutritionists and 4 assistants. A team is expected to observe the nutritional status of 60 persons and obtain data on food consumption of 6 families per day. The representative samples of the population observed will be as follows: cities of 1,000,000 or over, 1%; 500,000 to 1,000,000, 1.5%; 100,000 to 500,000, 2%. Individuals to be surveyed will be directed to assemble at a designated place within the area to be surveyed. A local conference will be held in each city by a representative of the Japanese Welfare Ministry to explain the survey to officials of the local government and to selected individuals of the prefecture.

Venereal Disease Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare presented a proposed directive to the Prefectural Governors "suspending" the practice of issuing health certificates to individuals examined for venereal disease. Concurrence of this office was given.

Arrangements were completed for the establishment of venereal disease contact-tracing in Tokyo. The Staff Surgeon, the Office of the Provost Marshall, Tokyo, and the Chief of the Medical Section, 32nd Military Government Company.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Reports received this week from Japanese civilian hospitals, of the percentage of occupied beds, indicate the first reversal of the downward trend during the period of occupation. There are now 2,947 hospitals with 201,537 beds, 83,553 of which are occupied.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A conference was held regarding the reprinting of Japanese books for use in the nurses training schools in Japan. There are several late books written by outstanding doctors which might be helpful to the student nurses. A list of books and their authors was taken by Miss Kaneko to the Ministry of Health, requesting that they give consideration to the reprinting of those books. All of the books are Japanese and were written by Japanese.

Three appointments have been made for the 5th Medical Museum and Arts Detachment to take pictures of nurses' activities during the coming week at the Red Cross Hospital, the Imperial Gift Hospital, and St. Lukes International Hospital.

Medical books for the GHQ Nurses' Library were received this week from the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Representatives from the Veterinary Affairs Division conducted the following surveys:

a. The Shimotakaido Dairy Farm. This was found to be a model institution owned and operated by the Mitsui Real Estate Company for the purpose of supplying the members of that family with wholesale milk. With the addition of a small amount of equipment this establishment could be classified as a "certified dairy"

b. The Japanese Army Veterinary School. It was found that this school had acquired a leading position in the field of veterinary education and research. Its purposes were: education of newly commissioned veterinary officers; education of non-commissioned veterinary officers; manufacture of biologicals and medicines; research and compilation of records. The school was composed of the following departments: headquarters, education, research, preventive medicine (biological and medicine manufacture) and veterinary hospital.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week of 2 to 9 February 1946.

Army Veterinary Service. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the following information concerning the former Japanese Army Veterinary Service:

Classified as a Bureau the army organization allowed for veterinary representation at all levels. There were 5,024 veterinarians in the Japanese army with rank from second lieutenant to lieutenant general, inclusive.

The chief purposes of the veterinary service were animal disease control, veterinary supply and education of newly commissioned veterinary officers. Horse-shoeing was a very important responsibility. Food inspection was not a function of the veterinary burden.

Great emphasis was placed upon the welfare of horses because of the wide use of these animals for transportation purposes. The records of disease among army horses were destroyed by fire, but strangles and infectious anemia in Japan, and surra and glanders in China, were considered to have been the most important infectious diseases. All raids were responsible for a high casualty rate among China and Southern area horses. Malnutrition was also a problem of importance in those areas. Supply difficulties to forward areas resulted in an acute and, in many instances, a total lack of medicine, instruments and horse shoes. Thus, divisional and regimental veterinary service was not efficient.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Narcotics

As investigation has been made of a shortage in narcotics reported by the Sankyo Drug Company after the return of a quantity of finished narcotics erroneously seized by the Eight Army. It is now believed that the shortage was probably due to a lag in inventory, or to inaccuracy in counting the large quantity of packages. The Japanese plant officials, and Mr. Shiohara, President of the company, concur in this belief.

An inspection is being made of narcotic wholesale houses and their narcotic storage facilities in Kyushu.

There shipments of narcocon, comprising 490 cases, have been located at the post office in Osaka. All were consigned, apparently before the surrender, to Taikoku, Formosa, by the Takeda Medicine Industry Company, Ltd. I Corps Headquarters has been directed to pick up these narcotics and store them pending directions from this office as to their disposition.

Production

Estimate of smallpox vaccine production exceeded the proposed plan by approximately 1,700,000 individual doses, for the period 4 to 9 February 1946. This production was accomplished at the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and the Osaka Imperial University. This does not include the production at Kumamoto Laboratory for which no figures were available. It is estimated that two to three million were manufactured by Kumamoto. The Ministry plan contemplated production of 900,000 individual doses during this period. Health Ministry officials report sufficient numbers of cows are being made available to meet production programs for smallpox vaccine.

Two requests have been received to operate a portion of the Yoga Medical Supply Depot as a medicine manufacturing plant. This installation has a well-equipped laboratory which has been included on the reparations list. Health Ministry officials express a desire to operate a Hygienic Research Laboratory at Yoga Depot. They desire to operate the entire depot and have discussed their plans with the Home Ministry. No definite decisions have been made. A conference is planned for 13 February 1946, to review plans of the Health Ministry and if considered advisable the Ministry will be assisted in carrying out proposed plans.

Health Ministry Officials furnished their office with a list of critically needed raw materials for manufacturing medicines. Expressed in terms of weight items appearing on their list will approximate 3,000 tons. After a thorough review, this list will be discussed with the Economic and Scientific Section with a view to importation.

Distribution

Distribution of smallpox vaccine for the week was made to the following:

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Doses</u>
	February	
Seibo Charity Hospital, Tokyo	7	500
Eight Army Surgeon	8	10,000

XI Corps Surgeon	8	1,000
42nd General Hospital	8	300
Eight Army Surgeon	9	20,000
I Corps Surgeon, Kyoto	9	200,000
IX Corps, Surgeon, Sapporo	9	125,000
XI Airborne Div. Surgeon, Sendai	9	125,000

Retail sale of Japanese Army medical supplies was held on 5, 6, and 7 February under the auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Health Office in six large department stores strategically located throughout Tokyo, for the air raid victim. The stock involved was formerly Japanese Army supplies from the Yoga Medical Depot, which were sold for about one-tenth of the prevailing "black-market" prices on similar items. Possibilities are being explored for having similar sales in other cities, and preliminary plans are in process for one in Nagoya.

Habu Snake Antivenum (1600cc) was delivered to the 29th Medical Depot in Yokohama for shipment to the Medical Supply Officer at the Okinawa Base Command.

A plan for the distribution of penicillin was submitted by the welfare Ministry. The procedure involved is to be followed only until there is sufficient supply to effect general distribution. The plan will embrace the inauguration of a central committee who will be responsible for authorization of penicillin manufacturers and distribution to hospitals, upon request to the penicillin committee. Hospitals will make clinical reports to the committee on each case treated with penicillin.

A monthly report pertaining to production and distribution of penicillin will be submitted to this Division not later than the 15th day of the calendar month. All information will be in terms of Oxford units, and the amount in the release column will be supported by a list of consumers and quantities to each.

The Preventive Medicine Division is developing a plan covering standards and other technical data on penicillin up to the point where a manufacturer may be authorized to produce on a commercial scale.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVE TO THE JAPANESE

A directive to the Imperial Japanese Government, subject "Diphtheria Control", AG 720 (4 Feb. 46) PH (SCAPIN-698) instructed the Japanese to produce diphtheria toxoid and to immunize all persons from nine month to ten year of age.

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
10 February to 16 February
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Major R.E. Riordan, M.I., reported for duty with the Public Health and Welfare Section and was assigned as Acting Chief of the Welfare Division.

Welfare Administration

An agreement was reached, by interested SCAP staff sections, on the reply to the Japanese Government's welfare and relief plan. It is expected that the reply will be issued within a few days. An occupational force directive was prepared which related to surveillance procedures and details of the background material for the Japanese welfare and relief plan, and will be sent to Military Government completes and group. Following the issuance of the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, the surveillance material will be distributed.

Relief

A conference was held with Eighth Army Government officers relative to authorizing the distribution of clothing stocks now held by the Japanese Government as reserve relief supplies. Details of the release authorization plan will be announced following approval by the Supreme Commander.

Social Insurance

An informal report was received from the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, relative to the number of individuals covered, the amount of contributions received, benefits paid, and fund status under each of the five social insurance laws. A study of the report is being made and an analysis of the information obtained will be releases in the near future.

Repatriation

A conference was held with officials of the Health and Welfare Ministry relative to the reduction in the number of Koreans who are being repatriated. The conference developed the following reasons as stated by the Japanese Government.

1. That the Korean Association was deliberately slowing down Korean Repatriation by urging the Koreans to stay in Japan until the strikes were over. Their leaders also promised additional food and clothing if they remind.
2. That lawlessness was rampant and was confined mostly to Korean groups who refused to obey the Japanese Laws and considered themselves entitled to preferential treatment in this regard.
3. That the police were afraid to interfere with the Koreans and enforce the laws because they felt it would be unfavorably received by GHQ.
4. That a ship sailed on 30 January 1946 with July 475 passengers on it when its capacity was 1,570.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Disease

Typhus Fever. The incidence of louse-borne fever has increased generally throughout Japan as indicated from reports received from Military Government units over the country. Although this increase is general, two epidemic areas have developed in southern Honshu at Nagoya and Osaka. The incidence in Osaka was beginning to rise rapidly last week, and, from the latest data presently available, had reached 300 cases since the beginning of the year.

Members of this Section and the United States Typhus Commission left this Headquarters to advise and assist Military Government Units in these two areas concerning control measures. Anti-typhus supplies have been furnished by the United State Army. (See Section VII "Supply")

Inadequate case-reporting by Japanese physicians has been observed and reported by Military Government units. Responsible officials have been warned by them. Direct observation by members of this Headquarters of the actual dusting procedures for delousing has shown that the Japanese dusting teams perform this function in a slipshod and unsatisfactory manner. Typhus patients have been found in the hospitals with live lice after having been dusted with DDT by these teams.

In many cases it has been necessary for the United States Typhus Commission and members of Military Government units to repeat classes of instruction in the technique of dusting and eliminate these individuals who cannot, or will not, perform the task satisfactory. In general, the Japanese women are more adapt than the men.

Smallpox. Smallpox continues to show seasonal increase all over Japan, although from available reports there is no definite epidemic focus. The production of vaccine has exceeded expectations and distribution to local health officials and to military units, for use on Japanese civilians, is progressing satisfactory.

Nutrition

The nutrition survey in Osaka, Nagoya, Kure and Fukuoka areas are expected to be completed during the coming week.

The drastic action by the Japanese Government, in changing currency and limiting the amount available to any one individual, is expected to make more food available to the general public as well as to sharply curtail black market activities in these commodities. If this occurs, the result should be reflected in the current and subsequent nutrition survey.

Quarantine

Incoming repatriation showed an increase of 18,055 persons passing through quarantine (total for the week ending 10 February was 61,839), while outgoing persons showed a decrease of 3,728 (total for the week ending 10 February was 20,099).

One case of smallpox occurred in a member of the crew of a SACAJAP ship.

Arrangements were made for the preparation of a new repatriation center on Hokkaido with the Hakodate Quarantine Station as a nucleus.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

For the second consecutive week the ratio of beds occupied, to the total capacity, has increased.

The total number of in-patients and out-patients reached a now peak. The rise in the number of patients can be expected to continue for the next two or three months.

SECTION V NURSING SECTION

Reports from Japanese

Pictures were taken by the 5th Medical Museum and Arts Detachment, of nurses' activities in three Japanese hospitals, namely, the Imperial Gift Charity Hospital, St. Lukes International Hospital and Central Red Cross Hospital.

These pictures are for use in the Medical Department of this Section.

Notice was received of a meeting of the Japanese Public Health Nurses' Association to be held February 20 at the Ministry of Health. This meeting is to be for the General Councillors and at this time they will discuss the following: (1) Changes of Regulations; (2) Change of Organization. After this meeting they will give their answer to the nurses as to whether they may continue their Association under the old constitution and by-law.

General

The Asahi Newspaper Press is planning to erect an Institute for Physical Culture in Kyushu. This institute is to be established at Tsuyasaki-Cho, on 500,000 acres of land over which the Asahi Shimbun has custody. Part of the program is to be the training of Public Health Nurses. Plans have been submitted to GHQ for approval. The Nursing Affairs Division has been asked to make suggestions for planning the building as well as the program. An inspection trip to Kyushu will be made in March.

The Public Health Nurses of seven prefectures of Kyushu are planning to hold a meeting in April, at which time this Headquarters will be represented.

Upon request, an article on nursing affairs was written for the Japanese Red Cross monthly magazine.

Korea

A manual entitled "Proposed Procedures for Maintaining Aseptic Technique in Korean Hospitals", is being written by Lt. Gillespie ANC.

Isolation technique is to be observed at the 29th General Hospital by Korean nurses, after which a short course will be given in the Infectious Disease Hospital, the doctors having promised to cooperate.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The officer in charge of the Veterinary Affairs Division departed on a field trip to Kyushu and southern Honshu for the purpose of conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs and establishing liaison with the Eighth Army and Military Government officials.

A representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division visited the Tokyo Veterinary College, a private institution with 300 students. The length of the school's course is three years. The entrance requirements allow middle school graduates to matriculate. The faculty is composed of 20 full time and 20 part time instructors. Compared with American veterinary colleges, the instructional equipment and facilities are inadequate, and the quality of the instruction sub-standard.

Reports from Japanese

The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, has submitted the following meat inspection report for November 1945. Thirty-nine prefectures are included in the report:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	3,855	563	15	1,075	6,311
Ante Mortem					
Totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Post Mortem					
Totally condemned	5	1	0	0	0
Partially condemned	159	5	0	12	309
Viscera condemned	599	43	0	177	815
Dressed Weight	1,411,555	45,291	503	92,321	2,118,383

Reports by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of new outbreaks of animal disease during the week were one case of equine anthrax in Kagoshima, 3 February 1946 and one case of bovine anthrax in Hokkaido, 5 February 1946.

Equine Encephalitis in Japan. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Animal Disease Section has submitted a paper relative to present-day knowledge of equine encephalitis. In the 1935 epizootic 892 cases of this disease were officially reported. The causative agent has been proved to be a virus. Some investigators claim it to be the same virus that caused the 1935 epidemic of human encephalitis. The relationship of this virus to the virus causing equine encephalomyelitis of United States horses has not been proven or disproven.

Animal Shoer Association of Japan. The Chairman of the Animal Shoer Association of Japan, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has submitted the Imperial Ordinance authorizing the association, the constitution of the association, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry ordinance relative to licensing of animal shoers. The membership of this organization is composed of those who, by profession, trim and shoe the hooves of horses and cattle, exclusive of veterinarians. The Association functions for the mutual benefit of all members by assisting in procurement of materials, establishing adequate and uniform pay rates, examining and licensing of newcomers to the profession, and distributing new information through lecture and study club.

Production Procedure for Fowl Pest Vaccine. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted the method of production of fowl pest vaccine. This method is the same as described in European literature. The vaccine has a limited use in fowl pest outbreaks, but is not considered successful enough for general use as an immunizing agent.

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters, Military Government in Korea, submitted a report on Korean veterinary affairs. This included reports by Military Government veterinarians from four provinces. Their present activity concerns the following: plans for animal disease control; estimates of supply needs; numbers of veterinarians, livestock, dairies and slaughter houses; establishment of meat and dairy inspection service; and the budget for the veterinary affairs program.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Of 5,920 dentists who were bombed out, or otherwise displaced during the war, 45 percent have been restored to practice. Housing and equipment are required for the remaining 3,257 dentists.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

The Production of biologicals is favorable. Reports from the Japanese Government indicate that production of smallpox vaccine is exceeding the planned program. Raw materials are being obtained and the entire program is progressing satisfactory.

A plan for operation of the Yoga Medical Depot was submitted by the Health Ministry for consideration by this office. The Yoga Medical Depot was formerly a Japanese army medical supply depot. The Health Ministry plans to utilize this depot as a hygienic laboratory for the purpose of testing and elevating standards of medicine and for testing surgical instruments. The laboratory will also serve as a research laboratory for scholars, an information bureau for manufactures, an experienced manufacturing laboratory, and will conduct examinations of processed foods and liquors as well as surprise cultivation of medical plants. The plan contemplates utilization of all laboratory facilities, manufacturing facilities and three of their warehouses. No hygienic laboratory is functioning on a national scale in Japan. The need for overall governmental supervision of medicines, foods and liquors, to elevate standards, is apparent. The plan is being studied further and will be coordinated with other interested staff sections.

Progress in production of medical supplies is still slow, but the trend indicates an increase may be expected.

Distribution

Distribution of smallpox vaccine was made as follows: 125,000 doses to the Surgeon of 11th Airborne Division; 30,000 doses to the Surgeon of the Eighth Army, 70,000 doses to the Surgeon of the Medical Department of the 358th Infantry at Urawa; 3,000 doses are to be shipped from Kumamoto to selected prefectural health offices in southern Japan.

A request was received through radio from the Commanding General of ASCOM 24, for 150,000 units of diphtheria toxoid alum precipitated for use in the immunization of school children in Korea. The Preventive Medicine Division concurs in the amount requested. A radio was dispatched to the Commanding General of the Eighth Army covering necessary requirements.

Typhus supplies for Nagoya were procured by forwarding 10,000 pounds of DDT by train and 500 vials of typhus vaccine by courier. These supplies were urgently requested through telephonic communication by the United States of America Typhus Commission on 11 February 1946.

Typhus supplies were procured in order to complete mass dusting program in the Kobe-Osaka area. Arrangements were made for immediate shipment of 250,000 pounds of DDT, 4,000 hand dusters, and 12 power dusters which are required to carry out the program.

A follow-up was done on the distribution of medical supplies in Saitama Prefecture and a continued lack of proper distribution was encountered. The corrective action necessary was made known to Mr. Kamiya, Chief of Pharmaceutical Affairs of the Welfare Ministry, who accompanied the investigator on the trip to this prefecture.

Narcotics

Inspection was begun last week in Kyushu of narcotic wholesale houses and their narcotic storage facilities. This work is continuing.

An inspection of the 39th Medical Depot revealed that the inventory there is approximately three-quarters completed. All heroin found is being withdrawn and will be destroyed at the completion of the inventory.

In response to a request from H.J. Anslinger, the Commissioner of Narcotics, that the Japanese Government be required to furnish narcotic import and export information for the period 1940 to 1945 inclusive as agreed under the narcotic conventions of 1925 and 1931, a signed report was obtained and forwarded to the War Department for transmission to the Bureau of Narcotics. Commissioner Anslinger will furnish the information to the Permanent Central Opium Board, Washington, D.C.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

There were no directives issued to the Japanese Government originating in this Section during the week.

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

Incl: Weekly Communicable Disease Report.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
17 February to 23 February
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

An orientation of the functions and divisions of the Public Health and Welfare Section was given for the Special Labor Mission attached to the Economic and Scientific Section by Colonel Crawford F. Sams and members of the Welfare Division. The Mission will work closely with the Welfare Division on matters of Social Insurance.

Relief

Upon assurance of the Ministry of Welfare that winter clothing was necessary at this time for relief of the needy, this Division arranged for the release of the reserve supply of Japanese Army and Navy stocks held throughout Japan. It was determined by this division that the need was apparent for the distribution at this time rather than at a later period.

The Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Welfare submitted a Vocational Guidance Plan whereby a large group of those made needy as a result of war, such as war sufferers, returning repatriates and demobilized soldiers and sailors, would be given specialized training in various trades and occupations with placement at the termination of training in positions which would lead to their rehabilitation into the civilian economy. It has been recognized by the Ministry that many of the above persons have lost their work habits due to the war and a change in economy and must be retrained for civilian jobs. A general concurrence in the plan was agreed upon but certain details were corrected. However, permission was given to start setting up the machinery in operation for the plan in which the Labor Mission would assist us in making studied changes from time to time.

The social insurance plans of the Ministry of Welfare were given to the Labor Mission of the Economic and Scientific Section with comments by this Section. The Mission intends to make a through study of these plans with an emphasis on unemployment insurance. They will give this division the benefit of their experience and knowledge of this subject. It is anticipated that plans can be devised for more accurate statistical data and procedure for gathering it can be set in operation.

Foreign Nationals

A report was received from Yokohama area in which the White Russians were being discriminated against in the matter of rations because no directive specifically designates them as stateless people. As Yokohama has quite a large White Russian population, the matter was informally discussed with a representative of Central Liaison Office who agreed that they were stateless persons and correction would be made.

Repatriation

The Japanese allegations state that the Korea Association was slowing down repatriation at the present time. The position of this Headquarters was explained in that the Japanese Government, not the Korean Association, was responsible for Korean repatriation. It was suggested that the repatriation registration be accelerated to ease the problem.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Members of Preventive Medicine Division remained in the field during the entire week, the epidemiologist and the sanitary engineer being concerned with the Osaka typhus epidemic and measures for the control thereof. Mass dusting of the population of Osaka was completed on 19 February by which time, according to police figures, a total of 1,825,511 persons had been dusted. Succeeding days were taken up with the making of spot checks and surveys to determine the completeness and efficacy of the dusting program, and with conferences with the civilian authorities relative to continuation of the focal control program and related subjects.

The sanitary engineer visited the water and sewage plants in Osaka. Conferences were held with water and sewage authorities in Osaka and Kobe and recommendations were made for the improvement of service and water quality and for the reduction of excessive losses in the distribution system.

Visits were made at the 31st Military Government Company at Kobe and the Surgeon's Office, Kobe Base. Principal subjects of discussion were typhus and smallpox control, and certain phases of the anticipated insect control problem. Information was obtained and appropriate recommendations were made.

As the request of Maj. Gen. Mullens, Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division, a meeting was held at his office which was also attended by the Acting Assistant Division Commander, the Chief of Staff and the Division Surgeon as well as the epidemiologist and the sanitary engineer of this Division. The General was informed of the present status of typhus fever in the area occupied by his command and of details of the control

program. He also requested information relative to water supply, insect control, and other matters of a civilian public health nature having possible effect upon the health of his troops.

On the return trip to Tokyo a conference was held with Major Weissman of the I Corps Surgeon's Office, relative to the same general subjects mentioned above and including also medical and sanitary personnel problems of the several Military Government organizations under the Corps' jurisdiction.

Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal disease control officer spent the period 12 to 23 February in making a survey of venereal disease control activities of the Japanese in Kyushu and southern Honshu. Serious deficiencies were found in organization, personnel, facilities, and drugs in all prefectures visited.

The contact-tracing demonstration described in the activities report of 2 February was instituted on 12 February and is operating very successfully.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has ordered the discontinuance of the practice of issuing "health certificates" to individuals examined for communicable disease.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

In the forty-four prefectures reported there were 191,459 beds in Japanese civilian hospitals of which 83,484 were occupied.

The total out-patients for these prefecture amounted to 291,639.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The General Council of Japanese Public Health Nurses Association met on 20 February at the Ministry of Health. The main topics were discussed, (1) Changes of regulations, (2) Changes of organization. An answer is expected soon regarding the question of whether or not the nurses may have their own organization.

The editor of the Japanese magazine entitled "New Life" requested several women officers to form a round-table discussion group with some outstanding Japanese and discuss topics regarding "New Life of Post-War Women". This is to be written up and published in the April issue of the magazine. A meeting was cleared through the Civil Intelligence and Education Press Section and health, women's status, homelife, art, movies and co-education were discussed.

A conference was held with Capt. Donovan of the Women's Education section in regards to Education Committee due here from the United States and the part nursing education will have in the program. The nursing school curriculums were discussed and copies given for study.

Dr. Helen Kim, outstanding women educator of Korea, called at the Nursing Affairs Division for a conference on Korean affairs before leaving to attend a National Y.W.C.A. convention in Atlantic City, N.J. on 2 March 1946.

A report from XXIV Corps states that they have six Army and two civilian nurses at the present time. All will be eligible for discharge by June and none are interested in civilian jobs in Korea.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in southern Honshu and Kyushu, by a representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division continued throughout the week

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week 9 to 16 February 1946. The monthly animal disease report for January 1946 is as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax (bovine)	3
Anthrax (equine)	1

Infectious abortion of cattle	92
Texas fever	9
Swine erysipelas	1
Scabies	3
Infectious anemia of horses	1
Strangles	80
White diarrhea of chickens	10,700

The Laboratory Branch, Animal Disease Section, submitted a paper entitled "Epizootic Equine Encephalitis in Japan". The history, etiology, symptoms and pathology of the disease were described. The last serious outbreak of this disease occurred in 1935. Officially recorded were 892 cases with an average mortality rate of 45.9%.

Meat and Dairy Inspection reports. The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, submitted the following meet and Dairy Inspection reports:

DECEMBER 1945 MEAT INSPECTION REPORT

Thirty-nine Prefectures Included

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number of slaughtered	11,461	542	64	1,935	4,567
<u>Inspection Results</u>					
Ante mortem totally condemned	0	0	0	0	1
Post mortem					
Totally condemned	8	3	0	0	1
Partially condemned	284	9	0	12	358
Viscera condemned	1,601	46	0	371	474
Dressed weight (Kg.)	3,917,037	45,855	1,934	164,551	1,466,344

NOVEMBER 1945 MILK INSPECTION REPORT

Twenty Prefectures Included

Number of bottling plants 1,746

Volume of bottled milk (Liters)

Raw	37,700
Pasteurized	8,540,546
Sterilized	2,658,155

Results of Laboratory Examinations

Number of milk samples examined	958
Bacterial count over 2 million per cc	33
Butterfat percentage less than 3	135

Milk Products Production (Kilogram)

Modified powdered milk (65% milk)	185,743
Modified powdered milk (50% milk)	8,442
Sweetened condensed milk	138,329
Butter	1,765,962
Cheese	1,231,947

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

The sale of 76 controlled dental items increased from 260,000 yen to approximately 420,000 yen during the past month.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production figures obtained from the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the month of December 1945 indicate over the month of November 1945 in all classes of medical supplies except sanitary materials. It is

expected that production figures for the month of January 1946 will indicate still further increase. Production figures for X-ray film showed a marked increase. Approximately 4,500 dozen 10" x 12" films were produced during the month of November 1945; 12,000 for December 1945; 17,000 for January 1946, and it is expected that production will total 30,000 for the month of February 1946.

Production of smallpox vaccine continues to exceed planned program of the Health Ministry. Procurement of necessary calves by the Agriculture Ministry and excellent cooperation by the Agriculture Ministry in this program has contributed greatly towards accomplishing desired production.

The Health Ministry has been informed of the quantities of vaccine necessary for the repatriation program. It was pointed out that the quantities of cholera vaccine listed below should be produced and made available on the dates indicated:

<u>Quantities</u>	<u>Date</u>
500,000 cc	15 March 1946
1,100,000 cc	1 April 1946
1,600,000 cc	1 May 1946
500,000 cc	1 June 1946

They promised to have available quantities specified for 15 March and 1 April, but requested that they be permitted to wait until 1 March 1946 before making definite statements with regard to other quantities specified. The overall program for production of all biologicals is to be submitted on 1 March 1946 by officials of the Health Ministry.

Necessary quantities of typhus vaccine for vaccinating repatriates was also stated. Health Ministry requested permission to withhold comment on production of typhus vaccine until 1 March 1946. Due to lack of experience in manufacturing typhus vaccine in Japan some quantities necessary for the vaccination of repatriates may have to be furnished by the Army. Tentative arrangements have been made by the Health Ministry to begin production at Chiba Medical College, Government Institute for Infectious Diseases and former Army laboratory at Niigata. They contemplate production of 50,000 cc in March 1946 and 150,000 cc in April, with further increased production beyond April.

A joint conference was arranged with a representative of Imports and Exports Division, of the Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss importation of raw materials for production of medical supplies. Representatives of the Health Ministry, Central Medicine Control Company, Board of Trade and Crude Drug Control Company were present to give views of the Japanese Government. Health Ministry officials had been informed that importation of critically needed raw materials for manufacture of medicine might become necessary and were requested to bring a listing of raw materials required and to specify medicines to be produced by utilization of these raw materials. It was further requested that the list include quantities of raw materials and quantities of medicines to be produced.

This list was presented by the Health Ministry and indicated desired information. A similar list was presented by the Central Medicine Control Company. The latter list was prepared to present the manufacturers viewpoint. It was emphasized that the final list would have to be prepared by the Health Ministry. The Health Ministry was requested to hold a conference with all other interested agencies, determine a final list and submit request through the Central Liaison Office as a formal request on this Headquarters. The matter of stocks of medicine packed and held for export was briefly discussed. A listing of this stock had been furnished this Section and after review by the Health Ministry it had had been reduced from 30,000,000 yen to 24,000,000 yen. During the meeting it developed that the list reviewed by this Section was not a complete inventory. It was, therefore, requested that a complete list be prepared and that it be thoroughly analyzed by the Welfare Ministry as to quantities and items needed in Japan before being officially presented to this Headquarters.

Health Ministry officials were requested to submit their estimate of the minimum quantity of coal needed for production of medicine through June 1946. The total quantity was approximately 50,000 tons. A check with the Economic and Scientific Section revealed that 24,000 tons had been allocated for this period by the Japanese Government for medicine manufacturing. This quantity is not considered adequate and arrangements are being made to hold a conference with representatives of the Coal Control Association, Japanese Government, and the representatives of the Economic and Scientific Section to emphasize the need for accelerated production of medical supplies and to request that sufficient coal be allocated to meet the desired production program.

According to reports received from USAFIK, large deposits of prophyllite rock, diluent for DDT Insecticide powder, have been located. Reports further state that mixing machinery and milling equipment are available and that up to eight tons per day can be mixed. Reports indicate that production can be started within 45 days after receipt of instructions from this Headquarters. Instructions were forwarded to the effect that production of 10 % DDT Insecticide powder in Korea should be started as soon as possible. It was indicated that sufficient quantities should be produced to provide for all needs in Korea. Deposits reported indicated an almost unlimited

supply of prophyllite. Since mixing machinery and milling equipment is available, it is contemplated developing production to a point where additional quantities over and above quantities needed for Korea may be made available for shipment to Japan.

Mr. Joseph Bransky, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, Washington, D.C. reported to this Section on 22 February 1946 as requested by this Headquarters on 7 December 1945, for the purpose of examining records and compiling reports on the production, manufacture, importation, exportation consumption of narcotics in Japan.

Lt. Comdr. Speer returned on 22 February 1946 from a fifteen day inspection tour of southern Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku. Drug wholesale firms recommended by the Japanese Government as suitable storage and distribution agencies for Japanese Military narcotic stocks were inspected in Osaka, Okayama, Fukuoka and Takamatsu. Medicine Control Companies, hospitals, doctors and pharmacists were visited in the I Corp Area. All heroin has been collected by prefectural officials but in several instances has not been taken into custody by the tactical units. Other narcotics were available through normal distribution channels in sufficient quantity in the areas visited.

As scheduled on 23 February, 60,000 doses of smallpox vaccine from the Eighth Army Surgeon were delivered for use in Kanagawa. Arrangements were made to furnish 1,000,000 doses to XI Corps.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

Conferences were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare relative to items of 1946-47 Budget, with special reference to communicable disease control among repatriates from China, Manchuria and Korea and the unit cost of medical supplies for control of communicable disease.

Conferences with representatives of distillers and the Ministry were held regarding the publication of policy on tolerated maximum of methanol in beverages.

Conferred with Dr. Katsumata, Health Ministry regarding the Organization of the Repatriates Relief Board and Bureau thereunder.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

The following Memorandum was issued to the Japanese Government during the week: "Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes" AG400 (21 Feb 46) PH, (SCAPIN 760).

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

Incls:

Incl#1 - Communicable Disease Report for Week ending 9 February 1946.

Incl#2 - Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government.

Incl#3 - Venereal Disease Report for Week ending 2 February 1946.

Incl#2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
21 February 1946

AG 400 (21 Feb 46) PH
(SCAPIN - 760)

MEMORANDUM TO: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office

SUBJECT: Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes.

1. Reference AG 400 (21 Dec 45) PH, Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

2. It is desired to implement the distribution of all winter clothing and blankets at this time pursuant to provisions of plan approved in reference above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
24 February to 2 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

There was evidence during the week that the Japanese Government is actively engaged in preparing plans to solve the unemployment and other social and economic problems facing the nation. These plans contain definite appreciation and understanding of the conditions at present but the program is not specific in detail as to the solution of the problems. This Division was represented at a meeting of the Labor Mission and the Economic and Scientific Section when the plans of the Central Committee of Unemployment were presented. A representative stated that industry as well as the people themselves were constantly facing the threat of possible starvation and shortage of essential raw materials. The Labor Mission urged the Japanese to consider the materials that were available and that imports would depend, to a degree, upon the proper use made of indigenous materials and supplies.

Welfare

The directive on Public Assistance, by which the Relief and Welfare Plans of the Japanese Government were accepted, was issued as of 27 February 1946. The Japanese plans were approved, but an exception requires the establishment of a single National Governmental Agency to administer relief, thus preventing the shifting of operational and financial responsibility to semi-governmental and private organizations. It also calls for monthly reports on the amount extended for relief and the number of families and individuals granted assistance.

A conference with Public Welfare officials, headed by the Chief of Social Affairs Bureau, was held during the week. Explanation and instructions were given the Japanese officials with reference to the directive on Public Assistance. Complete agreement was reached on all matters under discussion.

Foreign Nationals

An inquiry was received from a German national regarding the procedure of procuring enough money from blocked accounts to defray medical and nursing expenses. He was informed that under the Emergency Financial Measure, Imperial Ordinance No. 83 (1946), funds could be procured for these expenses by drawing restricted checks against their frozen accounts.

Repatriation

The status of repatriation from Japan indicated that of a total of 1,497,031 persons to be evacuated, 829,757 have been repatriated to date, leaving a total of 667,274 yet to be evacuated. Of this number 564,791 are Koreans.

The status of repatriation of Japanese Nationals as of 24 February indicates the following:

Total to be repatriated to Japan	6,390,857
Total evacuated as of 24 February	1,465,980
Total remaining	4,924,877

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Lt. Col. James H. Gordon, MC, Venereal Disease Control Officer and Acting Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division, departed this station 1 March 1946.

General supervision of the typhus control program for Tokyo-To has been taken over by this Division, supported by technical advice from the United States of America Typhus Commission. All possible assistance is being given to the local Military Government Company in the formulation and carrying out of a typhus control program for this area.

Conferences have been held with representatives of the Metropolitan Police and Health Department at which details of the above program have been worked out and definite responsibilities assigned.

Conference have been held with the Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, AFPAC, and members of the Neurotropic Virus Commission, regarding formulation of an over-all program for insect control (mosquitoes and flies particularly) and certain agreements reached on the division of authority and responsibility relative to the areas to be controlled.

During the early part of the week Sanitary Engineer was dispatched to Aomori in northern Honshu, to assist in the control of an outbreak of typhus fever in that area.

Nutrition service

Partial results of the survey of 30 hospitals in Tokyo were reported by the Metropolitan Office, Health Bureau, Tokyo. The types of hospitals surveyed were 20 general hospitals, 5 tuberculosis hospitals, and 5 psychiatric hospitals.

Nutrition surveys of the following additional area, desired by the Imperial Japanese Government, were approved: Shikoku, Sanin, Hokuriku, Tohoku and Hokkaido. In addition, a survey will be made of coal miners in Fukushima and Hokkaido, and copper miners in Akita.

Port Quarantine

The week ending 24 February, 16,808 repatriates arrived in Japan while 51,455 left Japan, the figures ##### identical with those of the week ending 16 February.

Four cases of smallpox, and one cases of typhus, were detected in outgoing quarantine ports at Hakata, Senzaki, Ugina and Uruga. At incoming quarantine ports one ship from Fuzan was quarantined at Senzaki because of typhus and another at Hakata because of smallpox.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Tachikawa National Hospital and Konodai Government Hospital for Insane were visited as part of the program to check on the effectiveness of directives emanating from this Division as it applies to former Japanese Army and Navy hospitals.

In the 34 prefectures reporting for the week ending 22 February there were 2,035 hospitals with 134,312 beds, 62,731 of which were occupied. During this period there were 240,439 out-patients.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Explanation of Public Health Nurse course, A-I, A-II, B and C was given in more detail. The course is to be in effect April 1946.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES COURSE for 1946

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Length of training (hrs)</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Qualification for admission</u>	
	<u>Class work</u> Months	<u>Practice work</u> Months			
A-I	16		14	3 yrs 30 mos	Graduate of high school.
A-II	10		10	2 yrs 20 mos	Same as above.
B	6		5	1 yr 11 mos	Clinical nurse's license.
C	8		8	1 1/2 yrs 16	Midwife license. Same as above.

A type school

1. This is the highest training courses for Public Health Nurses as a college standard.
2. The entrance requirement is graduation from a girl high school or the equivalent.
3. The duration of the course is 3 years which is divided in 2 parts such as 16 month for class work and 14 months for practice work.

Subsequent to this is the A (II) course as follows:

1. The duration of the course is 2years which divided 2 parts such as 10 months each of class work and practice work.
2. The qualification is the same as for the first course.

B type School

1. This is a short course for Public Health Nurse which is offered for a nurse who had obtained a clinical nurse's license.
2. The duration of this course is 1 year which is divided in 2 parts such as 6month for class work and 5 months for practice work.

C type School

1. This course is for a woman who has a midwife's license.
2. The duration of this course is 1 year and a half which is divided in 2 parts such as 8 months for class work and another 8 month for practice work.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a survey of Japanese veterinary conditions in Kyushu and southern Honshu. Liaison was established with prefectural officials and occupation forces.

Practically all cattle in the areas visited are draft cattle of native breeds. The number of dairy cattle is small and industry minor. All daily herds have been found free from tuberculosis.

Beef slaughter consists almost entirely of native cattle not needed for work purposes. Ante and post mortem examination at the time of slaughter is practiced in a satisfactory manner. Careless handling of meat after slaughter results in much needless contamination. Sanitation in slaughter houses, butcher shops and cold storage is sub standard.

The horses are a mixture of Norma thoroughbred, Porcheron and native stock with thoroughbred characteristics predominating. Many animals are not in good condition due to a shortage of roughage. Rice hay is about the only kind available at the present time.

No animal disease epidemics exist in the areas visited. Prevailing animal diseases are swine cholera, contagious abortion of cattle and white diarrhea of poultry. Control measures appear to be effective.

Prefectural officials are aware of their responsibilities but at the same time have a defeatist attitude which makes it necessary to apply constant pressure in order to obtain pre-war efficiency levels.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week 16 to 23 February.

The following annual animal disease report has been compiled from the monthly animal disease reports submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Blackleg	34	Swine erysipelas	31
Infectious abortion of cattle	542	Fowl pest	933
Texas fever	169	White diarrhea of chickens	30,638
Anthrax, equine	4	Infectious anemia of horses, Hokkaido	793
Anthrax, bovine	35	Equine infectious abortion, Hokkaido, Aomori & Iwate	
Rabies, bovine	8	1944-45 breeding season	331
Scabies, equine	8	Osteomalacia of horses, Hokkaido	9,286
Swine Cholera	574		
Swine Plague			

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, reported a total 30,006 cases of fowl pest during January 1946 in Kyong Sang Pukto. 14,160 chickens were immunized with fowl pest vaccine in conjunction with the control program.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Conference of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health officials continue regarding dental education, examination and licensure.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Narcotics

A visit to the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, revealed that the inventory of seized Japanese military narcotic stocks will be completed in about two weeks.

A conference was held with Mr. Emiya, Dr. Yasumi and Mr. Saito of the Pharmaceutical Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs regarding impending narcotic legislation, particularly concerning exempt narcotic preparation. It was decided that the powdered cough medicine containing codeine, generally used in Japan, could not be treated as an exempt preparation since the amount of codeine contained therein is excessive. A report submitted by Dr. Yasumi, regarding narcotic production and consumption in Japan, was discussed in detail, since the report equalizes consumption with production from 1930 to 1945, whereas only at intervals were reports actually called for from doctors and pharmacists.

Production

A report of production of medical supplies for the month of January 1946 furnished by representatives of the Health and Welfare Ministry indicated a definite increase over production from November and December 1945. An increasing in production of biologicals, essential medicine, dental materials and X-ray film is particularly noteworthy. Although production is still not satisfactory a favorable trend is indicated.

A report furnished by Natural Resources Section, SCAP, and the Agriculture Ministry indicating action taken to obtain calves for smallpox vaccine production for the last week of February and projected numbers to be obtained through June 1946, indicates that sufficient calves will be made available to meet the planned program of the Health and Welfare Ministry. The cooperation of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, and the Agriculture Ministry, to obtain calves, has contributed greatly to this program.

A conference with Health and Welfare Ministry representatives brought out the fact that considerable quantities of raw materials, needed by manufacturers, are physically located in former Army and Navy Supply Depots throughout Japan. It was emphasized that these raw materials should be placed in the hands of manufacturers of biologicals and essential medicines at the earliest possible date. A distribution plan will be completed by 5 March by the Ministry officials and representatives of the Health Ministry will visit each prefecture between 10 and 15 March for the purpose of directing and supervising distribution. Due to the present shortage of raw materials required for manufacture of medical supplies; this proposed distribution, if properly handled, should make a definite contribution to accelerating production.

Distribution

A memorandum was forwarded to the Japanese Government regarding the production of medical supplies necessary for the medical processing of Japanese repatriates in China. Arrangements were made with the Welfare Ministry to make the required supplies available for this program.

A field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Kure, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Sasebo, Nagasaki, Matsuyama, Takamatsu and Okyana was made regarding distribution of medical supplies. It is apparent that expeditious action is not being taken by prefectural officials in distributing medical supplies. The system is so complicated and involves so many agencies that constant supervision is necessary. More supervision will have to be exercised by Military Government personnel in the field. The Supply Division will continue to make field trips for the purpose of orienting Military Government personnel and coordinating the various agencies involved. There is also room for improvement at the Ministry level which will be called to the attention of responsible officials.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

The following directives to the Imperial Government originated in this Section during the week:
Control of Population Movements, AG 091.4 (2 Mar. 46)PH, (SCAPIN 651-A)
Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program, AG 443 (3 Mar. 46)PH, (SCAPIN 791)

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

- 4 Incl.: As indicated in Section IX.
- 1 -2 Incl. As indicated in Section IX.
- 3 Incl. VD Report in Japan for week ending 9 Feb 46.
- 4 Incl. Communicable Disease in Japan for week ending 16 Feb 46.

Incl 1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
2 March 1946

AG 091.4 (2 Mar 46) PH
(SCAPIN – 651-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Control of Population Movements

1. Receipt is hereby acknowledged of C.L.O. Memorandum No. 450 (1.1) dated 30 January 1946, subject as above.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will implement the proposed Imperial Ordinance controlling such population movements as outlined in enclosures accompanying memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/S/ Harold Fair
/T/ B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Incl 2
Destroy All Others

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
3 March 1946

AG 443 (3 March 46) PH
(SCAPIN - 791)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT: Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program

1. Memorandum, file AG 370.05 (29 Jan 46) GC, subject: "Projected Changes in Repatriation Procedures", dated 29 January 1946, indicates that the Japanese Government will furnish the vaccines necessary for medical processing at all repatriation ports in China and Japan. In addition to the vaccines, it will be necessary for the Japanese Government to furnish miscellaneous medical supplies incidental to inoculation of the repatriates.

2. Attached find requisitions MED-JAP-REP-1-46 through 10-46 and QM-JAP-REP-1-46 through 10-46. These requisitions cover supplies necessary for medical processing of repatriates at Chinese port. It should be noted that the destination is indicated on each requisition and that there is both a MED and a QM requisition for each port.

3. Informal contact with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs indicates certain of the quantities called for on the attached requisitions are not available from Japanese sources. The following items will be shipped from United States Army Stocks.

Absorbent cotton	11735 pounds
Applicator wood	3334 boxes
Syringe, luer 10cc	6350 each
Typhus Vaccine 20 cc	25000 vials
Stove, 1 burner	133 each
DDT	465,000 pounds
Outfit delousing	24 each
Dusters Insecticide	500 each

4. Immediate action by the Imperial Japanese Government is necessary as follows:

a: Ship to Uraga Reception Center, Kurihama Station all quantities on the attached requisitions except those listed in paragraph 3, this communication.

b: Sort and pack supplies for shipment according to quantities and ports as indicated on the requisitions. This will include both supplies from Japanese sources and the items listed in paragraph 3, which will be shipped from United States Army stocks to Uraga. Where sufficient stock of an item is not available to fill all requisitions complete, the available stock should be prorated by requisition.

c: Advise this headquarters by port the weight and cubic measurement of the initial quantities made ready for shipment.

d: Advise this headquarters by port of subsequent quantities made ready for shipment by weight and cubic measurement.

e: Make shipment as directed by this headquarters. Shipping information will be given upon receipt of data requested in 4 c and d, above.

f: Maintain records by item and quantity of supplies received from United States Army stocks and disposition of same.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B.M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

20 Incls:

As described in par 2 above,
(to addresses only)