

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
3 March to 9 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

The Headquarters issued a Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.4 (2 March 46) PH, (SCAPIN-651-A), subject: "Control of population Movements". In effect the directive authorized the Japanese Government to implement its plan for controlling population movements into cities of 100,000 or more population. The plan will prevent the movement of people into specified urban areas until 31 May 1946. During that time those persons whose services are required to reestablish the minimum economy of Japan, such as government officials, students and teachers, and repatriates, will be allowed to move back to urban centers. Permits will be issued those who are authorized to change residence only after an investigation has been made of the circumstances involved. Primary reasons for placing such restrictions on population movements is to prevent serious breakdowns in the food distribution, housing, welfare, employment, sanitation, and public utility service in urban centers.

A series of joint conferences was held by this Division, the United State Labor Mission, and Health and Welfare Ministry officials, to discuss in detail a proposed vocational guidance program. Basic policies to be incorporated in the Japanese plan include: 1) a single governmental agency to be responsible for vocational training; 2) local operational responsibility to be assumed by prefectural officials; 3) no preference or discrimination to be shown any individual or group in the training program with the exception that employable indigents will be given priority for training; and 4) sufficient funds to be allotted to carry out an adequate program. The formal Japanese proposal will be submitted this Headquarters by 20 March 1946.

Private Relief Agencies

An agreement was reached during the week by Welfare Ministry and Finance Ministry officials on a suggestion by the former to permit private relief agencies to make larger withdrawals from banks to meet their operating expenses. As a result of recent Japanese governmental orders limiting bank deposit withdrawals, private agency activities have been seriously curtailed. However, the agreement mentioned above will permit continued operation.

It was announced that distribution of food and clothing would be made to needy foreign nationals throughout Japan. The International Relief Committee, representing all but enemy foreign nationals, is commencing the operations in Yokohama, Kobe, Hakodate, Sendai, Fukuoka and Karuizawa. These are localities where most of the foreign nationals reside.

At attempt during the week by the Japanese Finance Ministry to advance 900,000 yen to a group of Nazi-Germans, to be used for welfare purposes, was prohibited. This Headquarters had directed the Japanese government to provide for needy enemy foreign nationals. In implementing the directive, the Japanese organized a committee of Nazi-Germans to distribute the sum of 150 yen per month to each of an estimated 2,000 Germans. A conference has been arranged with the Japanese officials to organize a committee of non-Nazi Germans to distribute relief made available to the Japanese.

Repatriation

A meeting was held with representatives of interested SCAP staff sections, Korean and Japanese officials in attendance to discuss the repatriation program. Finance limitations on yen which may be taken out of the country by repatriates was explained. Another topic discussed was the necessity for compliance with the registration procedure to be undertaken on 18 March 1946.

It was pointed out by SCAP representatives that all Koreans, Chinese, Formosans and Ryukyans must indicate whether or not they desire repatriation in order that this Headquarters may properly schedule shipping. Those who do not desire repatriation will forfeit the privilege and will remain in Japan in the same status as any neutral foreign national. Since Koreans are treated as liberated people, and not as United Nations nationals, they are subject to Japanese law. However, they may appeal for review of their sentences to this Headquarters after exhausting all remedies available to them under Japanese law. The meeting closed with a request for the cooperation of the Korean leaders and their constituents in implementing the repatriation program.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

In view of the increasing incidence of typhus fever in the Kobe area, it was recommended, in conference with the U.S.A. Typhus Commission, that Lt. Gephardt of the Commission be dispatched to that area to give technical advice and assistance relative to control of the outbreak.

A conference was held with the medical and sanitary officers, 32nd Military Government Company, welfare and liaison officers of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, officials of the Metropolitan Health Bureau

(Infectious Disease Section), and members of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission. Detailed plans were outlined for the control of typhus fever in Tokyo-To and responsibilities of the several participating Japanese agencies thoroughly clarified.

A conference on preventive medicine was held at the office of Chief Surgeon, AFPAC, at which the Surgeon of AFMIDPAC, Eighth Army and XXIV Corps reported on preventive medicine activities in their respective commands and on anticipant problems.

A discussion was held with Lt. Col. Coulson, SMGO, 75th Military Government Company, Aomori. The Aomori typhus outbreak and other public health problems of a general nature were discussed.

Sanitary Engineering

The Sanitary engineer remained in the field at Aomori during the entire week in connection with typhus control activities.

Laboratory Service

Standardization of Biologicals. A program has been initiated for important biologics, and ordinances are being drafted by the Ministry of Health, for assaying and standardizing such biologics. The draft of the proposed ordinance dealing with diphtheria toxoid was submitted and discussed in conference and will be made effective shortly.

Reform of Medical Education. The second meeting of the Council of Medical Education was noteworthy for its serious consideration of the desirability of withholding further licensure of physicians until 1947, when all present matriculants will have complied with the requirement of a 4-year medical course followed by a 1-year internship in an approved hospital. Final decision will be made next week, at which time the approximate date will be set for the first nationwide qualifying examination to be held under the new program.

Medical Examiner System. Conferences were held with officials of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office and Japanese Military of Health to determine the revised plan for a nationwide medical examiner system. The desirability was stressed of obtaining the services of highly trained pathologists in order that the cause of death in all cases where uncertainty existed should be established as accurately as possible. The system will cover the needs, not only of so-called "road deaths" among vagrants in the streets, and in emergency shelters, but deaths also in private dwellings, in hospitals, and elsewhere. As a corollary to this program, advice was given on a possible civil service procedure for procuring such trained personnel and for establishing their civil service tenure and other rights, with especial emphasis on the importance of a competitive examination held in strict fairness. Provisionally it was decided to employ the staff of the professor of forensic medicine and pathology in the Imperial universities of Tokyo and other large cities pending the establishment of a satisfactory civil service system.

Nutrition Service

Tentative data have been obtained on weight of animal, vegetable and total protein and caloric intake, as well as the extent to which these nutrients were obtained from the ration, free market, home production, or gifts for rural areas of the following prefectures; Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gunma, Shizuoka and Shiga. In general, the quantities of nutrients consumed have been reasonably adequate. Information on nutritional status are not available.

Plans have been discussed with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for changes in the details of assembling data obtained in nutrition surveys to provide information on weight of individual food consumed and of deviations in body weight. It is necessary to re-examine the tabulations of the present surveys for such information.

Venereal Disease Control

A memorandum, supported by appropriate inclosures, was prepared for the Chief of Staff, summarizing venereal disease control activities of the Section since the beginning of the occupation of Japan.

Port Quarantine Service

Repatriation figures for the week showed the following	
Outgoing - 21,291	Increase over previous week - 7,024
Incoming - 87,307	Increase over previous week - 27,391

Quarantine inspection disclosed cases of smallpox aboard two incoming ships, one from Shanghai and one from Fusan. There were handled routinely by isolating the passengers ashore, re-vaccinating the crew, cleaning the ship and then allowing it to proceed.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

During this period 90,272 hospital beds, of the 201,625 available, were occupied. This is the fourth consecutive week in which a continued rise in the percentage of bed occupancy was noted.

SECTION V NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. A list of seven nutrition schools in Japan (six of which are located in Tokyo) was received stating the following information: Name, Address, Director, Duration of Training, and Qualifications for Admission.
2. Corrections on Standard Curriculum for Public Health Nurse's Training School was requested and received. Corrected curriculum now reads as follows:

2ページ抜け

by the local government. The Imperial Japanese Government Zootechnical Experiment Station, located in Chiba City, was found to be rendering valuable service to the livestock industry of Japan. Noteworthy experiments in progress are artificial insemination of cattle, sex determination of newly hatched chicks, the nutritional value of various animal feeds and the preservation of meat and dairy products.

With the exception of dairy inspection it was found that the Chiba Prefecture organization is functioning in a satisfactory manner.

Preliminary arrangements have been completed for a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures by a representative of this Division during the next two weeks.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, has reported an outbreak of blackleg in Shimane Prefecture. Only one case has occurred to date. Control measures are, immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

A copy of the plan for production of biologicals for a period of one year was furnished by representatives of the Welfare Ministry. A plan is being studied to determine if quantities specified are adequate. A meeting with Health Ministry officials revealed that they have been able to obtain approximately a 15 percent increase in allocation of coal for medicine manufacturing for the months of April, May and June. This increase is not considered adequate and arrangements have been made for a conference to be held on 13 March 1946, with representatives of the Economic and Scientific Section and the Coal Control Association, to emphasize the importance of accelerating production of essential medicine.

A Japanese manufacturing company, selected by the Manufacturing Branch, Industrial Division, ESS, has completed a sample DDT hand duster which is considered satisfactory by the U.S.A. Typhus Commission and ESS. At a recent conference on this matter, called by Manufacturing Branch of the Industrial Division of ESS, with representative of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission, the Welfare Ministry, Japanese manufacturer and this office present, it was decided that 5,000 should be manufactured as soon as possible. The Welfare Ministry was instructed to prepare an estimate of requirements for the next six weeks and to submit this estimate to the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It was suggested that 12,000 should be the production goal for a six-month period.

Distribution

Arrangements were largely completed the past week for furnishing supplies to be used in medical processing of repatriates from China. Japanese sources of supply were utilized to the fullest possible extent as was Japanese labor and transportation facilities. Certain items, such as DDT and typhus vaccine, were not available from local supplies and had to be supplied from U.S. Military Government stocks.

The Division coordinated the movement of the Japanese and Army stocks to Uraga Reception Center which was selected to sort and pack the supplies trans-shipment to the Chinese ports. Arrangements were made

with the responsible Japanese officials to obtain necessary rail and water transportation to complete delivery to the mainland.

Plans were made to make the Japanese fully responsible for the distribution of smallpox vaccine. It has been necessary for Occupation Forces to enter into this in the past in order to direct the movement of the vaccine to the danger areas. The plan now is for the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to present to this Headquarters a distribution plan for approval, and after agreement for them to be responsible for packing and shipment to the prefectures. This procedure has been made effective and necessary schedules of shipments have been prepared which will be periodically checked by the Headquarters.

The Japanese were directed to investigate the supply of typhus and cholera vaccine for use in medical processing of repatriates at Japanese ports. It was indicated that sufficient cholera vaccine would be made available from Japanese sources to the several ports. As regards typhus vaccine, Japanese production is not sufficient and will not be at least through April and May. Limited amounts were furnished from Army Military Government stocks to take care of repatriates arriving in March. All efforts are being made to increase Japanese typhus vaccine production and additional reserve quantities have been requisitioned from the United States.

Narcotics

Japan. Study and tabulation of the narcotic records of Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Takato Plant, Tokyo, were completed. From 1930 through 1945 more than 26 tons of opium were processed by this plant. The average yield of narcocon from the opium was approximately 16 percent.

In cooperation with Japanese officials, black market dealing in narcotics on a small scale was uncovered. The sales were made by unauthorized persons at black market prices. Narcotic officials in the Japanese Government and in Tokyo-To were called in for a conference on the results of the investigation and were impressed with the necessity of following up all information received in enforcing narcotic laws and regulations.

Korea. A report of the narcotic activities in Korea was received for the month of January. The report indicates progress is being made in the tightening of controls on narcotics. In addition, a report on narcotic production, manufacture, consumption, import and export in Korea, from 1930 to 1945, was received.

SECTION VIII LEGAL

In company with representatives of the Economic and Scientific Section, Tokyo Provost Marshal, Eighth Army Provost Marshal General, 32nd Military Government Company, and others, conferred with 14 representatives of Korean Associations in Japan relative to the rights, obligations and status of Koreans.

The Tokyo Provost Marshal and the 32nd Military Government Company were furnished English translations of Directive and Japanese Ordinances on venereal disease control and abolition of licensed prostitution.

Drafted information of general application regarding control of methanol in beverages for issue to Eighth Army after approval. Parallel notice to the Imperial Japanese Government.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

Directives issued during the week to the Imperial Japanese Government, which originated in this Section, were as follows:

1. Medical Supplies for Repatriation Program - AG443 (7 Mar 46) PH, (SCAPIN 803)
2. Quarantine and Screening of Formosan Repatriates - AG720.4 (9Mar 46) PH, (SCAPIN 866)

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

5 Incl.

Incl. 1 - SCAPIN 803

2 - SCAPIN 866 with Information of General Application.

3 - Information of General Application for SCAPIN 755 subject "Public Assistance" dated 27 Feb.

4 - Communicable Disease - Japan, Week Ending 23 Feb. 46

5 - VD Report Week Ending 16 Feb 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO500
7 March 1946

AG 443 (7 March 46) PH
(SCAPIN 803)

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

1. Reference is made to AG 443 (3 March 46) PH (SCAPIN 791) 3 March 1946 on the above subject.

2. As soon as the supplies referred to have been sorted and packed in accordance with paragraph 4, a, of above mentioned directive the Japanese Government will:

a. Immediately ship each lot of supplies by rail to the Japanese ports where direct sailings are scheduled to:

Takao, Formosa
Haiphong, French Indo-China
Kiirun, Formosa
Tangku, China
Tsingtao, China
Lao Yao, China
Shanghai, China
Sanya, Hainan Island
Haikow, Hainan Island
Canton, China

b. Make necessary arrangements for expeditious shipment by first available water transportation assigned to repatriation activities.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

9 March 1946

AG 720.4 (9 March 46) PH
(SCAPIN 866)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Quarantine and Screening of Formosan Repatriates.

1. Reference is made to the following memorandums from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. File AG 720 (20 Oct 45) PH, (SCAPIN 167), dated 20 October 1945, subject: "Medical and Sanitary Procedures for Debarkation and Port Sanitation in Repatriation".

b. File AG 370.05 (17 Nov 45) GC, (SCAPIN 293), dated 17 November 1945, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates".

2. There have been numerous recent cases of smallpox appearing aboard ships sailing to Formosa loaded with Formosan repatriates.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government upon receipt of this Memorandum will:

a. Process all Formosan repatriates through reception centers in the Kure-Ugina-Otake area.

b. Vaccinate for smallpox all Formosan repatriates immediately upon arrival at the Reception center.

c. Hold all Formosan repatriates in quarantine at the Kure Reception Center for a period of 14 days.

d. Hold Formosan repatriates who have completed the 14-day quarantine prescribed in paragraph 3b above until a capacity shipload is assembled.

e. When a capacity shipload of Formosan is assembled request a ship for their transport from SCAJAP through Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
9 March 1946

AG 720.4 (9 March 46) PH

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 866)
(9 Mar 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 9 March 1946, subject: "Quarantine Screening of Formosan
Repatriates".

1. Two instances of ships loaded in Japan, quarantined at Kiirun, Formosa, because of smallpox among the
Formosan Repatriates abroad, were reported by Commanding General, China.

2. In order to avoid delay in sailing schedules in the future via Formosa, the Imperial Japanese Government
was issued the annexed Memorandum.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 866)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

6 March 1946

AG 091.4 (6 March 46) PH
(SCAPIN 866)

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 775), file AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46) PH/GS/GA/GD, this Headquarters, 27 February 1946, subject: "Public Assistance".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 775), this Headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 27 February 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The purpose of the directive mentioned in paragraph 1, above, is to implement the Japanese Government' plan for providing food, clothing, housing, medical care, financial assistance and welfare services to unemployed and other needy persons in Japan. It requires the establishment of a single governmental agency to supervise local governmental operation of the relief program. It directs that the needs of all indigent persons be met adequately without discrimination or preferential treatment. Further it recognizes that the administration of relief is a national problem with variations in local needs requiring flexible administration at local levels.

3. The methods by which the Imperial Japanese Government intends to implement the directive are contained in an inclosure to the Japanese Welfare and Relief Plan ("Data Submitted", No.1) in C.L.O. Memorandum No. 1484 (1.1), dated 31 December 1945, copy attached.

4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with Memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.

a. Inspections made of local relief administration should include a review of record keeping procedures, type of investigations made, kind of personnel employed as relief administrators and welfare investigators, controls established over financial expenditures, methods of distribution of relief supplies and accuracy of statistical information compiled. Suggestions for improvements or changes should be included in reports rendered this Headquarters through channels.

b. Inspections of sample relief cases including visits to homes should be made to verify that no discrimination or preferential treatment is being provided individuals or groups of needy persons.

c. Japanese estimates of needy persons and the costs of assistance should be checked and evaluated by close observation and investigations in the local areas.

d. Copies of the Japanese reports required by the approved plan should be obtained from Prefectural authorities and forwarded this Headquarters through channels.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

1 Incl: C.L.O. Memo No. 1484 (1.1), with "Data Submitted", dated 31 December 1945.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 775)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

TO: GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT: Relief and Welfare Plans.

December 31, 1945

C.L.O. No. 1484 (1.1)

Receipt is acknowledged of the Memorandum AG 044 (8 Dec 45) GD, dated 8 December of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on the above subject.

Pursuant to the above directive, the Japanese Government herewith submits the following plans of relief and welfare.

1. With a view to maintaining the minimum living standards of the people who need relief, irrespective of its cause, the people's living is to be firmly secured by enacting a new law, effecting an overall adjustment of the current laws and ordinance relating to relief such as Relief Law for the Poor and Disabled (Law No. 39, 1929), Law for the Protection of Mothers and Poor Children (Law No.19, 1937), Law for the Medical Care of the Poor and Disabled (Law NO. 36, 1941), War Casualties and Damages Protection Law (Law No. 71, 1942), Law for the Aids to Deceased Soldiers' Families (No.1, 1917) etc.

Furthermore preparations are speedily made to set up a new non-governmental body of relief in order to enlarge the governmental activities of relief under the new law, with the understanding that the establishment of such organization will abolish or amalgamate existing various associations of relief such as Association of Relief for War Refugees, Association of Relief for the Nationals Abroad, Association of Relief for Veterans etc.

2. Pending the embodiment and execution of the preceding plan, emergency measures of relief and welfare based on the Cabinet decision on 15 December 1945, as shown in enclosure No.1, will be put into effect in the following manners:

(1) Relief is to be given to needy persons because of unemployment, mental or physical incapacity, or other cause of dependency. Their number is now being investigated but the maximum number is now being investigated but the maximum number is estimated approximately at 8,000,000, as shown in Enclosure No.2 (The actual number will be available by the investigation to be completed at the end of January 1946.)

(2) Relief shall not exceed Yen 200 a month in the case of a standard household (consisting of five members). This amount will be increased or decreased according to the number of a household, (as shown in Enclosure No.3).

(3) Relief will be given in one or more of the following ways as will fit the actual conditions of each household (Enclosure No.4).

- a. Supplying the deficiency of food.
- b. Providing clothing and other necessities of life.
- c. Providing housing.
- d. Medical aid.
- e. Guidance and good offices in obtaining employment.
- f. Financial assistance.

Under the preceding Paragraph the relief will be made as far as possible in kind. Regarding foodstuff, other essential commodities and housing, it is impossible to provide for the whole nation in adequacy, as the present overall ability of this country to supply them is unfortunately extremely limited.

However, faithfully observing the principle to treat the whole nation in distress as fairly and equitably as possible, the Government proposes to adopt such special measures on behalf of the needy persons as shown in Enclosure No.5.

(4) On behalf of the repatriates from abroad (including the veterans repatriated) following special measures will be taken, in addition to the relief based upon the preceding paragraph, in view of the special situation confronting them:

Temporary relief measures at debarkation ports and during their travel to their home.

Providing of minimum household effects in order to enable them to settle down.

3. With a view to insuring the effectiveness of relief work, the following steps will be taken to meet the immediate needs of the situation in order to improve and enlarge relief institutions:

(a) To enlarge the central and local administrative machinery concerned with relief work, and to install an increased staff of officials charged exclusively with the duty of giving guidance in connection therewith.

(b) To form a Committee of experienced persons in each Prefecture, in order to ensure that relief work shall be properly carried into effect.

(c) To enlarge and consolidate the system of "Homen Iin" (Social Welfare Commissioner), in order to ensure their full activity and to promote positive activity on the part of the social welfare machinery.

4. With regard to the expenditure necessary for relief the sum of Yen 300,000,000 will be appropriated provisionally in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned apart from the current expenditure and the expenditure arising from the provisions of Paragraph 2, (4) of the present plan. The estimate of general expenditure for relief will be submitted for the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Data Submitted

1. An Outline of Urgent Relief Measures for Needy Persons.
2. The Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Relief.
3. Limits of Monetary Grants.
4. An Outline of Details of Relief and Welfare Plans
5. Method of Securing Foodstuff, Other Essential Commodities, and Housing.

NOTE:

1. The estimated number of persons requiring monthly and direct relief by Prefecture because of unemployment, physical incapacity or other cause of dependency is now being concretely investigated and will be reported when the investigation is completed.

2. The estimated monthly cost of relief by Prefecture will also be reported after the completion of investigation.

ENCLOSURE I Outline of the urgency measures for the relief of needy persons.
(Decided on by the Cabinet Council, Dec. 15, 1945)

In view of the postwar conditions in the country, for those who are especially in needy circumstances, urgency relief measures will be taken as follows to meet the immediate needs of situation:

1. The present relief shall be extended to the needy persons in general and those who are included in the following categories and are in needy conditions.

1. Unemployed.
2. War sufferers.
3. Repatriates.
4. Families whose heads are abroad.
5. Wounded and disabled ex-servicemen and their families and bereaved families.

2. The relief will be administered in the following ways according to the actual living conditions of those in need of relief.

1. Expansion of facilities for lodging, food supply, and medical aids.
2. Supplying of clothing, bedding, and daily necessities.
3. Supplying of foodstuffs.

4. Vocational guidance.
5. Supply or loan of materials for the production of consumers goods for home consumption.

3. The relief shall be administration by the mayors of cities, the chiefs of towns, villages, or wards on the program made by each prefectural government, with the corporation of the chief of town council, the community council, social Welfare commissioners and social welfare organizations.

4. Relief expenditure.

The fund already in existence will be appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the present decision, and additional expenditure will be paid from other source specially to be instituted.

Remarks.

- (1) In the execution of the provisions of the present decision, emphasis will be laid, for the present, on the six big cities and localities where large numbers of repatriates are residing.
- (2) In the execution of the provisions of the present decision, social welfare commissioners throughout the country will be especially instructed to give their full and positive co-operation, in order to see their object effectively carried out.

ENCLOSURE II Number of persons expected to require relief Basic

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Relief Ratio</u>	<u>Persons Required Relief</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Incapacities for living	760,000		760,000	(1)
Unemployed	8,666,116	0.50	4,340,000	(2)
Repatriates	900,000	0.95	860,000	
Others	<u>2,040,000</u>		<u>2,040,000</u>	
Total	12,366,116		8,000,000	

(1) 15 per cent, increase over 658,863 persons, the figure at the end of the fiscal year 1941.

(2) Addition of one family number on an average as against 4,333,058 persons, expected to be unemployed on the investigation made in September 1945.

ENCLOSURE III Limits of allowances

(1) Relief allowances for household numbers

<u>Class</u>	<u>Household Numbers</u>					
	<u>1 person</u> (yen)	<u>2 persons</u>	<u>3 persons</u>	<u>4 persons</u>	<u>5 persons</u> (Additional for each one Increase)	
Blackmarket prices	2.90	5.38	7.62	9.44	11.15	.80
Authorized prices	2.18	4.02	5.73	7.08	8.35	.60
Average of blackmarket and Authorized prices	2.52	4.70	6.66	8.24	9.75	.70
Estimates Allowances	1.73	3.22	4.56	5.64	6.67	.50

Remarks:

Progressive rate of increase is based on the ration provided in the laws relating to relief now in operation.

(2) Minimum of living expenses of a standard family.

(Estimate made by the Institute for Research in the Livelihood Problems of the Japanese, representing the state as it was in November 1945.)

Consumption unit for married couple and three children: 3.8

<u>Blackmarket prices (yen)</u>	<u>Prices</u>	<u>Standard expenses for allowances</u>
---------------------------------	---------------	---

1. Food and drinks	152.40	102.90	127.650
2. Residence	50.00	30.00	40.00
3. Water supply and lighting and heating	25.69	11.72	18.70
4. Clothing and personal Output	21.53	21.53	21.53
5. Insurance and sanitation	15.30	15.30	15.30
6. Education of children	8.24	8.24	8.24
7. Public dues	27.58	27.58	27.58
8. Transit and communication	8.10	8.10	8.10
9. Social intercourse	5.15	5.15	5.15
10. Recreation	2.00	2.00	2.00
11. Insurance	8.00	8.00	8.00
12. Others	10.00	10.00	10.00

NOTE:

1. Black market prices are based on those of the latest free markets.
2. Authorized prices are those presumed on the basis of the authorized prices.
3. Standard expense for allowances are the average of the blackmarket and authorized prices.

ENCLOSURE IV An outline of Details of Relief and Welfare Plans.

1. Relief is to be given, as a rule, at the home of a family requiring relief, but, in the case of a person who requires accommodation and protection he will be given access to a housing establishment run by a social welfare enterprise or to other institution intended for such accommodation.

2. To persons requiring additional supplies of food, substitute food and subsidy food as fresh fish and vegetables will be provided free of charge or at reduced prices, with a view to ensuring to them the calories necessary for maintaining the minimum standard of living.

This supplementary distribution of food is to be made at places of work by way of encouraging work, as well as at homes.

3. With regard to persons who require the provision of cooked food, those who dine at eating-houses by dint of "dining-out tickets" will be enabled to dine free of charge or at reduced prices. Steps will also be taken to encourage communal feeding at the places where persons requiring relief live in a body and at the employment houses or similar institutions maintained for the sake of such persons.

4. Persons requiring relief in the form of clothing, bedding, cooking utensils and other articles necessary for living will be provided with them free of charge or at reduced prices. Such articles are to be obtained by purchasing on the general market or in the locality concerned. In the dispensation of the relief, priority will be given to the more needy of repatriates and war victims.

5. Persons requiring housing accommodation will be accommodated in public housing establishments or similar institutions. In the case of persons who require monetary aid in regard to house-rent, such will be given within the limits of a reasonable house-rent.

6. Persons requiring medical treatment (including maternity care) will be given the benefit of hospitals, medical practitioners, pharmacists, midwives, etc., and traveling clinics will be made available to them, so that they may obtain medical treatment free of charge or at reduced cost. Arrangements will be also be speedily made for the distribution of home-use medicines.

7. In order to enable persons requiring relief to engage in work, the following steps will be taken:

(1) In the case of persons suitable for engagement in agriculture, coal digging, public works, etc., the necessary funds and articles will be given, so that they may be enabled, either single or in a body, to engage in work.

(2) To persons requiring aid in the procurement of vocational tools and instruments, minor capital funds, etc., such will be given or lent.

(3) In addition to the above, efforts will be made to utilize and increase establishments for giving vocational guidance, employment houses, co-operative workshops, etc. Sidework at home will also be encouraged.

8. In the case of persons with mental or physical incapacity, there will be established vocational guidance institutions, employment houses, co-operative workshops, etc. of a special character, and special protection will be afforded them in regard to their engagement in work.

9. Monetary grants will be made to supply the ##### when the measures mentioned under the preceding paragraphs are not sufficient to meet the required cost of living.

10. With a view to ensuring the effectiveness of relief work, the following measures are to be taken to meet the immediate needs of the situation:

(1) Enlargement of the central administrative machinery.

(a) To attach to the Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare an increased staff of officials charged exclusively with giving guidance in connection with relief, in order further to increase the effectiveness of the planning and guiding of relief work.

(b) To renovate and consolidate the structure and personnel of the existing central organizations increased in social welfare enterprises, with a view to making their activities more positive.

(c) To carry out investigations and researches relating to relief work, and to improve and enlarge establishments for the training and re-education of persons concerned with relief work.

(2) Enlargement of the local administrative machinery.

(a) To assign full-time guidance officials to each Prefecture to direct and supervise relief work, and also to increase other necessary officials to improve and enlarge the structure and personnel of the administrative machinery.

(b) To assign full-time guidance officials to Local Offices and Municipalities to deal with liaison and guidance concerning relief affairs on the first line.

(c) To form a Committee of experienced persons in each Prefecture to ensure a proper execution of relief enterprises.

(3) Improvement and enlargement of the first-line machinery.

(a) To obtain more capable persons as Social Welfare Commissioners, to increase their number, and, what is of particular importance, to increase the proportion of women members of the Social Welfare Commissioners.

(b) To enlarge social welfare establishments, to give them utmost assistance and encouragement, and to promote their positive activities.

(c) To hold lectures, to make inspection trips and to take other necessary steps for the benefit of the persons concerned, in order to activate relief enterprises in local communities.

ENCLOSURE V Method of Securing Supplies, Materials and Housing.

1. Food.

Sample food and substitute food will be distributed through the general ration system to needy persons who will be given the same opportunity of purchasing food as that of the general consumers.

No measures will be taken in order to secure articles especially for needy persons.

2. Clothing.

General ration will be equally given to needy persons, and moreover for war refugees and repatriates, from abroad a suit of clothes, an underwear and an undershirt will be secured for each person preferentially from the clothes secured for relief among the special articles and from newly produced clothes.

The other kind of clothes will be given from the special articles for relief.

Regarding bedding, 200,000 pieces of blankets or quilts will be secured.

3. Housing.

67,000 houses will be built and secured for needy persons who have families, and for single persons existing buildings and others will be accommodated to house 169,000 persons.

4. Medical treatment.

Sick persons who can be treated by home-use medicines will have them through the distribution of general ration and the necessary amount will be preferentially secured for them from the present stock of medicines.

Firstly public hospitals and sanatoria run by municipalities, trade unions etc., secondly the rest of medical institution will be available for those who need the medical treatment by specialists, and beds and other accommodation will be secured for them.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
10 March to 16 March
1946**

SECTION I
WELFARE

General

Major R.E. Riordan, Acting Chief of the Welfare Division, departed for Korea during the week for the purpose of surveying welfare activities there, particularly as they relate to the repatriation program and UNRRA.

Welfare Administration

A conference was held with officials of the Social Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry, to clarify additional matters relating to (SCAPIN-775) subject "Public Assistance". At the time of conference the Japanese submitted, informally, a program to implement the overall welfare and relief plan. This program is being circulated among interested SCAP Sections for their comment and concurrence. Details of the program will be announced at a later date.

Relief

The Japanese reported the alleged diversion of reserve relief supplies as ordered by Military Government Companies in the field. It was alleged that despite orders which prohibit distribution of these supplies, except upon authority of this Headquarters, certain units were using these foodstocks to supplement wages paid Japanese laborers employed by the Occupation Forces. An investigation is being made of the allegation.

Housing

A report was received from the Japanese officials of the Reconstruction Bureau and the Housing Corporation relative to the status of housing construction in Japan with particular reference to the Tokyo area. This report revealed that only 10 percent of the nation's lumber production was being channeled through government price and production controls due to government relaxation of its price and allocation controls over building #####. The following is a tabulation from the report showing the housing construction program in Tokyo as of 1 March 1946:

House prefabricated	30,255
Prefabricated units delivered to Tokyo	17,864
House sold	13,799
House for rent (owned by Government)	8,600
House completed and for rent	1,680
House completed but not occupied	472

Other billeting space constructed using converted barracks, etc., equal 105,000 square meters to accommodate approximately 17,500.

Repaired concrete buildings providing 121,500 square meters of space to accommodate approximately 20,250 persons.

<u>House Provided</u>	<u>Persons Accommodated</u>
13,799 houses sold (5 persons/house)	68,995
1,208 houses rented (5 persons/house)	6,040
Billets constructed	17,500
Billets repaired	<u>20,250</u>
Total	112,785

Estimated number of homeless families 333,333 representing approximately 1,500,000 persons

The cost of a standard prefabricated house of 6 1/4 tsubo (18 3/4 square feet) is 5000 yen. Rental price of such house is 35 yen per month.

Foreign Nationals

This Headquarters issued a directive to the Japanese Government to provide for enemy nationals who by reason of blocked accounts or other financial incapacity were unable to provide for themselves (SCAPIN-459) dated 19 December 1945. The Japanese officials contacted a group of Nazi-German to administer the program by giving 150 yen per month to each of an estimated 2000 Germans. This Headquarters stopped the payment of 900,000 yen to the Nazis, representing the amount allegedly required for a three-month period. During the week a conference was held with the Japanese officials and representatives of CIC in attendance. It was agreed that one non-Nazi located in each of the five enemy national areas in Japan would act as the welfare representative. These

non-Nazis will be selected by CIC and will meet in Tokyo on 19 March to organize their work and integrate their welfare activities among the needy enemy nationals.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Due to the continued high incidence of typhus in the Osaka-Kobe area, conferences were held this week with Military Government Public Health officers from I Corps and the 107th Group, officers of the USA Typhus Commission, representatives of Eighth Army Surgeon's Office and the Chief Surgeon, AFPAC. An officer from the Typhus Commission and the epidemiologist from this office have returned to Osaka to give further assistance in the control program there. Another officer from the Typhus Commission has gone to Kobe.

The sanitary engineer returned from Aomori this week on completion of the first zonal dusting for typhus control in that city. A program was set up for improved case finding, vaccination, focal zonal dusting. Control programs patterned after that of Aomori city are being extended into the prefecture.

Assistance is being given 32nd Military Government Company by this office and the Typhus Commission in the typhus control program in Tokyo.

Smallpox incidence remains high but the rate of increase has declined sharply. The vaccination program is proceeding throughout the country.

Sanitary Engineering

The water supply of Aomori city and sanitation in general were discussed with the sanitary engineer and Public Health Officer of the 75th Military Government Company. The water supply and treatment is considered satisfactory according to Japanese standards, but leakage from the distribution system is very high due to war damage. Repair of the system is very difficult due to the deep snow and cold weather. The importance of improving the sanitary disposal of wastes this spring for the protection of the health of the people was emphasized.

Nutrition Service

Preliminary results were reported on food consumption studies in the rural areas of Chiba, Kyoto, Kyogo and Okayama Prefectures. Average results on rural committees of 10 prefectures on a per capita per day basis were as follows:

	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Protein(gram)</u>
Animal	--	5.0
Vegetable	--	<u>48.3</u>
	1996	53.3

SOURCE OF FOOD

	<u>Calories</u> (Percent)	<u>Protein</u> (percent)
Ration	8.7	10.3
Free Market	3.5	7.7
Home Production	86.6	78.2
Gift	1.2	3.8

Eight prefectures and three large cities have not reported any results and no data have been obtained with regard to the results of physical examinations.

Port Quarantine

Quarantine and repatriation showed a large increase in incoming, and a slight decrease in outgoing persons during the week ending 10 March. To date no new cases of quarantinable disease have been reported for this period.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Forty five prefectures of 46 reporting showed a total of 199,466 beds available of which 91,028 were occupied.

An intensified program has been inaugurated to check former Japanese army and navy hospitals for compliance with Public Health and Welfare directive.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

An official letter has been received from the Ministry of Health (Mr. Miki) stating that permission has now been granted to the Public Health Nurses' Association to carry on as a Nurses' organization without domination of the men who have been in control. All the prefectures have been notified to this effect and told to reorganize the prefectural associations. This is a real milestone in the history of the nurses in Japan and it is felt that they will accept the responsibility. A full translation of the regulations is being prepared as well as letters to the prefectures.

The Midwifery Association of Japan, with 35,000 members, is eager to have government recognition. A conference was held with some of their officers and they are preparing a curriculum and standards which they would like to have adopted for midwives training. This will of course be one step forward toward the raising of their educational standards.

A meeting of Japanese nursing leaders and Ministry personnel is scheduled for 25 March 1946 for the purpose of determining needs and qualifications of the nursing profession, and to encourage them to raise their educational standards.

An inspection trip to Kyushu has been planned from March 18th to the 22nd to inspect and offer advice in regard to the new building that is to be erected by the Asahi Newspaper Company for training of public health nurses. Plans are to be made during this trip for a Public Health Nurses' meeting in April.

Korean

Lt. Hendershot is going to a disposition center to return to the United States. She has been first assistant to the Chief of Nursing Affairs.

The Korean translation of the revised two-year nursing curriculum has now been distributed to all schools of nursing south of the 38th parallel.

Plans are underway to send two Korean nurses to Lobenstine Clinic, Maternity Center, New York, for a course in midwifery. Applicants will be interviewed during the week of 11 March 1946.

Thirty five Korean public health nurses have been completed a refresher course given by the United States Government and thirty two of them have assigned to work in the provinces.

An inspection of the hospitals in the southern part of Korea was very encouraging. The standards are being raised and an increased interest in nursing was evident.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division departed on a field trip to southern Kyushu for the purpose of conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs to establish liaison with Military Government officials.

The first of a series of conferences was held this week with leading Japanese veterinary educators of this area for the purpose of discussing ways and means of improving veterinary education and licensure.

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.

Laboratory Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, veterinary laboratory, reported as follows.

Laboratory diagnostic services for specimens from the field in 1945:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Specimen</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Abortion, Horse	Blood serum	13	109
Abortion, Cattle	Blood serum	--	32
Abortion, Cattle	Fetus	1	33
Parasitic Disease, Cattle			
Dictyocaulus Viviparus	Lung	8	
Ascariasis	Feces	31	
Strongylosis	Feces	37	
Trichostrongylidae	Feces	4	
Parasitic Disease, Fowl			
Ascariasis	Feces	12	
Cestodes	Feces	5	2
Pullusum Disease, Fowl			
	Cadaver	23	
	Blood serum	25	5

Meat and Dairy Inspection

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following dairy inspection report:

Laboratory Examination

Milk samples examined	4,866
Bacterial counts not complying	86
Butterfat not complying	293
Dairy farm inspections	2,805

SECTION VI
DENTAL AFFAIRS

During the month of February 87 dentists were reestablished in practice. Five dentists died during the same period.

SECTION VII
SUPPLY

The distribution of Japanese medical supplies will increase in the near future. The increase in activity is occasioned by four steps taken to protect the health and welfare of the Occupational Forces and secondly to make Japan self-sufficient for medical needs; thus eliminating the necessity of the Army being forced to provide supplies for Japanese civilian use.

The first step taken to improve distribution was to speed up the movement of controlled medicines from producers to consumers. This was accomplished through advice and direction by the Division to Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Formerly, controlled medicines moved from producers to the Central Control Company. A distribution plan was drawn up and the supplies were prorated to the prefectures. In January this system was revised so that the Central Company was permitted to make distribution and then inform the Ministry what had been done. This accelerated the movement from producers to the prefectures. There still remained, the problem of moving the supplies from the prefectural control agencies to the ultimate using agencies. Distribution to doctors, hospitals and others was planned four times per year and as a result critically needed items that were on hand were held up. Prefectural associations of doctors, dentists, veterinarians and pharmacists conferred with the local health authorities to devise a plan of distribution. This plan has now been modified and on 11 March the Ministry released a memorandum to all prefectures directing that effective at once distribution would be made as supplies were received from the producers through the Central Controlling agency. This new procedure should assist materially in getting needed medicines to consumers with dispatch.

The second step to increase distribution of Japanese medical supplies was the release, by the Ministry, of the plan to make the second distribution of returned military supplies. This Division worked on this plan with the Ministry and dispatched instructions and background material to Occupation Forces covering the necessary surveillance to be made to assure the success of the plan. The secondary distribution will amount to at least 65,000,000 yen and will distribute all returned military medical supplies to the extent permitted. The Japanese were directed to withhold approximately 30 percent of the supplies as a reserve against possible emergencies.

The third step in the program was to effect immediate distribution of home remedies amounting 51,000,000 yen and controlled medicines amounting to 1,500,000 yen. This material was packed for export prior to cessation of hostilities but was never shipped. The Japanese have been instructed to formulate and make effective a distribution plan not later than 25 March. It is known that there is an additional 22,000,000 of medicine in export warehouse. This matter will be followed and distribution made of this quantity as soon as accurate data is received. The effect of this additional distribution should be favorable as it will not only furnish needed home remedies and public confidence, but will have an adverse effect on the medicine black market.

The fourth step to increase the amount of available Japan medical supplies to consumers was the initiation of a plan to release excess stocks now held in the National Hospitals. These hospitals, some 119 in number, were formerly military hospitals and visits to two of them indicated excess stocks both expendable and non-expendable supplies. The plan to use these stocks will encompass both transfer to other users and to curtail the present allocations of stock to these hospitals until such time as their supplies are down to normal levels.

Distribution of specific items in short supply continues on schedule during the past week. Smallpox vaccine schedules were met and in several cases bettered. The prospects for future weeks were improved by the receipt of 7,000,000 doses from Kumamoto. The repatriation program, as pertains to medical processing at Chinese ports, progressed satisfactorily. Sufficient smallpox vaccine was provided to vaccinate all repatriates on the program. 500,000 cc of cholera vaccine was furnished which will cover the movement through the first week of May.

Setagaya National Hospital was visited and an inspection made of the narcotic stocks which were obtained from Yoga Depot, Tokyo, before the end of war, and from demobilized units after the surrender. Arrangements were made for the surplus stocks of narcotics to be removed from the hospital through the Tokyo-To Metropolitan Health Bureau, Pharmaceutical Section.

More than seven and a half tons of opium and two ships were seized in Osaka Port, Wakayama Prefecture. Seven Japanese have been taken into custody. The opium, which originated in Manchuria and was smuggled into Japan from Korea, was confiscated by United States Forces and stored in the 9th Medical Depot, Korea.

Cooperation with Japanese officials continued in the investigation of black market dealing in narcotics.

Records of receipts, manufacture and distribution have been requested from companies formerly manufacturing narcotics in Japan for study and tabulation by this Section.

The Health and Welfare Ministry reported that 45,677,000 individual doses of smallpox vaccine were produced during the month of February 1946.

A letter was forwarded to the Commanding General, XXIV Corps., requesting copies of any material containing information regarding manufacturers of medical supplies in Korea. Further, it was requested that specific information be given as to the locating of plants, production capacity, items that have been produced, or on which production is contemplated, and prevent limiting factors retarding production.

At the request of this Division a conference was called by the Economic and Scientific Section to discuss additional allocation of coal for manufacture of medical supplies. Representatives of this Division, ESS, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Chemical Industries Control Association and Japan Coal Distributing Company were present.

The importance of producing sufficient essential medicines to maintain excellent health conditions was emphasized. No definite conclusions as to the exact quantities of coal to be allocated for medical supply manufacturing was reached. A conference will be held on this subject 21 March 1946 and definite quantity will be decided upon at that time.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

No directives were issued to the Imperial Japanese Government from this Section during the week.

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

7 Incls:

#1 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 214

#2 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 273

#3 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 465

#4 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan 4 wk ending 23 Feb 46

- #5 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan week ending 2 Mar 46
- #6 - Venereal Dis. Rpt. Japan week ending 23 Feb 46
- #7 - Rpt. Bu PH&W Korea week ending 23 Feb 46

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

18 March 1946

AG 728 (18 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN-214) file AG 728 (30 Oct 45) PH, this Headquarters, 30 Oct, 1945, Subject: Information on Japanese Animal Disease Control.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPI-214), AG 728 (30 Oct 45) PH, this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

a. Purpose of Directive.

To promptly reestablish a self sufficient, indigenous veterinary service in occupied areas.

b. Results desired to accomplish.

- (1) Prevention and control of animal diseases transmissible to man which might seriously affect the health of the Occupation Forces or the civil population.
- (2) Prevention and control of animal diseases which might interfere with indigenous food supplies or draft animals.
- (3) Inspection of foods of animal origin in an efficient manner.
- (4) Rendition of reports containing reliable statistical data concerning veterinary affairs.

c. Manner of accomplishment.

- (1) Occupation Forces will gather and analyze current data regarding communicable animal diseases and insure that immediate action is initiated for the prevention and control of such diseases. This will require the enforcement of existing regulations concerning:
 - (a) Prohibition of movement of livestock except when accompanied by proper health certificate.
 - (b) Quarantine and isolation of animals found to be diseased.
 - (c) Proper disposal of dead animals infected material.
 - (d) Sanitation including disinfection of infected premises, vermin and rodent control.
 - (e) Immunization and quarantine of animals in infected areas.
 - (f) Preparation of notifiable disease reports.
- (2) Occupation Forces will gather and analyze current data regarding meat, meat food and dairy inspection and insure that an efficient service is being rendered. This will require the enforcement of existing laws and regulations concerning:
 - (a) Ante mortem inspection of all animals to be slaughtered.
 - (b) Post mortem inspection of all carcasses to be used for food.
 - (c) Products inspection: This includes cutting, processing, storage, refrigeration, cooking, smoking, canning, pasteurizing, manufacturing and distribution.
 - (d) Proper disposal of wastes and condemned parts.
 - (e) Sanitation of equipment and premises and freedom from vermin and rodents.
 - (f) Sanitation and control of dairy farms and milk plants, methods of pasteurization, bacteriological examinations, sediment tests, sterilization and cleaning, storage, refrigeration and distribution of dairy products. Health of dairy cows including tuberculin and other tests.
 - (g) Health of employees.
 - (h) The repatriation of reliable inspection reports.
- (3) Occupation Forces will investigate the activity of veterinary laboratories and stimulate the restoration of diagnostic, analytical, research, and manufacturing activities.

d. Detailed Information

- (1) Veterinary affairs in Japan are administered by two Ministries.

- (a) The ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
 - (1) Animal Husbandry Bureau.
 - (a) Animal Disease Control.
 - (b) Port Quarantine.
 - (2) Veterinary Laboratory Section.
 - (a) Manufacture of Biologicals.
 - (b) Animal disease experiments.
 - (c) Diagnostic Service.
 - (b) Ministry of Health and Welfare.
 - (1) Sanitary Bureau.
 - (a) Veterinary Hygiene Section.
(Meal and Dairy Inspection)
- (2) Prefecture Veterinary Service is organized in a similar manner with meat and dairy inspection located in the Health and Welfare Section and animal disease control in the Agriculture Section of Prefecture Government.

e. General

- (1) The surveillance responsibility of the Occupation Forces will require investigations at local levels to determine status of compliance. Control of epidemic animal disease is of primary importance. Personal investigation of significant outbreaks accompanied by civilian officials is necessary in order to determine the efficacy of control measures in effect and the rendition of required reports.
- (2) Slaughter houses and dairy plants must be visited in order to determine the existence and adequacy of inspection. The frequency and accuracy of inspection. The frequency and accuracy of reports must be investigated in order to insure authentic statistical data.
- (3) Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

DISTRIBUTION

Same as (SCAPIN-214)
less Imperial Japanese Government

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
19 March 1946

AG 334 (19 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 273), AG 334 (13 Nov 45) PH, dated 13 November 1945, subject: "Relief Board for Veterans".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 273) AG 334 (13 Nov 45) PH, this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. At the time of surrender, the Relief Board for Veterans had under its control thirty eight tuberculosis sanatoria, twelve mental hospitals and one leprosarium.
3. The purpose of the directive referred to in paragraph 1 above, is to remove control of the above mentioned facilities from quasi-military agencies and to broaden the base so that medical treatment and hospital care may be made available to civilians.
4. Actual transfer of these facilities from the Relief Board for Veterans to the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will be made through the Home Ministry.
5. Responsibility that the provisions of the above mentioned directive are carried out rests with the Civil Affairs Teams.
6. Instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as SCAPIN 273
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

16 March 1946

AG 440 (16 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 465), file AG440 (20 Dec 45) PH this Headquarters, 20 December 1945, subject: "Japanese Military and Naval Medical Supplies Received by Home Ministry from Occupation Forces".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 465), this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 20 December 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. It was intended that the returned Japanese Military medical supplies be utilized to support the civilian health program until such time as civilian economy is geared to post-war needs. The Japanese were to inventory the stocks returned and report same to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The Ministry was to immediately authorize a distribution of twenty percent of the stocks in the prefecture wherein the supplies were located. Upon completion of this preliminary distribution; stocks were to be balanced between prefectures in order to equalize available stocks by population, and at the same time to authorize the distribution of an additional fifty percent. The remaining thirty percent is to be held as a reserve for possible emergencies. The balancing of stocks between prefectures and the authorization of the second distribution will be completed by 15 March.

3. The subject memorandum was released directing more vigorous efforts on the part of the Japanese authorities in not only accomplishing the necessary procedures improving the returned supplies but more important, to move the stocks from depots, dumps and collecting points to the consumers.

4. Command instruction pertaining to the execution surveillance will follow through command channels. As a guide for exercising proper surveillance the following check points are suggested:

- (a) Determine that prefectural authorities (Prefectural Health Officer) has taken possession of all returned military medical supplies.
- (b) Determine that the supplies have been properly inventoried by the Japanese and that reports of same have been sent the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.
- (c) Determine that the prefectural health officials have received authority from the Ministry to make distribution to doctors, hospitals and other consumer agencies.
- (d) Determine that distribution plans are followed and that the supplies are actually moved to the consumers.
- (e) Ascertain that the prefectural health officials have copy of memorandum, subject; "Transfer of Medical Materials", 9 January 1946, Automobile Bureau, Ministry of Transportation to Governors of Prefectures. This Memorandum authorizes necessary transportation facilities to accomplish the movement of medical supplies.
- (f) Investigate storage points and ascertain that storage is adequate for the safeguarding of the medical supplies.
- (g) Advise that headquarters through channels of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as (SCAPIN 465)
less Imperial Japanese Government

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 23 February 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

1. Military Personnel

a. Seven additional Medical Corps officers reported for duty, bringing the total of newly assigned doctors up to twenty-eight. Orientation was completed and assignments were made. Twenty-three of these officers were assigned to provinces. Further specific assignments within provinces will be left to the discretion of provincial health officers. The remaining five were assigned to sections in the Bureau.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

1. Personnel

a. 1st Lt. Lester Berk, MG, was assigned to the Medical Services Section during the week. He will supervise the re-organization and rehabilitation of the Infectious Disease Hospital. His assignment is to the Clinics and Dispensaries Branch of this Section.

b. Dr. Yun, T. W., resigned as Korean Chief of Section because of increasing difficulties in the maintenance of his private hospital. Dr. Kim, Ki Pan, was appointed Action Chief.

2. Institution

a. The hospitals of Seoul City are still experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining rice because of a reduction in the rice ration.

b. Efforts are underway to procure 15,000 gowns from the Materials Control Corporation. These are suitable for operating room gowns or patient's garments. The gowns are to be sold through provincial outlets of the Chosen Medical Company in accordance with allocations made by the Bureau of Health and Welfare. Primary distribution will be to hospitals.

c. Provincial governors were instructed by letter with reference to admission procedure of lepers to the National Leprosarium. Monthly hospital report from were also sent to provincial offices with letters of explanation. Individual hospital reports will be made to provincial health officers, where consolidation and report to the national Bureau will be effected.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

1. Communicable Disease Control

a. There was no appreciable change in the communicable disease situation during the week.

b. 1,200,000 doses of Korean smallpox vaccine and 600 bottles of U.S. plasma have been allocated to the provinces.

c. Dr. Choi, the Korean head of the Section is working on plans for a "Smallpox Control Week" to be held in the latter part of March. 20,000 colored posters are being printed, as are pamphlets for an educational campaign. The necessity for vaccination, reporting, and isolation will be stressed. Material is also being prepared for radio broadcasts and news releases.

d. Capt. W. H. Wechter, Sn. C., newly assigned to the Section, is to organize an effective insect and rodent program for Southern Korea, with special emphasis to be placed on typhus and malaria control. A T/O has been

prepared for the national Bureau, the personnel of which will serve as the supervisory and educational body of the program. Provincial T/O for the operation of the control was also prepared, and an annual budget was submitted for the entire program.

e. The following recapitulation of communicable disease reports is for the period 1-15 February:

<u>Province</u>	Bac Dvs	Typhoid	Small pox	Typhu d	Relap Fever	Scar Fever	Diph	Menin -gitis	Mal
Kyonggi-do		3	62	34	3		1		
Cholla Puk		16	108	26			5		
Cholla Nam									
Chong Chong P		60	132	166			1		
Chong Chong N		14	126	8			5		
Kyong Sang N	1	30	226	2			10		
Kyong Sang P		51	275	21		1	8	3	
Kangwan-do		110	209	81	1		1	1	1
	1	284	1138	338	4	1	31	4	1

2. Tuberculosis Control

a. Dr. Han of the Section of Tuberculosis Control left for Taegu in Kyong-sang Pukto Province to speak on "Penicillin" at a conference of country health officers.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Personnel

a. 1st Lt. Doris Cowles, ANC, was returned to her assignment on Kyong Sang Pukto province. Previous orders directing her return to the United States were found to be in error.

2. Education

a. The training films, "The General Hospital", "Chain of Asepsis" and "Amputation" were shown to approximately 800 doctors and nurses from Seoul hospitals.

b. Captain Lucka talked to all student and graduate public health nurses in Seoul regarding the policies of the Nursing Affairs Section and the position of public health nursing in Korea. There had been a misunderstanding about the responsibilities of nurses in the provinces, resulting in their request for separate licensure.

3. Nurses' Clothing

a. Arrangements were made with the City government for the acceptance of hospital applications for shoes for nurses. The Nationals Control Corporation was contracted with a view of obtaining cloth for hospital nurses' clothing.

DENTAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Clinics

a. The inventory of former Japanese dental clinics in Seoul was completed this week. Approximately thirty of the sixty clinics were occupied by Koreans who had no license to practice dentistry. It was found that these Koreans had been serving apprenticeships under the Japanese dentists and had taken over the offices when the Japanese dentists left.

2. Personnel

a. Dr. Choi Ye Chung began to work in the Dental Affairs Section. He will be in charge of public health dentistry. A part of his program will be the distribution of literature on oral hygiene, radio talks and lectures to school children.

VETERINARY SECTION

Routine activities were carried out. There were no new important developments in the week.

SANITATION SECTION

1. Education

a. The School for Sanitary Engineers continued in progress. Topics for the week were "Insect-Borne Disease" and "Refuse Disposal".

2. General

a. Lt. Lowe and Mr. Chang returned from their field-trip studying water problems in three southern provinces. Two generally unsatisfactory conditions were found in most plants;

- (1) None of the plants had chlorine
- (2) Most plants were operated by persons unqualified for the work

b. Work on sanitary regulations continued to progress. The "Refuse Disposal" and "Restaurant Sanitation" regulations are nearly completed. Liaison with City Health officers is maintained in this work.

LABORATORY SECTION

1. National Chemistry Laboratory

a. Organic synthesis were prepared as follows:

- (1) 6Kg. CP glycerin for vaccine production.
- (2) 240 gm. malonic acid for amythal research.
- (3) 220 gm. Diethyl-iso-amyl malonate.
40 gm. p-amino-p-nitro diphenyl sulfide.
2250 gm. P-nitrochlorbenzene.

Note: "3" were prepared for sulfa research.

b. A sample of alcoholic beverage brought in by Kyonggi-do police was found to contain more than 1% of methanol. Sanitary chemistry is continuing the study on methods for examination of water.

2. Institute for Prevention of Investious Disease

	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Typhoid	380,000 cc	12,680 cc	163,880
Smallpox	200,000 units	320,000 units	1,278,750 units
Rabies	10 Treat	12	6
Rabies for dogs	125 cc	--	125 cc
Fowl pest	20,000 cc	30,000 cc	7,500 cc

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

1. Supplies

a. Approximately twenty-five additional truck-loads of captured Japanese medical supplies were sold to wholesalers during the week.

b. Final arrangements are completed for the handling of CAD basic medical units. Arrival of the units is being awaited.

c. The printing of maximum price lists for medical supplies is being delayed pending clarification of legal aspects by General Affairs.

2. General

a. The Chosen Medical Company was liquidated as of 15 February 1946. Approximately 870,000 yen was made available to the Property Custodian.

b. The translation of Narcotic Law No.99 was rewritten.

LEGAL & FISCAL SECTION

Routine daily activities. No particular problems or new developments were encountered during the week.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

1. Registration

a. It appears that prompt settlement will now be made in the dispute on vital statistics registration. Mr. Choi, Korean head of the Civil Section of the Bureau of Justice has drafted standard forms for death and birth reports. They include all information called for in previous forms and in addition contain other items considered necessary to satisfy the household laws. It was agreed to use the standard form for report of stillbirth as already printed, with the addition of one item to the form.

2. Statistics

a. The initial draft of a handbook of instructions for the tabulation of vital statistics within the provinces was completed. It is presently being studied and revised.

b. Life tables of Korea are being constructed from most recent data of mortality and population.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Considerable time was spent by all section chiefs both Korean and MG in assigning Korean Personnel to temporary civil service positions. Much thought and care was used to assign persons in accord with ability and experience and yet not in conflict with Korean precedent and tradition. As a result of this care, the assignments are well understood by the Korean personnel and there has been a minimum of discontent among the employees.

2. 5,000,000 yen of 77,000,000 yen unexpended welfare funds were transferred to the Sanitation Section to be used for street cleaning and sanitation purposes in the city of Seoul.

3. Lt. Donald Roe, GHQ, returned from a 15 day tour to each provincial capital and reported on the conditions of the provinces. Main observations were the lack of trained personnel in the field; lack of continuity in administration; the difficulty of building up paid Government staffs to administer relief in place of the private relief societies; and the tendency, in a combined health and welfare set-up, to subordinate welfare to health matters. Under present conditions the most feasible remedy is a welfare field staff. Lacking the personnel for this, an effort will be made as an initial step to have a joint National Public Health and Welfare staff for field duty and interpretation.

4. Capt. Kenneth Yoon, Inf., was placed on D.S. with 100th MG Group, Chunchong, Kangwando, to assist in the organization and administration of the welfare program of that province.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

1. The MG Chief of Section departed for the United States leaving this staff position vacant. Mr. Robert Kelly is enroute to fill it.

2. The plan of closing seven Japanese refugee shelters was carried to a successful conclusion, leaving six shelters in operation. One of these is being used as an isolation hospital for communicable disease cases. The rate of typhus among these refugees is sufficiently high to cause concern. This has been discussed with the Provincial Health Department who have taken measures to insure every possible preventive measure.

3. West Gate Prison, which houses most Japanese Prisoners, was visited. Arrangements were made to secure a complete list of all those prisoners and to provide them with small comforts thru the Japanese Relief Society.

HOUSING SECTION

1. The chief activity of the Housing Section was to work with the Planning Secretariat in planning a national housing survey to establish needs of refugees, repatriates and others in both urban and rural areas. The survey is to be directed by Provincial Welfare Officers. The plan is ready and will be presented at the meeting of the Provincial Military Governors next week.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

1. The staff study on the dissolution of the Conscripted Laborers Program has been processed thru Planning Secretariat and is now in the OCA for a decision. This program was planned by the Japanese Government as an incentive measure to induce Koreans to go to Japan to work as laborers. Money was to be sent from Japan in the form of benefits and subsidies (medical care, education of children, business enterprises, etc.) to the families of these men. Actually no funds arrived. Some money was appropriated by the Governor General from Korean tax funds for this purpose. In addition, the fund contains some wage remittances from Japanese employers. The reasons for dissolution are:

(a) It was war measure of the Japanese and neither the MG nor the Korean tax payer is responsible for its payments.

(b) The plan is too complicated and unwieldy for administration.

(c) The cost of payment would be exorbitant and would be unfair and heavy drain on the National Treasury.

(d) Identified wage remittances may be paid from existing funds and needy indigents can be cared for thru Welfare means.

(e) The Welfare Department can act as a collector of claims against both the Japanese Government and individual Japanese employers.

(f) Any balance will be placed in General Trust Account, Bank of Chosen, Korean Military Government with a complete accounting of all expenditures.

STATISTICS & RESEARCH SECTION

1. A six week training course for the research staff was begun. The first week was spent in orienting them to Public Welfare in theory and in practice. Lectures were given by Korean and MG Section chiefs and the class attended the Kyunggi-do Welfare Conference. Plans for the second week include a survey of refugee shelters and a housing study. These studies are for training purposes only and it is not expected that the results will be useful for planning. Upon the completion of the course, a social welfare survey of the entire Occupied Zone will be begun.

2. During this week, the roster of suggested members for the Welfare Advisory Board was completed: Mr. Oh, Chai Kyong (of the Institutional Staff) was appointed to serve as secretary.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

1. Lt. Scherbacker USNR, MG Chief of Institutions Section, in visiting orphanages had found in many cases that the children were being served a diet of rice and salt water soup. Emergency measures were taken to supplement this, and a plan for supervisory visits by Korean staff members devised. In order to train these persons, a series of conferences with Dr. Han, the leading nutritionist in Korea, were held. He instructed them on proper diets, both weak and strong. This will enable them to be helpful to school staffs upon their visits.

2. MG staff (Branch Chief and Institution Section Chief) and two Korean institutional inspectors visited two private orphanages and two Old Peoples' Homes in Kaesong. The primary purpose was to train the Korean staff members. The orphanages selected are considered among the best in Korea. One - the Yu Rin Kwen - is the better operated according to American standards. The other has the better physical surroundings, but the boys were working nine hours per day spinning cloth for commercial purposes and attending school at night. Arrangements were worked out with the city MG team to have the hours of work reduced to five per day and to have school classes in the morning.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

1. Mr. Metsker completed a field trip to all provincial capitols to review ARC activities and status in the provinces. Under the Japanese the chief activity was fund raising with little voluntary contribution or participation. Few services were rendered. Since V-J Day, enforced contributions have ceased, and in each province a small nuclear staff is occupied in maintaining the status quo.

2. Word was received from Washington and confirmed by ARC theater commissioner that five additional ARC civilian relief members are enroute from Washington and points within this theater to join this staff.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
17 March to 23 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Captain Ralph J. Turner was assigned to this Division on temporary duty status and Mr. Harold W. Feldman assumed the position of Public Health Assistance Officer.

Welfare Service

Unofficial reports were received by this Section which indicated that juvenile delinquency was increasing in the major cities of Japan and that very inadequate care was being provided homeless and orphan children. A conference was called of Tokyo city welfare officials, the police and transportation authorities to discuss the problem and outline procedures to solve it. The Japanese police are responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Following the apprehension of a juvenile, he is placed in the custody of local welfare officials who in turn investigate the circumstances of the case and either return him to his parents or place him in one of the twenty orphanages in Tokyo. Second-offenders are referred to the Juvenile Court and if necessary are placed in a juvenile correctional home where their schooling is continued and they are taught some useful trade. Informal reports will be made to this Division each ten days indicating the number of children and the disposition made in each case.

Relief

An investigation was made in Tokyo of the method of distribution of Japanese Army-Navy blankets and winter clothing to relief recipients pursuant to SCAP Memorandum (SCAPIN 760) dated 21 February 1946. The distribution is being made through large department stores to individual recipients who have been investigated and given clothing withdrawal authorization by the local welfare committeemen, (Home-In). This inspection, made on a spot-check basis, indicated complete compliance with the SCAP Memorandum mentioned above.

An informal report was received from Tokyo welfare officials which showed that 35,717 persons in Tokyo received cash assistance amounting to 218,602 yen during the week ending 9 March 1946. These cash grants were made in accordance with the various relief laws. In addition, 16,207 persons received aid in kind, on which no momentary value could be placed by the Japanese officials.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

An intensive typhus program is being carried out in the Osaka area with an officer from the USA Typhus Commission and the epidemiologist from this office advising the local Military Government Units. Recent reports show a reduction in the number of new case reported daily.

As the Tokyo typhus control program was not proceeding satisfactorily further conferences were held with members of the USA Typhus Commission, medical and sanitary officers of the 32nd Military Government Company, the prefectural governor and Health Bureau officials and the sanitary engineer from this office. Certain changes were made in Japanese administration and organization, and 1st Cavalry Division personnel are now supervising operations in the field.

The incidence of both smallpox and typhus remains high throughout the country. The Japanese vaccinating program for smallpox is continuing and typhus control programs are being carried out in many areas under the supervision of local Military Government Units.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference on the production and increased use of fertilizers was held at the office of the Natural Resources Section. This was attended by representatives of all interested SCAP Sections. The difficulties encountered in attempting to increase the production of commercial fertilizers were reviewed and a means of improving the transportation of raw materials and finished products was discussed as well as increase of production. Methods for increasing the use of nightsoil and other waste products for fertilizer were discussed and the necessity for proper treatment of this material for the protection of health.

General orders to prefectural governors and police chiefs have been prepared by the Sanitation Section of the Health Ministry requiring that immediate steps be taken to enforce sanitary laws. These orders include the requirement that all waste be properly collected and disposed of, drains cleaned and repaired, streets and public areas cleaned up and that measure to taken to eliminate all possible mosquito breeding places and to institute an active mosquito and fly control program.

Medical Examiner System

Formal conferences were held with all interested agencies in the Metropolitan Government of Tokyo and the National Ministry of Health. The experiences gained from the provisional system set up previously in Tokyo was reviewed and the revised plan finally agreed upon. Instead of large numbers of poorly trained part-time district examiners, working largely under police authorities, a central Medical Examiners Office will be created. The questions of recruitment of personnel, qualifications for the position, nature and scope of duties, and authority to be exercised were settled. The necessity was again made clear for highly trained experts in the field of forensic medicine and pathology possessing a good background in public health and protected in the performance of their duties from important political or personal influences. The development of the organization was entrusted to the Bureau of Health working in coordination with the professors of forensic medicine in Tokyo Imperial University and Keio University. The Ministry of Health agreed to develop similar organizations in five other large cities.

Municipal Civil Service System

As a by-product of activities concerned in developing the medical examiner system, discussion of the principles of an effective civil service system in a Municipal Government were introduced into the conferences. The desirability of improving the status of technical personnel in the government was made clear for such cases where reform were needed. The point was also stressed that the establishment of a merit system with adequate recognition and protection of civil service rights would attract a much more competent type of individual into a governmental career. The elements discussed were, the importance of defining the nature and scope of the work (job specifications), the salary and tenure of the job, the minimum requirements in training and experience, publication of the advertisement of the job in an adequate manner, and the procedure for selection and appointment of candidates, including competitive written and oral examination, and a suitably constituted Board of Examiners. The officials concerned agreed to study the problem carefully and submit a program for the Medical Examiner System as a working model (see above).

Poisonous Substances in Foods and Beverages

Information was obtained from several sources, including civilian publications and personal communications from medical authorities. At least three poisonous substances are being sold to the public at the present time without adequate control legislation. Two of these are sweetening compounds sold under the name of "shisoto". Para-nitro-orto-toluidine is known to cause death from liver necrosis and cases have been found both in Osaka and in Tokyo. Perillaldehyde oxime may cause death through paralysis of peripheral nerves. Sodium nitrate being sold as a substitute for table salt and ##### also caused a number of deaths. Although drastic penalties are provided by law at this time for the use of methyl alcohol in poisonous amounts in alcoholic beverage, the penalties for sale of the above substances are relatively mild by comparison and insufficient publicity is being given to their dangerous properties.

A conference was held with officials of the Ministry of Health who promised to take action including revision of the laws concerned with the sale of "powerful and poisonous drugs". They also agreed to amend the previous limitation on dulcin, a sweetening compound, inasmuch as it is comparatively harmless and its free use may reduce the demand for the poisonous substitutes.

Revision of Laws Concerning Foods and Drugs

In compliance with previous decisions, the officials of the Ministry of Health submitted a plan for expanding the activities of the government hygienic laboratory. A more throughgoing program is intended, dealing with adulteration and misbranding of packaged foods, beverages, drugs, vitamins and other substances intended for human consumption, with research activities for developing better remedies for use in medical treatment, and a Bureau of Standards to assay official and non-official remedies in production. The program was approved and its immediate enforcement recommended.

Revision of Medical Education

The third meeting of the Council of Medical Education was held 14 March 1946 with a membership of 18 present, representing the Ministries of Education and Health, Japan Medical Association, Tokyo and Osaka Imperial Universities, Keio and Jikeikai Universities and the Nippon Medical College. The 4-year medical course and a 1-year clinical internship before admission to a licensure examination were discussed and recommended unanimously. It was further voted that the medical curriculum should be devoted exclusively to medical subjects and that the pre-medical subjects should be taught before the medical course was begun, instead of being taught parallel with medical subjects as heretofore practiced in the Semmon Gakko. The eligibility requirements for admission to medical school will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting at which time the revision of the medical curriculum will be also considered. Further study was given to the problem of medical publications including procurement of recent publications from America and other countries.

Medical Education Reform

The fourth meeting of the Council of Medical Education was held Friday, 22 March. The issue of premedical education was discussed thoroughly and a program was submitted and voted upon whereby non-medical subjects would be excluded from the medical curriculum itself and required as prerequisites for admission to medical school. Accordingly, the necessity for raising the entrance requirement for admission to the remaining Semmon Gakko was brought up and voted upon. It was agreed that beginning 1 April 1947, admission to all medical schools would require a minimum of one full year of special pre-medical training to include foreign languages, mathematics and other pre-medical sciences, and the humanities; that beginning 1 April 1948 a minimum of two years would be required. The representatives of the Ministry of Education agreed to put this decision into effect at once. They further declared their intension of surveying the remaining Semmon Gakko from the point of view of their facilities for giving adequate medical education in line with the program for elevation of standards.

Repatriation

The Traffic of incoming and outgoing Japanese home island repatriates show a slight increase according to SCAP report. These figures, however, apparently cover repatriation elsewhere as well. The figures from the Japanese Repatriation Centers alone are not available until two weeks late due to poor communication.

The old China coast plague ports of Amoy, Ningpo and Foochow were reported as having plague. They are paramount endemic foci, whether reporting cases or not. There is no repatriation traffic from them direct.

Several vessels from Shanghai and Korea arrived with cases of smallpox at Hakata which were handled routinely.

The East coast of Kyushu was considered unsuitable for locating repatriation centers because of inadequate transportation and the proposal to use Beppu was dropped.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The status report of hospital beds available to Japanese civilians was 201,625 of which 90,272 were occupied. The Chief of the Administration of the Hospital Division is currently inspecting Japanese civilian hospitals in southern Japan.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

An announcement and invitation has been received to the graduation exercises of the Tokyo Central Red Cross Hospital to be held on 25 March 1946. The Nursing Affairs Division will be represented.

The first meeting of the educational group on nursing affairs will be held 25 March 1946 at 2:00 PM.

A copy of Midwives' Regulations (printed in Japanese) has been received.

Representatives of this Division made a trip to Kyushu in the interest of a project for Public Health Nurses that is being sponsored by the Asahi News Company.

A conference was held with Dean Gildersleeve regarding the education standards for nurses.

Personnel

Lt. Mary T. Colling was assigned to the Nursing Affairs Division as a Civilian nurse.

Reports from Korea

Material in report covers decisions made in seven meetings held by the Nurse and Midwife Licensure Board. Report is as follows:

I. Organization of the Committee.

a. 5 nurses, 4 doctors

b. Dr. K.S. Son, President, Dr. C.Y. Shai, Vice President, Mrs. Whans, Secretary

c. Committee rules:

1. To be called "The Committee of Investigation" for the quality of the nurses and midwives in Korea.
2. The purpose of the Committee is to inspect the quality of nurses and midwives and registration in Korea.
3. The period of membership is three years, but one may be re-enlisted for another term.
4. The meetings will be held in the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.

5. The membership of the Committee is one president, one vice- president, one assistant to the president, one secretary, five ordinary members.
6. When more than half of the members present the meeting may be called to order.
7. The president may call a meeting whenever it is necessary.

II. Nursing.

a. Pre-entrance requirements to nursing schools.

1. Educational requirements: graduate of Junior High School.
2. Minimum age: full 15 years.
3. Students admitted once annually.

b. National Examination.

1. Student must be a full 17 years of age before taking examination.
2. Examination to be prepared and corrected by Licensure Committee.
3. Examination will be given annually in September.
4. National examination to be given in provinces under guidance of Public Health Nurses.

c. Requirements for Licensure.

1. Students who entered a school of nursing prior to 1 February 1946 will be licensed under the former Japanese law.
2. If a girl has worked in a hospital or for a physician in a nursing capacity for a period of three years prior to January 1946, but has not received a licensure to nurse, she will be allowed to take the National Examination within a two-year period. If she passes the examination she will be licensed.

d. Miscellaneous.

1. No obligatory period will be required after graduating from nursing school.
2. Nurses will register annually from January through 30 March.

III. Midwifery (Temporary regulation established).

a. Requirements for Licensure.

1. Midwives who obtained a license before 1 January 1946 will automatically be licensed.
2. Graduation from one of the recognized schools, such as Severance, Red Cross, and University Hospital before 1 January 1946.

b. National Examination.

1. The individual must be a nurse over 18 years of age.
2. She must hold a nursing license.
3. She must have had practice in gynecology for more than one year before 1 January 1946.
4. She must have passed the preliminary examination qualifying her for a midwife license.
5. Those midwives who have obtained a midwife license from other countries (recognized by the Committee) may take the examination.

IV. Current Registration and Examination for Licensure of Nurses and Midwives (for those not licensed in the above category).

a. Nurses.

1. Date of examination: 10 April 1946.
2. Place: Health Department of each Province.
3. Qualification:
 - i. Over 17 years of age.
 - ii. Three or more years of nursing experiences.
4. Subjects include in examination:
 - i. Theory.
 - ii. Physiology, anatomy, bacteriology, hygiene, maternal medicine, medical nursing, surgical nursing, pediatrics, gynecology, eye, ear, nose throat, dermatology, dental bandaging and sterilization.

b. Practical Nursing Examination.

1. Application period: 24-30 March 1946.
2. To be submitted at this time:
 - i. Application for examination.
 - ii. Picture.
 - iii. Personal history.
 - iv. Certification of nursing experience for more than three years.
 - v. Certificate of physical examination.
 - vi. Examination fee of 50 yen.

c. Midwives (preliminary examination).

1. Date of examination: 11 April 1946.
2. Place of examination: Health Department of each Province.
3. Tuberculosis:
 - i. Over 18 years of age.
 - ii. Over one years experience in midwifery.
4. Subjects include in examination:
 - i. Theory.
 - ii. Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, technique of sterilization, obstetrical nursing and gynecology.
 - iii. Practical examination.
5. Application Period: 24-30 March 1946.
6. To be submitted at this time:
 - i. Application for examination.
 - ii. Personal history.
 - iii. Certification of midwifery experience for more than one year.
 - iv. Certification of physical examination.
 - v. Examination fee of 50 yen.
7. Date for final examination for midwives will be the middle of May.

SECTION V
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of Japanese veterinarian affairs in southern Kyushu by a representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division is still in progress.

The second of a series of conferences held with leading Japanese veterinary educators resulted in the organization of a "Council on Veterinary Education".

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported as follows:

NEW OUTBREAKS – 17-23 MARCH

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>CASES</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	2
Nagasaki	Blackleg	2
Shimane	Blackleg	1
Kagoshima	Anthrax	1 (Equine)

Control measures are immunization, quarantine and disinfection.

Monthly Summary for February 1946:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax - bovine	5
- equine	3
Infectious Abortion - bovine	130
Texas Fever	2
Scabies - equine	3

Infectious anemia - equine	6
Strangles	1,074
Rabies	1
Pullorum - chicks	2,565

Control measures appear to be effective.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, has submitted the following meat inspection report for January 1946:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	17,657	451	46	2,265	5,177
<u>Ante Mortem</u>					
Condemned	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Post Mortem</u>					
Totally condemned	8	0	0	0	9
Partially condemned	164	8	0	38	290
Viscera condemned	2,125	44	0	485	523

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

A program covering civilian requirements of typhus and rodent control supplies for Japan and Korea, during the six months period ending 31 December 1946, was prepared for submission to the War Department. A similar program was prepared covering supply requirements in Japan. Korean medical supply requirements are being included in the overall supply program for that command.

Captain Cummings departed on an inspection trip through the Northern prefectures including Hokkaido. Prefectural agencies will be checked for efficiency in distributing released Japanese army supplies and for new production.

Production and Distribution

In order to accomplish distribution of the home remedies and controlled medicines, packed for export prior to cessation of hostilities, the Welfare Ministry was instructed to formulate a plan for distribution by 25 March. On 22 March the plan was completed which instructed the Training Corporation (export company), previously responsible for storing the goods, to release them to the Central Control Company for immediate distribution. This action involving 5,000,000 yen of home remedies valued at 5,000,000 yen and 1,500,000 yen of controlled medicines, should materially improve the medical supply situation.

Smallpox production and distribution has been proceeding very satisfactorily and are ahead of schedule. Production at the Chemo-Sero Therapeutic Institute in Kumamoto has reached a point where a reduction is possible. A reserve of 10,000,000 doses will be maintained at that plant.

Visits were made to two national hospitals to determine the status of their medical supplies. Stockkeeping records and security measures were found to be excellent. No shortages were reported except in sulfa drugs and textiles. Ministry officials were instructed to take action to correct shortages.

This Division is in receipt of a report from the Central Medicine Control Company covering receipts and distribution of controlled medicines for February. Receipts amounted to 5,326,323 yen as compared to 3,666,525 yen in January. The value of February distribution was 7,525,368 yen or over twice the January distribution which amounted 3,124,898 yen.

Narcotics

Lt. A.S. Stefan began an inspection trip through northern Honshu and Hokkaido on matters relative to narcotic control. Inspection was to be made particularly of wholesale drug firms in the area which the Japanese Government nominated for approval as custodians of former Japanese army and navy medicinal narcotic stocks.

A letter was submitted to the Eighth Army and a memorandum submitted to major headquarters outlining suggested surveillance to assure compliance with a directive from this Headquarters to the Japanese Government. The subject of the directive was "Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan", file AG 441.1 (12 Oct 45) PH.

SECTION VIII
LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 700 (14 Mar 46) PH (SCAPIN 811), subject: "Plan for Collecting Correct Vital Statistics". This Memorandum directs the Japanese Government to submit a plan for the collection of vital statistics.

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

7 Incls:

- #1 - SCAPIN 811
- #2 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 130
- #3 - Memorandum on SCAPIN 304
- #4 - Weekly Report PH&W Korea, 2 March 46.
- #5 - Weekly Report PH&W Korea, 9 March 46.
- #6 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan, 9 March 46.
- #7 - Venereal Dis. Rpt. Japan, 2 March 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
14 March 1946

AG 700 (14 Mar 46) PH
(SCAPIN 811)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics.

1. It is directed that the Imperial Japanese Government prepare a plan for the collection and compilation of certain vital statistics data, and that the proposed plan be submitted in writing in English, for approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, not later than 5 April 1946.

2. The plan must provide for the compilation of the following data as a minimum:

- a) For deaths: Total number, number of infant deaths (those dying under 1 full year of life), total number at all other ages, by sex.
- b) For births: number by sex.
- c) For stillbirths: number by sex.
- d) For marriages: number
- e) For divorces: number

Each of the above figures must be tabulated separately for each prefecture and city. The basis of this tabulation by prefecture and city must be place of actual residence of the person involved and not place legal domicile (honseki).

3. The specified data will be collected and compiled monthly and transmitted to GHQ, SCAP not later than (2) months after the end of the month to which the data relates (i.e. May data by July 31st. June data by August 31st, etc.).

4. The plan will contain an outline of the changes in registration laws and procedures necessary to insure that births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces are reported at the place of actual residence (not "honseki"), as well as the steps to be taken to re-instruct local registration officials about the new procedures.

5. Upon approval by SCAP of the vital statistics plan, the Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to establish the collection of current vital statistics by the methods given in the plan. Such collection will start with data for the month of May and continue.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
25 March 1946

AG 632 (25 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo.

1. Reference is made to letter from Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, dated 19 March 1946, file C.L.O. Number 1282 (PP) subject: "Application Regarding Continued Functioning of Dojin-kai Tokyo Hospital".

2. Authority to continue functioning of the Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, under the supervision of the Foreign Ministry is denied.

3. The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, will be transferred immediately to the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

25 March 1946

AG 632 (25 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 811-A) File AG 632
(25 Mar 46) PH, this Headquarters, 25 March 1946, subject: "The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 811-A) this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, was sponsored and supported by the Dojin-kai (Society). The Dojin-kai was ordered disbanded by Memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government SCAPIN 216 and SCAPIN 548.

3. As the purpose of the Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, was for treatment of Chinese, Fromosans, and Korean nationals who will either be repatriated or lose their privilege of preferential treatment (SCAPIN 746), the need for a special hospital does not exist. The administration of this hospital is transferred from the Foreign Ministry to the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare. The hospital is not to accord special privileges to any nationality. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as SCAPIN 811-A
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

21 March 1946

AG 441.1 (21 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 130), file AG441.1 (12 Oct 45) PH, this Headquarters, 12 October 1945, subject: "Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 130), this Headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 12 October 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. With reference to the planting, growth or cultivation of narcotic seeds or plants, the Japanese Government stated the prohibition was published before seeding time hence no destruction of plants was necessary. In order to assure that the prohibition in this regard is carried out, prefectural officials should be contacted and surveillance made to prevent planting, growth or cultivation of narcotic seeds or plants.

3. Since manufacture of narcotics is prohibited, clandestine manufacture in small plants may be undertaken. Liaison with prefectural officials to assure surveillance and positive action on all leads of information will prevent such manufacture. Packing and repacking of narcotics by registered, licensed dealers does not constitute manufacture.

4. Port surveillance to prevent exportation and importation of narcotics is necessary to eliminate smuggling. A recent attempt to smuggle 7.5 tons of opium into Japan resulted in the seizure of the opium and ships and the arrest of the crews.

5. A letter to Occupational Forces, file AG441.1 (2 Nov 45) PH, directed that all crude and semi-processed narcotic, suitable for storage, be taken into custody, reported to this Headquarters and stored in a central place for safekeeping. Heroin, adulterated narcotics, semi-processed narcotics, unsuitable for storage, and smoking opium and opium prepared for smoking were ordered destroyed after proper records were made for forwarding to this Headquarters.

6. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

- a. Determine that prefectural authorities are cognizant of directive.
- b. Determine that former growers of the opium poppy are aware of the prohibition.
- c. Determine that all stocks of narcotics affected by the directive have been taken into custody by United States Forces (finished narcotic stocks with the exception of heroin and marijuana are not effected by the directive but Japanese military stocks of all kinds have been ordered taken into custody).
- d. Advise this headquarters of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as (SCAPIN 130)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

19 March 1946

AG 632 (19 Mar 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 304), AG 632 (17 Nov 45) PH, dated 19 November 1945, subject: "Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 304) AG 632 (17 Nov 45) PH, the Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. There were, at the time of surrender, 119 permanent hospitals, plus 173 temporary hospitals (schools and hotels) under the control of the Japanese Army and Navy.

3. The purpose of the above mentioned directive is to remove the control of all hospital facilities from former military agencies and to make medical treatment and hospital care available to all civilians.

4. Actual transfer of these facilities from the Japanese Army and Navy to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will be accomplished through the Home Ministry.

5. Civil Affairs Teams are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the above mentioned directive in order to prevent belated or reluctant non-compliance.

6. Instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance of surveillance will follow through command channels.

HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as SCAPIN 304
less Imperial Japanese Government

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 2 March 1946,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

Institutions

A dispensary for the treatment of Korean Civil Service employees of the National Government was opened in the National Capitol Building this week. A Korean doctor is in direct charge of the dispensary. Supervision will be maintained by the Medical Services Section of this Bureau.

The Infectious Disease Hospital in Seoul is being reorganized. The wooden section of the hospital was condemned and smallpox patients were moved to the third floor of the newer section of the hospital. Isolation technique was initiated prior to transfer of the patients and will be enforced. Gowns, masks, and other items are being purchased.

A conference was held with government-owned or subsidized hospitals in Seoul. Instruction were given that graduate nurses and nurses' aides are to receive the complete cost of living differential, and that student nurses are to receive one fifth of this cost.

General

Registration forms for physicians have been prepared.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Communicable Disease Control

Dr. Shoi, Korean head of the Preventive Medicine Section, is working on the establishment of a model public health center on the city of Seoul. This center will serve as a guide and model in helping provincial health officers to plan their own health centers.

A telegraphic report was received that nine persons were bitten by a rabid dog Cholla Mamdo. Vaccine for anti-rabic treatment was dispatched from the laboratory.

The following telegraphic reports of disease were received during the week.

<u>Province</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Typhus</u>	<u>Smallpox</u>
Kyonggi-do	P aju Gun	(980-1670)	1	-
Kangwan-do	Chunchon	(1070-1682)	1	2
Chungchong Fukto	Tanyang Gun	(1120-1560)	-	(Indeterminable no. of scattered cases)
Chungchong Namdo	Tangjin Gun	(960-1560)	5	-
Chungchong Namdo	Popyeang Gun	(965-1475)	-	23
Chungchong Namdo	Sosan Gun	(945-1675)	-	75

Budgets for the coming year were prepared for the operation of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Education

It is planned to publish a monthly magazine of Bogun (Public Health), to number about 50 pages, and with distribution of approximately 5,000 copies of each issue.

Nutrition

The "School Lunch Program" Is completed and will be activated as soon as financial details are arranged. In cooperation with the Chosen Flour Milling Company, a soybean milk powder has been developed as a substitute for whole milk. The preparation of Korean data on foods and food values is being continued.

Personnel

Capt. Simon C. Weiner has been appointed Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section, relieving 1st Lt. R. S. Bagnall who is assigned to the administration of local health affairs.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

Inspections

Captain Lucka returned from an inspection tour of nursing affairs activities in Kyongsang Putko and Kyongsang Namdo provinces. Nursing affairs in Kyongsang Pukto were found to be progressing very well. 1st Lt. Doris Cowles, ANC, in that province now has a Korean counterpart on the person of Mrs. Cho. In Kyongsang Namdo the nursing problems were found to be numerous. There is urgent need for the assignment of a full-time American nurse to this province. Miss Stroup (Civilian nurse-Civil Service) remained in Fusan on a temporary basis and will assist in organizing the public health nursing in Kyongsang Namdo.

Lt. Rendaeshot, ANC, and Mrs. Hong left on 27 February to inspect Nursing activities in Chung Chong Pukto, Chung Chong Namdo and Cholla Namdo.

General

A report was received that the Korean pubic health nurse recently assigned to Chung Chong Namdo Province has already visited seven schools, held conferences with the teachers and lectured to the students.

DENTAL AFFAIRES SECTION

General

On 25, 26, and 27 February, examinations were given at the Seoul Dental College to 12 Korean dentists repatriated from China and Manchuria.

Plans were formulated and instructions sent out to each provincial health officer for the registration of each dentist and "crown-maker" who was previously licensed under the Japanese.

Letters were also sent to provincial health officers directing that plans be initiated for the formation of provincial dental associations so that problems relating to the profession may be correlated and submitted to the Dental Affaires Section of the national Bureau of Health and Welfare.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

General

It is considered that rabies vaccine for dogs should be produced, and conferences were held with the Chief of Laboratory Section to effect manufacture in sufficient quantities to inoculate all dogs in a given community. The principal difficulty in production is that rabbits are not available.

Inspection of Cheji-Do Island by Lt. McCrory, VC, reveals that there are no dairies on the Island, all dairy cows having been killed by the Japanese. The only prevalent livestock disease is anthrax. Forty percent of all animals in Cholla Namdo Province are on Cheju Island.

SANITATION SECTION

Education

About thirty photographs were taken for use in the provincial program in sanitary education, and for historical records. Some twenty of these photographs are of water treatment plants and various phases of water treatment work. The remaining photographs cover insect control and refuse removal.

LABORATORY SECTION

Vaccine Production

The problems of diphtheria vaccine production was discussed with Dr. Kim of the Institute for Veterinary Research. It was decided to being the study in Fusan as well as to continue the work in the Seoul Laboratory. Animal foods for laboratory animals is difficult or impossible to purchase in the southern provinces. Purchase in Seoul and shipment to Fusan by rail has been found necessary.

Thirty-two boxes of 200-250 bottles each of typhoid vaccine were shipped to the provinces. This is the first large allocation of typhoid vaccine produced in Korea. The weekly average for production continues at about 350,000cc.

The problem of refrigeration for vaccines is becoming acute. Every effort is being made to repair present refrigeration facilities.

Anvang Veterinary Laboratory

The cattle are improving in weight and their condition is such that immunization can be begun as soon as a competent veterinarian can be trained at Fusan. The chicken farm at Anyang is ready for use. The pens have been treated with lime and all buildings cleaned. Efforts are being made to obtain wire for fencing.

National Chemistry Laboratory

Organic Synthesis:

- a. Preparation of 6 Kg. Glycerine (C.P.), for Vaccine production. Twelve (12) Kg. Glycerine (C.P.) were shipped (Pusan and Taigu).
- b. Synthesis of 120 gm. DDT.
- c. Synthesis of 10 gm. Sulfamethlthiazele.
- d. Synthesis of Intermediate compounds needed in the experimental synthesis of DDT and Amytal:

Chlorobenzene	230 gm.
Disthyl iso-Amylethylmelonate	200 gm.

Nutrition

- a. Nutrition Study: an additional 108 subjects were studies.
- b. At the request of the Bureau of Justice, AMG, an evaluation of prison diets (West Gate Prison) was begun.

Sanitary Chemistry

- a. Daily determination on Seoul tap water of:

PH	Total Solids	Sulfates	Residual Chlorine
Dissolved Oxygen	Total Hardness	Chlorides	Oxygen Consumed
Copper	Iron	Lead	Turbidity
Nitrites			
- b. Comparison of American and Japanese Standard Methods for the determination of Dissolved Oxygen.

Toxicology

Chung Chong Pukto specimen of table salt, is negative for:

Arsenic
Cyanides

Additional results will be reported later.

Inventory of Vaccines

	<u>Expended</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Smallpox	676,000 doses	1,602,750 doses
Typhoid	35,880 cc.	128,800 cc.
Rabies	19 doses	2 doses
Foul Pest	5,000 cc.	2,500 cc.

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

General

The Korean Pharmaceutical Affairs Committee at their weekly meeting approved the changes in Article 2 of the Korean Pharmacy Laws.

The Korean Narcotic Laws are being re-translated by the Monopoly Section of the Finance Bureau to insure accurate interpretation for a basis of proposed changes. Liaison will be maintained until final legislation is written.

Supplies

The Materials Control Corporation requested the identification of some bulk chemicals in their warehouses which were unlabeled. These were analysed at the Central Laboratory and were found to be barium chloride, sodium throsidfate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, lactic acid, and tooth power mixture.

FISCAL & LEGAL SECTION

General

The processing of Section budgets for the Bureau was continuing through the week. The consolidated budget for the Bureau was ready fir submission at the week's end.

Drafting of the ordnance for licensure and registration of physicians was continuing by Mr. Whang.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

Registration

Standard Certificate Forms

Agreement in the use id the Standard Certificate forms for reporting births, deaths, stillbirth, marriages and divorces was finally reached between the Department of Public Health and Welfare and the Bureau of the Justice at the end of this report period. Four forms reflecting his version of birth, death, marriage and divorce standard certificate forms of report in accordance with the provisions of the Household Law and pervious practice were drawn up by Mr. Choi, head of the Civil Section of the Bureau of the Justice. These forms, with few minor exceptions, do not differ materially from those previously drawn by this section. These changes will be incorporated at the next printing of standard forms and made ready for use by 1 July 1946.

Meanwhile, a tentative agreement has also been reached by the two agencies in which the present three months' supply of standard forms previously printed by this Section will be used for registration purposes by both agencies, excepting marriage and divorce forms. Under a compromise reached by the Koreans, both have agreed to use two separate forms for three months. Thereafter, a single standard form will be used by both agencies. A study of these two forms at the time of this writing shows that minor changes recommended by Mr. Choi, in his proposed forms, can easily be written on the back of the present printed forms of this Section, without confusion to the public. There appears to be little reason why both agencies cannot use the same forms until the revision can be made at the next printing of standard forms. Negotiations to accomplish this are under way by the Korean heads of the two agencies.

Reports of Activity in the Field

Field Agents returned during the current report period and reported that interest in the new Vital Statistics program is good. However, they found that a number of problems are being encountered in general by all Provincial Officers which are worthy of note.

Progress in organization of Provincial Vital Statistics offices is being hampered due to a communication from the Provincial Affairs Bureau, prohibiting formation of new sections within Provincial Governments except by specific authorization from that office. The authority for the establishment of Vital Statistics sections is given in Bureau of Public Health and Welfare Memorandum No. 1 and the authority for the discharge of Vital Statistics functions is to be found in MG Ordinance 25. Notwithstanding the aforementioned references, it was found that the local governments were awaiting the promulgation of a new directive, or Ordinance, setting up the Vital Statistics organizations as a definite section or subsection of the Department of Health and Welfare. Discussions on the organization of a Provincial Health and Welfare setup are currently taking place between the Bureau of Provincial Affairs and this Bureau. The status of the Vital Statistics organization on the Provincial level will be dependent on the outcome of these deliberations.

The provinces of Kyungi-Do and Kangwon-Do had held meetings with district representatives on the establishment of new Vital Statistics offices on the gun levels of government. New registration procedures were explained and problems involving initial organization discussed.

Vital Statistics budgets for the fiscal year 1946-1947 have been submitted for all provinces. The emergency budgets to cover expenses for the period up to March 31st have likewise been submitted. At this writing the emergency budgets for Chun Chong Namdo, Kungsong Namdo, and Kyungi Do have been approved by this Bureau.

The extent of personnel recruitment for the Vital Statistics Affairs of the provinces had varied among provinces at the time of the visits by the field agents. There were found the following:

Kyungi Do	16
ChunChong Buhdo	2
Chun Chomg Namdo	3
Cholla Buhdo	6
Cholla Namdo	2
Kungsong Buhdo	1
Kungsong Namdo	1
Kangwon Do	2

Statistics

Slow but steady progress is being made in the completion of a Korean Index to the International list of causes of death.

Translation of Statistics forms for use by the Provinces is continuing.

A Maternal Mortality Study for the period 1938-1942 by province, age, month of occurrence and cause of death was begun.

A graph showing the monthly incidence and mortality rates of reportable communicable diseases for the period 1910-1942 was started.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECT

The Chief of the Welfare Department addressed the meeting of Provincial Governors and informed them about:

- a. The expected arrival of five more staff members of the ARC Civilian Relief Unit and their possible services to the provinces.
- b. The expected arrival of 100-200 tons of relief supplies from Honolulu.
- c. The request to UNRRA to furnish a staff to operate relief and refugee shelters.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

The staff position of Chief of General Relief Section is still vacant. The section on Japanese Affairs reports:

- a. All funds of the Japanese Relief Society must be transferred to the General Trust Fund, Military Government of Korea by 15th March in accord with Finance Bureau Memo #15. This necessitates setting up procedures for care of Japanese refugees which up to now had been given by the Japanese Relief Society.
- b. The Japanese Repartiation train which left Seoul for Fusan on 26 February contained 834 persons of whom 489 were refugees. In accordance with present policy each refugee was furnished 30 yen for expenses.
- c. The list of Japanese prisoners submitted by West Gate Prison showed that of the 125 prisoners, 64 were convicted and 61 unconvicted. Further inquiry is being made.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

Under the Japanese system, many orphaned children were placed in private foster homes. After placement there were no investigations, but payments continued to be made to the foster parents until the child became 14 years old. This section is training an investigator to inspect all such foster homes. On the initial visit, an individual record of each child will be made. Subsequent information will be added on future visits. It is expected that routine check-ups will be made at frequent intervals.

Two staff member of the Institutions Section are making an investigational survey of all institutions in the American Occupational Zone. They are cooperating with provincial and city officials in this. One of the results of this survey will be to institute uniform procedure for investigating institutions. Another will be to inform institutions of required standards of care and to help them to establish and maintain these standards.

HOUSING SECTION

The chief of this Section spoke at the meeting of the provincial governors. The organization and function of the National Housing Policy Board was presented together with a recommendation that similar boards be established in the provinces. In cooperation with Lt. Wanamaker of the Planning Secretariat, the nation wide housing survey plan was presented. The purpose of this survey is to secure factual data necessary to planning for housing needs on a national scale. Provinces were asked to cooperate in conducting this survey.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

The staff study requesting that some plan be made to release postal savings of conscripted laborers now in deposit on Japanese facilities has been completed and forwarded to OCA thru Planning Secretariat. It was suggested that SCAP be asked to transfer these funds to Korean depositories for release on a rationed basis – perhaps 500 yen per month per person.

The study of revenues and expenditures of the Conscripted Labor Fund has been completed and is ready for submission to the Korean press. Release is delayed pending OCA's decision on the dissolution of the program.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

The Research Trainee staff conducted a survey of refugee shelters. The compiled results show that 53.8% of the 613 refugees interviewed had remained in the shelters over a week. Their reason for this long stay was that Kyonggi-do was their destination but they could find no place to live. Certain other facts were presented which are considered of sufficient value to warrant their being forwarded to City Welfare Department. This will be done at the regular liaison meeting of the national-provincial-city welfare officers.

The committee of the WCA executive committee requested aid in re-organizing and reactivating this agency. They were requested to present a brief history of their past work together with an organizational and financial plan. They will be helped both to set up a working agency and secure a building.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

Attempts were made to insure all KRC property. It was ascertained that movable property can be insured for damage resulting from fire, flood, etc, when insurance is available thru local Korean agencies. However, building can not be insured until title to the land is changed from Prince Tokugawa to Korean Red Cross. The Board of Incorporations, which has not yet been appointed, can make the formal request to MG for this transfer.

A formal request for release of funds of the Kyonggi-do and Seoul Red Cross Chapters was submitted to the Finance Office. Favorable action was promised.

Contracts were signed for the cultivation of the land of Inchm TB Sanatorium – now closed. The food grown will be used for local hospitals.

A letter was submitted to all provinces asking for personnel and pay data.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 9 March 1946,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL

While the incidence of smallpox continues to be widespread, the disease is not now expected to get out of hand in any area. The production and wide distribution of Korean smallpox vaccine has made a fair control possible.

With the approach of warm weather, the typhoid and dysentery rates will be watched carefully. Malaria may also be a problem. Every attempt is being made to increase the production of typhoid vaccine.

Reports of typhus continue to be sporadic.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Communicable Disease Control

As yet only fragmentary communicable disease reports have been received of the second half of February. It is expected that complete returns will be in during the following week.

One hundred and sixteen children from deaf, dumb and blind institutions were vaccinated with both American and Korean produced smallpox vaccine.

The "Smallpox Prevention Week" program was allocated radio time for dissemination of material written for the program.

1,200,000 doses of smallpox vaccine were allocated to provinces. Plans are being made to innoculate all Korean government employees in Seoul with typhus fever and smallpox vaccine.

Telegraphic reports of seven cases of typhus were received during the week ending 9 March. Six of these were in Kangwan-do Province, one in Chung Chong Namdo Province.

Nutrition

Work on the milk program for Korean schools was completed. Milk delivery will begin on 11 March. The pasteurizing plant will make distribution to eight depots where the milk will be picked up by the nearby schools. Milk will be issued on certification by school nurses and principals as to needs of children.

Samples of soybean milk powder were prepared and a formula developed. It is hoped to start commercial production soon.

General

Translation was made of Public Health Ordinance #2 regarding communicable diseases. Distribution will be made to provincial health officers. Two police ordinances on prostitution and venereal disease control are also translated for dissemination of provincial health officers.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

Institutions

Captain Williams returned from an inspection tour of the tuberculosis sanitarium at Mason. Progress on the construction of the sanitarium is good. The building is scheduled for completion in April and will accommodate

approximately 250 beds. Nurses and nurses' aides are being trained to work in the hospital. Experienced medical help is being sought.

A staff study on the completion of Suwon Hospital was prepared for submission to OCA.

General

The Beard of Licensure and Registration decided that all Korean doctors will be required to register between 1 April and 15 June, 1946. All provinces are being notified.

A Korean business manager was employed for the Medical Services Section.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

Education

The second class of public health nurses graduated during the week. Fourteen nurses were issued certificates at the commencement exercised. They were assigned to provinces as follows:

2 Provincial Health Department	- Cholla Namdo
2 "	- Cholla Pukudo
2 "	- Chung Chong Namdo
2 "	- Chung Chong Pukto
2 "	- Kyong Sang Pukto
1 "	- Kangwon-do
1 City Health Department	- Seoul
1 Government Employees Clinic, Capital Building, Seoul	
1 Dir. of Nurses, National Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Masan	

This now makes a total of 35 public health nurses trained through military government, with the following distribution:

15 - Kyonggi-do	2 - Cholla-Pukto
2 - Kangwon-do	2 - Cholla-Namdo
3 - Chungchong-Pukto	2 - Kyongsang-Pukto
3 - Chungchong-Namdo	<u>3 - Kyongsang-Namdo</u>
	32 Total

Three nurses are temporarily unemployed; one is ill; one has gone home to care for a sick relative; and the whereabouts of one other is unknown.

A letter was received on 6 March from Miss Ella Sharrocks (New York City) regarding Nursing Affairs' request in December 1945 for Maternity Center's (N.Y.) financing of two Korean nurses to study midwifery at Lobenstine Clinic. Plans are being made and names and qualifications of the two nurses have been requested. By radio, applicants will be asked to come to this Headquarters for interview the week of. 11 March.

The Korean translation of the revised two-year nursing curriculum has now been distributed to all schools of nursing south of the 389 line.

DENTAL AFFAIRES SECTION

General

During the past week, the Chief of the Dental Affairs Section met with the Seoul Dental Society and matters relative to the distribution of gold were discussed. It was proposed that a committee be selected to work out the distribution. It was further proposed to place the dentists in one of three categories, A, B or C, according to the size of their practice. Thus the amount of gold each dentist would be allowed to buy would be governed by the category he was placed in. Plans were also initiated for the distribution of mercury and silver.

The following press release was made on 8 March:

“All so called “crown-makers” who are licensed to make crowns in Korea must register with the Dental Affairs Section, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters, Military Government, Seoul, Korea, through the local Provincial Public Health Officer. Registration will begin 15 March 1946 and end 15 April 1946. They will be issued a new license by the Military Government, which will give them the authority to make crowns. Any “crown-makers” who fails to register with the Military Government or who, after 15 May 1946, engages in making crowns without having in his possession a license issued by Military Government, will be arrested and subject to heavy fine or imprisonment or both. In order to register, the “crown-maker” must submit the following to Public Health Officer of the Province on which he lives:

1. “Crown-makers” license previously issued.
2. Personnel history.
3. Official family record.
4. The photographs.
5. Registration fee of 50 Yen.

The Korean Board of Dental License and Registration, under the auspices of the Military Government, has decreed that only those “crown-makers” who were previously issued a license to practice will be given a new license by the Military Government. After 15 May 1946, it shall be unlawful for an unlicensed “crown-maker” to make crowns”

VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

Communicable Diseases

Recent information indicates that Rinderpest is increasing at alarming proportion north of the 389 parallel. The provincial veterinarians of adjacent provinces and their Korean counterparts have called to Seoul to discuss control measures.

Local outbreaks of fowlpest continue to be reported from through-out Korea.

Chungchong-Pukto reported two cases of rabies and four cases of blackleg for the month of February.

Supplies

Efforts are being made through the Materials Control Corporation to expedite the transportation of veterinary supplies from Cheju-do Island to the mainland. These supplies include 278 Japanese Army veterinary cases, and miscellaneous items such as horse-shoeing sets in lesser quantities. Distribution will be made to all provinces according to size and needs of the provinces.

General

Kyongsang-Namdo has employed twenty-eight veterinarians in the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Four are in provincial headquarters, three in the City of Fusan, and twenty-one are assigned to guns.

SANITATION SECTION

The activities of the Sanitation Section during the first week in March consisted in routine continuation of work already in progress. The sanitary regulations to be used by provincial and city inspectors were completed and distributed. Approximately thirty additional photographs were taken for use in the educational program.

LABORATORY SECTION

Inspections

The Institute for Veterinary Research was inspected by Captains Crecelius and Orr. The production of smallpox vaccine is most encouraging, 3,075,000 units having been produced at that institution in February. Production problems were discussed with the Japanese doctors Ochi and Nakamura. They have recently returned

from a trip to Japan for the purpose of collecting information and they should be permitted to remain in Korea until 1 April in order to complete papers. The premature release of Dr. Akazawa is complicating the glycerin problem. Certain work on the substitution of cane sugar for glycerin was understood only by him. Samples of glass laboratory equipment are being prepared for the Institute by a local firm, preparatory to large-scale production. A carload of animal food and two carloads of calves arrived during the inspection.

The Kitasato Institute was inspected by Captain Crecelius on 8 March. The illness of the Japanese Director, Dr. Homma, had halted all work for a week and there will be no new work for ten days. There is no replacement for Dr. Homma, and with his departure the Institute will cease to function. He should be allowed to continue his work until 1 April. On this date, in former years, the Institute was closed for the summer because of problems on refrigerating and calves. Fifty six new calves were awaiting vaccination on the date of inspection.

Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

Inventory of biological:

	Now	Dispensed	On Hand
Typhoid	206,700 cc	50,280 cc	84,420 cc
Smallpox	1,300,000 cc	612,400 units	1,290,350 units
Rabbies vaccine	10 units	12 units	0
Fowl pest	68,000 cc	18,000 cc	52,500 cc

National Chemistry Laboratory

Organic Synthesis:

1. Synthesis of iso-Amylethyl Barbituric Acid (Amytal). Amount prepared: 50 gm
2. Synthesis of DDT. Amount prepared; 800 gm.
3. Preparation of CP Glycerine from TG Glycerine. Amount prepared; 3kg.
4. Purification of iso-Amylalchol. Amount prepared; 1kg.
5. Synthesis of Diethyl-Malonate. Amount prepared; 100 gm.
6. Synthesis of 2-Amino-4, 6-dicholoropyrimidine. Amount prepared; 2 gm

Note: Item 3 used in production of vaccine.

Item 4 and 5 used in research on synthesis of Amytal.

Item 6 used in research on synthesis of Sulfadrug.

Drug Technology:

Shipped to Welfare, 500 boxes of assorted pharmaceutical prepararions (pills and solutions prepared here).

Nutrition:

Nutritional Survey made at West Gate Prison. A summary of Finding and Recommendations will be submitted separately.

Toxicology:

One specimen of salt, submitted for analysis by the Sanitation Section, Chungchong-Pukto Province, was found to contain a large admixture of Zinc Sulfate.

Biochemistry:

Thiamine content of rice submitted by West Gate Prison, was found to be approximately one-third that of average rice.

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

The first shipment of approximately 360 CAD units was received on 9 March. Distribution to wholesale firms will be made within 30 days. The Korean catalog for the component parts of these units was proof-read and given to the Chose Printing Company for printing.

Captain Louis W. Reps, MAC, formally took over the Medical Supply Section, replacing Captain Paul W. Bogikes who become eligible for return to the United States.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

Registration

Preparations for the institution of the vital statistics system for the collection of birth, death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce data were made during the past weekly period. Instructions regarding the use of the standard forms, based on the agreement between this Bureau and the Bureau of the Justice were drawn. Field agents were oriented and briefed on what appeared to be the final decisions on registration methods and procedures. Plans were made to send out all field agents to the provinces by the 16th of March to assist in organizational work and the commencement of the use of the report forms. Letters were sent to all provinces requesting the scheduling of conferences of local and district registration officials during the month for the purpose of instructing them in the new procedures to be followed. The field agents will participate. Memoranda were sent to four provinces instructing them to call for the new forms at National Headquarters.

Statistics

Statistical tables of tuberculosis mortality for the period 1938-1942 were compiled by province, sex, age, and month of occurrence for the Medical Services Section.

Corrections to the translation of the Index for the Manual of Joint Causes of Death and the International List of Causes of Death, revision of 1939, continued. This phase of the project to provide a Korean index for use of provincial personnel is likely to be completed by the next report period.

Work on constructing provincial statistical tabular forms neared completion by the end of this report period.

Other statistical work performed and not completed include the following table:

- a. Tables on Maternal Mortality by Month, Age, Cause of Death, and Province.
- b. Tables on Infant Mortality by Month, Age, Cause of Death, Sex, and province.
- c. Tables on Stillbirths by Sex, Province, and Month.
- d. Tables on twenty-five selected cause of death, month, age, sex, medical attendance, and Province.
- e. Tables on birth, by sex, age of mother, Province, and month.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

General

Job descriptions for staff positions now filled by MG personnel were completed so that competent civilians may be recruited. It was decided to ask for eight general social workers in addition to the present T/O. These social workers are to have had experience in the following fields: two in public assistance, two in child welfare, two in medical social work, and two in group work.

Information on the various funds welfare agencies is being compiled so that the Finance Bureau Memo #15 may be compiled with and the funds transferred to the General Trust Fund, MG of Korea by March 16.

The Branch Chief attended the meeting of the Korean Association of Social Workers at the Catholic Orphanage in Seoul and made a short address. He presented the great forward step that had been made by the establishment of the Bureau of Health and Welfare rather than the old system when such functions were subordinate parts of several other bureaus. He also stressed the philosophy of social work that the individual must be treated according to his proper worth and dignity.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

The staff position of Chief of this Section is still vacant. The officer in charge of Japanese affairs reports that plans are being completed for the new system of caring for Japanese refugees. The change of plan was necessitated by the Bureau Memo #15 mentioned above. All funds of the Japanese Relief Society are to be transferred and therefore, the Society can no longer care for refugees. All back accounts that are approved will be paid before transfer of the account and some money forwarded to Fusan to care for the interim period of the change over.

Japanese Affairs. The staff members of the Society are to be limited to 60 persons. All relief will be handled by the city welfare office, and refugees from northern points are to be transported direct to Fusan without a stop in Seoul.

The Japanese prisoners in West Gate Prison were finally contacted in company with a member of the Justice Bureau and it was ascertained that they receive the same food, have the same opportunity to work in the prison shops and attend religious services as the Korean prisoners. There is no partiality shown.

Toward the end of the week, four carloads of Japanese refugees arrived at Seoul Station from the north. Arrangements were made to feed them at the station. Their condition was found to be unsatisfactory and an MG officer departed for Kaesong to investigate conditions there to determine whether some better means of handling them could be devised.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

The National Reformatory at Mokpo which was closed by the Japanese is due to reopen. It will care for pre-delinquent boys 14 years and under, child beggars, pilferers, school and home disciplinary problems, etc., who have not been arrested and for whom legal action is considered inadvisable at the time of admittance. Application for entry may be made by either the parents or police to the local myun, upper city district office head. After approval, they may be admitted for care. A press release on this was prepared.

During the week, seven boys from the National Orphanage secured employment in Seoul. Another change in that institution occurred when the two feeble minded girls who had lived there, were transferred to the Catholic Orphanage where they will be given special care. This the first recognition of the problem for the care of the feeble minded. It is planned to have a special institution for such children when more data on the extent of the problem has been obtained.

Institutions had been provided with a privileged source of grain supply for their inmates. The cancellation of this special source was considered. This would have made it necessary for them to buy it on the open market and, with the present scarcity, adequate amounts would have been almost unobtainable unless the entire staff devoted their time to standing in line at many stores. Conferences were held, and the special privileges continued to the amount of two hop per day per inmates. This conforms with the amount allowed by the Japanese.

HOUSING SECTION

Conferences were held with the Bureau of Mining and Industry, Provincial level, and at the Materials Control Corporation, concerning the purchase of materials from the stockpile of the Korean Residence Management Corporation. Money to provide these materials was appropriated in January of this year, but continued effort is necessary to obtain any materials.

The letters and survey forms for the national housing survey were approved and forwarded to the provinces.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

The dissolution of the Conscripted Laborers' Program has been approved and the ordinance to effect same is being drawn up. A conference was held to determine the physical means of carrying out this dissolution and the following plan decided upon. Three or four teams of former employees of this program will be sent to the provinces to carry out the dissolution. Each team will consist of a supervisor, and auditor, and one or two general clerks. They will receive specific training for this before they begin their tour.

A report of the history and present status of the Conscripted Laborers' Program was presented to the Research Training group and they were asked to make individual decisions as to its disposition. The majority said they thought the money should be used for construction of factories to employ the laborers. Some preferred the building of libraries, schools and other cultural institutions. One recommended that farms be purchased and given to those who wished them. Not one thought that the money should be given direct to the laborers.

SUPPLY SECTION

A request was received from SCAP asking a plan of distribution of supplies now being gathered by church groups in the United States. The National Economic Board, Planning Secretariat, OCA, UNRRA, and Dr. Biggers, Medical Services Section were consulted and the following plan was forwarded:

- a. A single agency in U.S. should consolidate items.
- b. The distribution in Korea will be made thru Public Health and Welfare channels.
- c. Supplies are to be categorized.
- d. The size of the liaison mission in Korea is to be limited.
- e. All procedure will be coordinated with UNRRA.

A message was received from Mrs. Moses, chairman of the drive for relief supplies for Korea in Honolulu, saying that a shipment of 250 tons was leaving on March 6th. She was concerned because certain factions in Hawaii were endeavoring to use these supplies for political purposes and asked that measures be taken to prevent this. The Council of Churches in Hawaii were responsible for the drive. A press release was prepared giving the true statement of the source. It will be issued immediately to forestall any political capital being made by local parties.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

The trainee class completed their orientation to Public Welfare and its relation to Public Health. The practical exercise of this week was a survey of nine hospitals in the city. This was planned by the group themselves in conference with the section chief and Dr. Lee, Director Health Branch and the results are being tabulated. Two lectures on Research methods were given.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

The staff study for organization of a Korean National Red Cross, including a suggested plan of organization and the composition of a Korean group interested in the organization has been completed and is ready for presentation to OCA for approval. The composition of the Korean group has been reviewed by Dr. H.H. Underwood and been given his approval as a representative group.

No additional staff has arrived but five persons are expected on the next ships in from Manila and the States.

Analysis of operation of the former TB Sanitarium operated by the Japanese Red Cross and located some five miles from Inchon has been completed. A conference with National and Provincial Public Health and Welfare officers is planned for the purpose of determining:

- a. The need for such an institution.
- b. Other purposes for which the institution might be used.
- c. Whether there was any need for the institution for use by Provincial or District authorities, and whether they might be willing to accept the cost of its operation.

An analysis of the services being given by the Seoul Red Cross Hospital and the two Red Cross Clinics operating in Seoul has been completed. It appears the hospital out-patient service and the clinic services might be greatly increased and extended to meet the needs for such services in the community. A conference will be asked of the Medical Services and Nursing Affairs Sections of the Bureau of Public Health in an effort to determine how these services might be expanded to fill needs indicated by these responsible sections.

Report forms have been developed to improve the regular reporting of the hospital and clinics. The new forms will be put into effect beginning with March.

KOREAN GOVERNMENT
STATUS OF ALLOCATIONS
(In Yens)

<u>Public Health & Welfare</u> (Bureau or Section)		<u>28 February 1946</u> (Month Ending)			<u>9 March 1946</u> (Date)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Appropriation Account No.	Object Class	Total Allocations Received	Payments Current Month	Total to Date	Obligations Remaining Unpaid	Unobligated Balance of Allocations
	01	2,364,528.22	661,837.43	1,731,887.57		632,640.65
	02	578,426.04	112,848.00	402,039.04		176,387.00
	03	14,396,766.00	672,409.00	723,770.60	4,000.00	13,668,995.40
	04	1,039,308.00	876,128.00	905,580.00		133,728.00
	05	41,246.00	302.80	11,390.80		29,855.20
	06	477,350.00	0	12,043.62		465,306.38
	07	359,670.00	196,020.00	218,590.	11,610	129,470.00
	08	6,148,497.00	378,080.00	3,340,174.70		2,308,322.30
	09	7,784,834.87	3,988,440.65	5,773,415.25	See note below	2,011,419.62
	10	1,623,243.00	24,868.00	958,371	10,000	653,872.00
	11	1,139,000.00	28,272.00	308,2721		830,728.00
	12	165,081,149.37	10,856,277.00	77,346,888.67		87,734,260.70
	13	1,800.00				1,800.00
	14	15,000.00				15,000.00
	15	300.00				300.00

50 yen credit to #####

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
24 March to 30 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

The distribution of winter clothing continues to be made by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Additional points of distribution were investigated and in the Tokyo area is being done through the department stores. In most cases the amount of clothing distributed was not adequate because of the available supply. So far no items of clothing being distributed could be identified as Japanese navy equipment and only Japanese army material has been distributed.

Welfare Administration

A conference was held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry, regarding matters relating to a directive (SCAPIN-775) subject, "Public Assistance". The directive requires a monthly report to be furnished on the 25th of each month beginning with March, showing the number of families and individuals granted assistance and the amount of funds expended by prefecture. Plans have been made by the Health and Welfare Ministry to furnish the information for the month of March on the 25th of April.

Effective 1 April 1946 a more detailed report will be obtained from each prefecture. The report will indicate the number of persons, male and female, who received relief under each existing relief law together with relief which was issued in kind, such as clothing and food from Japanese army and navy supplies held in reserve for relief distribution.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Typhus. The typhus control programs are being continued in cities and towns having high incidence. The Epidemiologist from this Division has remained in the Osaka and Kobe areas assisting local Military Government officers in this work. The first cycle of zonal dusting has been completed in the Tokyo area and new zones and teams have been created as required for carrying on the program through the second cycle. In Yokohama control has apparently been effective to date with vaccination and focal dusting being carried out and dusting of incoming passengers at the principal railroad stations.

Typhus in Osaka. The typhus epidemic in Osaka is showing signs of abating. During the past week the average of daily incidence has been under one hundred cases. The second cycle of dusting has been completed and the next cycle should be completed in about three days due to the decrease in the number of reported cases.

Smallpox. Smallpox incidence shows some increase in several localities. The general vaccinating program is being continued by Japanese authorities.

Sanitary Engineering

Fertilizer Production. A conference was held by the fertilizer committee on increasing the production of commercial fertilizers. The importance of immediate action was emphasized to increase the yield of this year's crops. The Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section is stressing the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers at this time as the most readily obtainable with present equipment and stocks of raw materials.

Mosquito Control. Conferences have been held on proposed mosquito control programs. Those attending were: Capt. Taylor, 5th Air Force; Capt. Bryan, Chief Surgeon's Office; members of the Virus Commission; representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office and Eighth Army Surgeon's office; two entomologists from I Corps Malaria Survey Units. Methods of control to be used for the protection of occupational personnel and Japanese civilians were discussed. The need for active control programs by the Japanese is evident because of the shortage of trained and experienced personnel in the few Army Malaria Survey and Control Units remaining in this country. Japanese B encephalitis was discussed at some length and the best methods of control of this disease, as well as other mosquito-borne disease, were considered.

Translation of Orders to Prefecture. The following are translations of instructions that were given by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to prefectural officials. In some instances the translation is not satisfactory, particularly in paragraph 2 b (3). It is suggested that Military Government Units contact prefectural and local health enforcement authorities to see that they have received these instructions and to exercise surveillance over their execution.

Translation of Order for Improvement of Sanitation
from Ministry of Health to Prefectures

I

Director of Health Bureau.
Director of Prevention Bureau
for Infectious Diseases.

To: Prefectural Governors

Notification to Improve the Sanitation of Cities and Towns for the Prevention of Diseases.

Various measures recently taken for the clean-up of towns and cities are not satisfactory. This is regrettable not only from the point of view of beauty of the community, but also because of the present danger from diseases being brought to this country by repatriates. The season is close at hand when the dangers from mosquito-borne and enteric diseases will be very great. Therefore it is necessary to take preventive measures at once and enforce all sanitary laws immediately that living conditions may be improved and everything possible be done to prevent disease.

II

Chief of Health Division.
Chief of Prevention Section
for Infectious Diseases.

To: Director of Public Welfare of Tokyo;
Chief of Home Division of Prefectures;
Education and Welfare;
Metropolitan Police

Improvement of Sanitation of Cities and Towns.

As notified this day by Directors of the Bureau of Health and Prevention Bureau of Infectious Diseases, all laws regarding the above subject shall be enforced. The following items are noted for carrying out the public health and sanitation program in all cities and towns:

1. Arrangements shall be made for the complete collection and transportation of nightsoil, rubbish and other waste products.
 - a. Although a complete sewerage system is the ideal aim, for the time being every public organization will strengthen personnel, transporting equipment, and other facilities as necessary to remove night soil, garbage, and refuse.
 - b. Every town assembly, neighborhood association, and similar organization will clean their environs, drains, and graveyards. This will be done thoroughly in accordance with the laws for the prevention of infectious diseases. Every public agency will enforce those laws explicitly.
 - c. Those who use the nightsoil and other waste products will be required to properly store and distribute this material in a sanitary manner so as not to cause fly breeding or pollution of streams.
 - d. Latrines and nightsoil storage vaults will be so constructed as not to provide a place for fly breeding. Petroleum emulsion will be used as required to prevent fly breeding. Adequate storage will be provided in all vaults and they will be constructed so as to be fly tight.
 - e. (Not translatable)
 - f. Public agencies will provide for an adequate number of public latrines in suitable locations.
2. Proper care will be taken or disposition made of all water tanks and containers for fire protection, and other standing water.
 - a. In so far as possible all existing collections of water will be eliminated, leaving only minimum number necessary for fire protection. Where possible fire water holes be filled or drained so as not to collect rain water.
 - b. The remaining necessary collections of water for fire protection will be treated to prevent mosquito breeding by the responsible individuals or agencies in the following manner:
 - (1) Change the water periodically (generally once a week) using care that larvae do not remain on the inside surface of the container.

- (2) Treat the water with larvicide.
 - (a) Petroleum or petroleum emulsion; 10 grams per square meter, or enough to form an oil film on the surface. (Heavier oils will require a large quantity.)
 - (b) Paris green or Phenothiazine; Dilute 1: 50 with rice-bran or dust, using 1 cc for 10 sq. meters or surface area.
 - (c) Pyrethrum: Use 2 grams once or twice a month on 10 square meter surface area.
 - (d) Bleaching powder: At least 40 grams for 10 square meters surface area.
 - (e) Sleafing powder: At least 100 grams for 10 square meters surface area.
 - (f) 3% liquid kresoleum mykosol may be as a substitute for the above.
 - (3) Fish may be used in basing and pools, goldfish, killifish, top minnow, etc., 2 killifish or 1 gibol to 1 liter or water.
- c. Town Assemblies and Neighborhood Associations will clean and grade drains as required to remove all stagnant water.
 - d. Town Assemblies and Neighborhood Associations, with the cooperation of school boy and young men's associations if required, will pump out standing water, fill, grade, and ditch as necessary to eliminate collections of water.
 - e. The cemetery is an important breeding place for mosquitoes. Temples or shrines or public bodies responsible it is desirable to fill these with sand to eliminate these mosquito breeding places.

Laboratory Service

Reform of Medical Education. The fifth formal meeting of the Council on Medical Education was devoted to organization matters. In order to facilitate the work of the Council and expedite its program, subcommittees were designated for the most pressing tasks. These included subcommittee on curriculum, school inspection, textbook revision, national licensure examination, internships, and postgraduate medical training.

Penicillin. Standardization tests of Japanese produced penicillin have progressed to a sufficient extent to permit the Japanese to place their product on the market. Instructions as to content of each package, labeling, price, and testing of each lot are being formulated to send to the Japanese Ministry.

Nutrition Service

Personnel. Captain Agnes R. O'Donnel, HD, reported for duty 23 March 1946 as Assistant Nutrition Consultant. Capt. O'Donnel will give particular attention to nutrition in hospitals.

Nutrition Surveys. The Nutrition Consultant accompanied the Food Mission sent from the United States 20-26 March 1946 to obtain information with regard to the nutritional status of the areas visited. In all cases the general health of the people as it might be affected by nutrition, was good. There had not been any general serious reduction in baby weight. Nutrition problems of the areas were discussed with the Public Health officials of the prefectures visited.

New Nutrition Surveys. Plans for the nutrition surveys to be conducted in May were discussed with Dr. T. Oiso of the Ministry of Health. The surveys will include four new areas -Tohoku, Hokuriku, Shikoku and Hokkaido. During the surveys, a total of 148,000 persons will be given physical examinations and the food consumed by 14,700 families in three days will be determined. The results of the surveys will be summarized to give the average quantities of the major group of food consumed per capita.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The report of the bed capacity of Japanese civilian hospitals, for period ending 8 March, shows 2,973 hospitals with 203,442 beds of which 95,469 were occupied.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Educational Council. The first meeting of the Educational Council was held on 25 March 1946 to discuss standards for the training program for nurses and midwives. The group was very alert and interested. Two committees were appointed and plans were discussed regarding the purpose of the Council and the goals to be accomplished. The next meeting will be held 11 April 1946.

Inspection Trip.

A three-day institute was held at Tohoku Imperial University in Sendai and this office was represented. A speech was made by the representative on public health nursing in America. Several hospitals were visited and a conference was held with the Japanese prefectural doctor. He promised to help the nurses get supplies for their work in Sendai.

Supply

A number of books, pamphlets and charts on nursing affairs have come to this Division from the U.S.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in southern Kyushu is still in progress and is being made by a representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported two new cases of blacking in Nagasaki Prefecture. Control measures are immunization, quarantine and disinfection.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Production

Action has been taken to increase the production of DDT dusting powder from Japanese facilities. At the instigation of SCAP the Field Service Division, Office of the Quartermaster, Eighth Army, set up a program during January for the mixing of DDT concentrate with indigenous talcum. Considerable difficulty was experienced with the mining operation and as a result production has been limited. The large consumption of dusting powder during the last two months for typhus control has made it necessary to expedite local production until additional DDT may be received from the United States. At a conference held with representatives of the Eighth Army, Office of the Quartermaster, AFPAC, USA Typhus Commission, Natural Resources Section and Public Health and Welfare Section, it was decided to direct the Japanese Talcum Association to expedite movement of talc to the Tokyo area. A qualified officer will be assigned to the mixing plant to supervise and expedite production and efforts will be made to locate additional plant facilities.

Distribution

An additional 15,000 vials of typhus vaccine was released to the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs for distribution to ports in Japan to be used in vaccinating repatriates. Small amounts from Japanese production also have been released to ports.

Upon request of this Division the Ministry of Health and Welfare has dispatched telegraphic instructions to Aomori, Akita, Iwate and Fukushima Prefectures directing immediate distribution of an additional fifty percent of Japanese army and navy medical supplies. A report was received from IX Corps stating that those prefectures were withholding distribution pending further instructions from the Ministry. The Ministry recently held meetings in districts throughout Japan on this subject and reported that detailed instructions had been issued for immediate distribution. Upon investigation by a representative of Public Health and Welfare Section it was learned that prefectural officials were still of the opinion that further instructions would be forthcoming. The above incident is an illustration of the delays that are apt to occur in the operation of the distribution system. It is apparent that close supervision must be exercised by Occupation Force personnel to insure expeditious action.

Additional deliveries of typhus and cholera vaccine were made to the Uruga Reception Center for shipment to Chinese ports in connection with the repatriation program.

Major Cannon departed on a field trip to Kyoto, Osaka, Okayama and Kure for the purpose of observing distribution activities.

Narcotics

In a conference on the reorganization of the Japanese Narcotic Enforcement Agency, Japanese officials stated that they plan to have approximately 156 pharmacists in the field working as narcotic inspectors. It was agreed that the first stage of enforcement in Japan will necessarily be an educational program for the proper use and

handling of narcotics. An outline of the plan of organization setting forth the duties and responsibilities of the various echelons of enforcement will be submitted to this Division.

SECTION VIII
LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE

No directives were issued by this section to the Japanese Government during the week.

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

INCL: Report, Communicable Disease, 16 March
Report, Venereal Disease, 9 March

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
31 March to 6 April
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

The Acting Chief of the Welfare Division, Major R.E. Riordan, returned from Korea where he surveyed welfare activities. A report of his observations is being prepared.

Welfare Administration

A conference was held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry, to discuss the proposed Imperial Grant Foundation, National Relief Association, which was suggested by the Welfare Ministry as the agency to administer public assistance in Japan. Reasons for the inadequacy of this proposal were given, the chief one being that it does not meet the requirement (SCAPIN 775, "Public Assistance") of a single national government agency operating through prefectural and local government channels. It was concluded that the proposal be dropped and that the government concentrate its efforts towards an overall public welfare plan to be submitted to this Division by 30 April 1946, as directed.

Child Welfare

A report, requested on 20 March 1946, at a conference with welfare, railroad and Tokyo police officials, was submitted to the Welfare Division. It showed that a total of 105 orphan children were picked up in railroad stations and on the streets of Tokyo during the period 22 March to 31 March 1946. Of this number there was no information as to the former residence of 73 of the children. All were immediately placed in orphanages.

Social Insurance

Two visits were made to hospitals in conjunction with the Social Insurance and Advisory Mission of the Economic and Scientific Section. One was operated by the Board of Communications Mutual Aid Association, and the other by the Ishikawajima Health Association to view the care and services received by beneficiaries of the Social Insurance system. From the point of view of cleanliness, treatment and sanitary conditions, both hospitals were found to be above average for Japan, particularly the former which was regarded as outstanding.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Active typhus control programs are being carried on in areas of high incidence under the supervision of Military Government Units. The Epidemiologist from this office and two officers from the USA Typhus Commission have continued in assisting local Military Government Units in Osaka and Kobe. There has been a leveling off of new cases reported in Tokyo, and the downward trend of new cases reported daily has continued in Osaka. Control in Aomori has been reported as satisfactory with a decrease in daily number of new cases in the city. Control methods are being stressed in these surrounding areas. It is felt that the slow response to control measures in these epidemics are due to two causes; first, the difficulty in teaching Japanese workers control methods, second, the fact that DDT is an insecticide and not a rickettsial killing agent.

Smallpox incidence remains high throughout the country, but there are indications that the peak of the epidemic has been passed. The vaccinating program is being continued by the Japanese.

On 5 April, it was informally reported that repatriation ships, bound for Japan from China, had cholera aboard. There has been no cholera in Japan for many years. It is felt this intestinal disease, at this time of year, presented the greatest threat to the Occupation and to the Japanese people, of any hazard yet encountered. With the present state of sanitation of Japan, there was the potential of killing millions of individuals. In order to effectively shut out this disease from Japan, the following measures were taken:

All vessels with cholera aboard routed to the ports of Sasebo or Uruga where the vessel will be anchored well off shore and all personnel quarantined on shipboard for two weeks after the last case has been removed from the ship. While on shipboard in quarantine, all discharges from the body to be sterilized before disposal. All personnel to receive cholera vaccine before leaving the vessel. Cholera patients to be removed to hospital ships. Stool examinations on all personnel. No individual permitted to contact the vessel without the specific approval of the quarantine officers. Fishing prohibited in the vicinity of the ports.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held by the Fertilizer Committee with the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Industry and Commerce and their assistants. Reports were made of progress to date in increasing the production of commercial fertilizer. Difficulties encountered and means for surmounting these obstacles were discussed. Action taken by the Ministry of Health to improve collection of night soil and its transportation to rural districts was

brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture; the desirability and cooperating of the two Ministries in this phase was urged. The necessity for immediate action by all concerned to increase the production and distribution of fertilizers was stressed.

Conferences on Mosquito Control were held with members of the Neurotropic Virus Commission, representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force Surgeon's Office, Agriculture and Fisheries Divisions of Natural Resources Section, and I Corps' Malaria Survey and Control Units. Proposed plans for airplane spraying of devastated areas where there are concentrations of occupational forces were discussed. The necessity of preventing indiscriminate spraying of the countryside was brought out to protect food crops and the sericulture industry. Definite plans will be presented next week after coordination between Eighth Army, Fifth Air Force, and Natural Resources Section, Civilian control measures will be carried out using the basic organization now set up for typhus control with modification where required, all under the supervision of Military Government Units. A school for training Military Government Sanitary and Public Health Officers, and Prefectural Health Officers to be in charge of mosquito and fly control programs, will be operated at Kyoto from 22 to 27 April. These officers will then train Japanese civilian teams in the prefectures and cities in proper methods of mosquito and fly control.

At a conference with Dr. Kawabata, Health Maintenance Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the recent order from the Ministry to the Prefectures requiring improvement of sanitary conditions throughout the country was reviewed. The necessity of following up this order and seeing that it is enforced was emphasized. This Section of the Ministry will also aid in expediting the Japanese manufacture of larvicides, and investigate Japanese Army stocks of larvicide and mosquito control equipment.

A conference was held with Ministry officials and the Supply Division of this office on the production of rodenticides and rodent control equipment. Production of phosphoric poison and "Antu" is to start immediately, and manufacture of traps will be started as soon as possible. Japanese civilians will be trained in rodent control at ports where experienced men are available.

Laboratory Activities

Medical Examiner System. Since 1 April 1946, the newly revised system has been in effect in Tokyo. Reports will be brought to the Public Health and Welfare Section every ten days.

Reform of Medical Education. At the meeting of the sub-committee on Medical School Curriculum a revision of hours was formulated with particular emphasis placed on the practical side of the subjects taught and their relation to preventive medicine and public health in general. At the meeting of the sub-committee on Licensure Examination plans were drawn for a national law embodying the principles previously discussed in the general meetings of the Council on Medical Education. The terms of eligibility for examination will include a standard four years course of medical training plus an additional twelve months of internship in an approved hospital. Details on time and place of examinations, organization of a central Council on Medical Examination in the Ministry of Welfare, personnel of the Board of Medical Examiners, and the subjects and techniques of examination were discussed and agreed upon. The programs of both sub-committees will be submitted in the form of reports to the general meeting of the Council on Medical Education for discussion and vote.

Nutrition Surveys

Arrangements were made with the Bureau of Public Welfare, Tokyo Metropolitan Office, to obtain data on the per capita quantities of individual foods consumed in typical hospitals studies in the nutritional survey in Tokyo in February. Such data will indicate the types and kinds of food needed for a hospital and the extent to which the food supplies provides the necessary nutrient for health in addition to calories and protein reported for the surveys.

Arrangements were made to obtain data on the quantities and kinds of food used in the Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, for the purpose of reviewing the adequacy of the food supplied and whether it is too much or too little.

Plans were discussed with Dr. Oiso of the Ministry of Health and Welfare for a survey in May 1946. Also discussed with the Japanese Scientists, Prof. Kadoma and Dr. Saiki, the question of the relative size of Japanese in relation to other nationals especially those of the United States. Information was obtained on the height and weight of Japanese and the method of calculating the total daily requirements for the average man for data on basal metabolism.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

An effort to improve conditions in civilian hospitals has resulted in the release of 20,000 pounds of butter to tuberculosis sanitarium.

The Japanese civilian hospital strength report for the period ending 15 March 1946 shows 2,977 hospitals with a bed capacity of 203,866 of which 96,068 were occupied.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

A Public Health nursing survey was began in Kanagawa Prefecture as of 4 April 1946. This will include nursing, midwifery and health clinics. Each prefecture will be surveyed in course of time and as assistants in the department arrive. Surveys will be made as complete as possible.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Report on Field Trip

A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a survey of Japanese veterinary conditions in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures. With the exception of dairy cattle, the number of animals is generally less than the 1944 census figures. Feeds are scarce, are being used sparingly and meat and milk production is consequently small.

Communicable disease of animals are being effectively controlled despite the shortage of veterinary supplies. This shortage has been relieved in some instances by the distribution of former military veterinary supplies. Prevailing animal diseases are anthrax, infectious abortion of cattle, pullorum disease and swine cholera.

Meat and dairy inspection is suffering from a shortage of technically trained personnel. Sanitation of food establishments is being neglected.

Reliable statistical data is being accumulated and proper reports are being rendered.

The one national serum laboratory in the area is active to the extent that it has completed the production of 300,000 cc of anti-anthrax serum and is preparing to produce an equal amount of anti-rhinderpest serum.

The education of veterinary students continues at two prefectural colleges.

Veterinary Education

The Council on Veterinary Education at its monthly meeting held on 4 April 1946, discussed changes in licensure, entrance requirements, curricula and rating of colleges, veterinary publications and the Veterinary Medical Association.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported an outbreak of swine cholera in Kanagawa Prefecture. Two cases have occurred. Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

A Memorandum was issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.3 (21 Mar 46) CPC, (SCAPIN787-A), granting permission to withdraw the following amounts of precious metals for dental use; gold, 427 kgs.; silver, 1120 kgs.; platinum, 30 kgs. Those metals are to be withdrawn from the stocks owned by the Minerals Distribution Control Company, Ltd., held in custody by the Eighth Army at the Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

In coordination with the Industrial Division, Economic and Scientific Section, further action was taken to develop Japanese facilities for the mixing of DDT dusting powder. Surveys were made of a number of plants which had been reported as potential producers. One installation was located which is able to grind and mix two tons a day and another is capable of grinding five tons. The minimum total production goal is ten tons a day. Present production is approximately two and one-half tons a day.

Production schedule for smallpox vaccine is being increased to provide sufficient vaccine for immunization of the total population of Japan, prior to 30 June 1946. The original program covered about seventy percent of the population.

Further emphasis is being placed on the manufacture of typhus vaccine. Representatives of the USA Typhus Commission will conduct a course of training at the Japanese Institute of Infectious Diseases. Steps have been taken to provide the necessary supplies and equipment for a demonstration laboratory at that institution. All laboratories scheduled to manufacture typhus vaccine will be represented at the training course.

Concurrence was given to the exportation of approximately 35,000,000 yen of patent medicines which were surplus to Japanese needs. These medicines were manufactured and turned over to the Japanese

Export-Import Company prior to the surrender and have been held in storage under the jurisdiction of that company. An additional increment of 75,000,000 yen is being returned to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for distribution within Japan.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to submit a detailed plan of production for each biological product in Japan. This plan is to include planned production for the period April 1946 through March 1947, institutes or factory where production will be accomplished and will be phased in three month periods.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to submit a detailed plan of production for sulpha drugs and was informed that production of sulpha drugs should be accelerated immediately.

An ample supply of Japanese manufactured cholera vaccine has been furnished all repatriation ports in Japan, in addition to the amounts shipped to Chinese ports. Distribution is being handled by established credits at laboratories located in Tokyo, Osaka and Kumamoto. Each port has been notified of the location of its credit allocation and directed to dispatch couriers to secure the vaccine. Subsequent distribution will be handled in a similar manner.

With a view to clarifying the supply situation in the prefectures of northern Honshu, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has scheduled a conference with prefectural officials which will be held at Yamagata on 12 April 1946. The conference will be conducted by the Chief of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare. The Governor or Vice-Governor of each prefecture has been directed to attend.

Teleconference was held with representatives of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation on the subject of "Typhus Control Supplies". Substantial shipments of typhus vaccine have been received by air. Shipment of additional stocks of DDT will be made by Fact water transportation.

Request was initiated for importation of 1000 tons of prophyllite rock from Korea to be used for mixing of DDT dusting powder. One hundred tons of ground talcum also is being imported.

Captain Cummings returned from a trip to northern Honshu and Hokkaido and Major Cannon returned from southern Honshu.

An inspection trip through northern Honshu and Hokkaido was completed by Lt. Stefan. Wholesale drug houses to receive custody of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics were inspected in Niigata, Sendai and Sapporo. Prefectural medicine control companies visited have ample stocks of narcotics and steps are being taken through the Ministry of Health to supply physicians and hospitals who are in short supply.

A visit to the Saitama prefectural medicine control company revealed full years' normal supply of narcopon on hand. The Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Tokyo, reported that at least 6000 ampules of narcopon have been supplied to all prefectures in northern Honshu, and 30,000 to Hokkaido since the beginning of the year.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVE TO THE JAPANESE

AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH (SCAPIN 865), subject "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates".

AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN 871), subject "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".

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

5 Incls:

- #1 - Memo to IJG, AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH (SCAPIN 865)
- #2 - Memo to IJG, AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH (SCAPIN 871)
- #3 - Report from Korea for week ending 23 March 46.
- #4 - Weekly Summary of Venereal Diseases, Week ending 16 March 46.
- #5 - Weekly Summary of Communicable Diseases, week ending 23 March 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
6 April 1946

AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH
(SCAPIN - 865)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Quarantine Productions for Cholera in Repatriates.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the following measures immediately to prevent the introduction of cholera into Japan by individuals being repatriated from China.

2. In the case of ships with repatriates from China which arrive without cases of cholera abroad:

a. Where the voyage has taken more than six days, all personnel will be inoculated with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine and debarkation and processing procedures will be performed as usual.

b. Where the voyage from China has taken less than six days, all personnel will be held aboard the ship until six days have elapsed, the personnel physically examined for cholera, and if no cases are found they will be disembarked as described in paragraph 2 a. above. In the event cholera is found, the procedure will be as directed in paragraph 3.

3. Ships which arrive in Japan with cholera abroad will use only the ports of Uraga or Sasebo until directed otherwise by this Headquarters.

a. Ships will be anchored sufficiently far from shore to preclude the possibility of anyone swimming to shore or contamination from the vessel washing ashore.

b. All personnel will be held on board for fourteen (14) days after the development of the last case

c. Cases of cholera will be removed from the ship to a hospital ship provided for that purpose.

Before the Arrival of hospital ships at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo, cholera patients will be removed to the isolation maintained. Great care will be exercised in sterilizing all discharges from the patients (using 2% cresol solution), screening to protect from flies and isolation of attendants.

d. All personnel (except cholera patients) will be inoculated with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine.

e. During the quarantine period the faces and urine of all personnel will be treated with a two percent cresol solution before being discharged into the sea.

f. A stool examination will be performed on all personnel to detect carriers. All carriers discovered will be isolated in the same place as cholera cases and kept until three negative stool specimens have been obtained at two day intervals.

g. The baggage and clothing of all personnel will be sterilized.

4. A hospital ship will be anchored off shore at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo to receive and treat cholera cases among the repatriates.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
6 April 1946

AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 865) File AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46) PH, this Headquarters, dated 6 April 1946, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 865) this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. Cholera is reported aboard incoming repatriation vessels from China. This is the beginning of the epidemic season for intestinal diseases and sanitary conditions in Japan are very poor at present. This makes a sweeping epidemic of cholera a real possibility.

3. Every effort is to be made to erect a barrier to the introduction of the disease to Japan. To attain this end:
a. The principle of allowing no case ashore will be applied by transferring cases from passenger vessels to hospital ships except initially before hospital ships can be anchored at the two ports of Uraga and Sasebo. It will be necessary to use the most rigid isolation technique at the shore hospitals where cases will be brought before the arrival of hospital ships. Most careful surveillance of this procedure is essential.

b. Allowing only ports where the quarantine facilities are adequate to be used by ships with cholera. At present these are Uraga and Sasebo. It is anticipated that within a month the port of Hakata will be available.

c. Ships from China without cholera may use the ports of Kagoshima, Kure and Hakata.

d. On ships which have cholera aboard, all personnel will be quarantined on the vessel for fourteen days after the appearance of the last case. All personnel immunized with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine. Stool examinations made to determine carriers. Surveillance to be exercised to assure that these procedures are carried out, that the ship is anchored at a sufficient distance from the shore so that personnel cannot swim ashore, that discharges from the vessel are not washed ashore and that all personnel are physically examined for cholera before disembarking. The vibrio of cholera will live in sea water.

e. The passengers and crew of these vessels will be treated in the same manner.

4. The most critical points in this program are:

a. Strict isolation technique of the cholera cases which must be brought shore before hospital ships can be made available.

b. The detection of carriers.

c. The prohibition of persons from visiting cholera ships while anchored in quarantine or from personnel escaping from quarantine.

J W MANN,
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 865)
plus SCAHAP
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
9 April 1946

AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH
(SCAPIN - 871)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages.

1. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG 435 (18 Dec 45) PH, subject as above, 18 December 1945, is rescinded.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will enact and rigidly enforce appropriate enactments to provide:

a. That possession of, and selling or trading in, any food or beverage containing methyl alcohol in excess of 1 mg. per cc., or other poison in toxic amount, will be punishable by a fine of not less than 2000 nor more than 10,000 yen, or penal servitude of not less than three nor more than fifteen years, or both such fine and penal servitude.

b. That beverages containing methyl alcohol in amounts exceeding 0.2 mg. per cc., and not exceeding 1 mg. per cc. may be sold provided that each bottle or container bears a label stating plainly in both English and Japanese the methyl alcohol content of the beverage.

3. English translations of such enactments and samples of the labels proposed to be used in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2b hereof will be forwarded in duplicate to this Headquarters immediately upon preparation and prior to publication.

4. Direct communication with the Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section this Headquarters, is authorized respecting further details in the execution of the terms of this Memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
9 April 1946

AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Concerning Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN - 871) subject: Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages, dated 9 Apr 1946.

1. With reference to the above numbered memorandum, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

2. The purpose of this Directive is to establish a vigorous penalty for the illicit possession, sale or barter of beverages containing methyl alcohol (methanol) in dangerous concentrations. Its particular targets are those individual black market operators who trade or sell untaxed liquors with high methyl alcohol or other poisonous content. The memorandum is not intended to cause prosecution of authorized bona fide distillers or manufacturers whose beverages contain innocuous concentrations of methanol unavoidable in the manufacturing or distilling methods employed.

3. The standard Japanese test for the presence of methanol in beverages differs from the more sensitive USP test which the Japanese are not equipped to perform. Where the standard Japanese test gives a negative result, the USP test of the same sample will frequently show a small amount of methanol. Such an amount, however, will not be toxic except in amounts of the beverage which are prohibitively large for human consumption.

4. Commanders will be guided by the following considerations in enforcing the terms of the memorandum above referred to and in the control of the manufacture and sale of beverages containing methanol:

a. All alcoholic beverages manufactured and sold will contain not over 1 mg. of methyl alcohol per cc. Where the methyl alcohol content exceeds 0.2 mg. per cc, such content will be stated in English and Japanese on a label affixed to each bottle or other container.

b. Where the beverage in question contains a greater quantity of methanol than 1 mg. per cc of beverage, it will be destroyed.

c. Unauthorized or illicit distilleries or manufacturing facilities and those of individuals, companies or associations failing to conform to the above standards will be closed and may be destroyed.

J W MANN,
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 871)
less Imperial Japanese Government

HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
 Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
 Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 23 March 1946,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL

1. The survey of the sanitary conditions of jails and prisons, begun in the middle of February, was completed during this week. The following over-all picture was drawn from reports by public health officers throughout Korea:

- a. Overcrowding of cells is a universal fault.
- b. Latrines are primitive and many cases unsatisfactory, being of the bucket-and-carry type.
- c. Water supplies for drinking and washing tend to be minimal. In many places city water is not being piped to the vicinity of cell blocks; water is supplied in buckets for drinking and minimal washing only.
- d. Kitchens on the whole are satisfactory. A number of jails have no kitchen, but patronize outside restaurants, some of which are not within reasonable proximity. A common fault is the outdoor transport of food from kitchen or restaurant to cell blocks in uncovered containers.
- e. Cells are unheated and poorly lighted.
- f. Dusting with DDT is common if not universal.
- g. Doctors are assigned to larger provinces, most of which have their own hospitals; smaller institutions have doctors on call.
- h. General cleanliness varies greatly, many places appearing neatly swept and cared for, other with dirty walls and littered floors.

2. In conferences with the Bureau of Police and the Bureau of Justice, this Bureau developed a set of sanitary standards for monthly inspections of jails and prisons (Exhibit I). Two-fold criteria were applied to reach these standards: (a) desirability from the health aspect, and (b) feasibility of achievement with respect to the problems of procurement and construction involved. In the execution of this program, it is proposed to bring all but the most minor discrepancies encountered to the direct attention of the National Bureau concerned for correction, with the coordination and cooperation that has been assured, the present faults in sanitation of Korea jails and prisons should shortly be alleviated if not eliminated entirely.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

1. During the week all civilian (Korean) employees of Military Government in Seoul were given booster doses of typhus vaccine. Now employees were given smallpox vaccinations and complete typhus series. Immunization cards were distributed with vaccination data entered. Total smallpox vaccinations were 2,519; typhus inoculations 2,668.

2. In the future, requests for vaccines and biologicals will be sent directly to the Preventive Medicine Section of the Bureau of Health and Welfare. To prevent deterioration of supplies enroute, provincial health officers have been instructed to send either military or Korean courier to Seoul to effect delivery to provinces when allocations are made.

3. The following semi-monthly communicable disease reports were received during the week:

	Typhoid	Small pox	Typhu s	Scar. Fever	Diph	Mengt's	Bacr Dvs	Enceph alitis	Para- typhoid
Chungchong Nam									
16-28 Feb.	149	385	24	3	8				2
Cholla Namdo									
16-28 Feb.	23	495	1		4	17			
1-15 Mar.	52	416	2	12	4	22			1
Kyongsang Puk									

1-15 Mar.	72	239	16	15	1				
Kyongsand Nam									
1-15 Mar.	126	330	10	1	16	2	1		
Kangwan-do									
1-15 Mar.	125	114	20		2	22	1	4	3

No report has been received from Chungchong Namdo for the first Bi-monthly period of March.

4. Letters were sent to provincial health officers directing them to control the allocation of venereal disease drugs. All of the bismuth subsalicylate and most of the sulfathiazole and mapharsen is to be frozen by provincial health officers and sold to wholesalers only to hospitals and clinics having facilities for VD treatment. These venereal disease drugs should reach the provincial drug wholesalers in the near future.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

1. Doctor Robert Wilson, director of leprosaria, returned from a month's stay at Sorokdo Leprosarium. Approval has been obtained from the National Property Custodian for requisitioning land adjacent to the Yosu Leprosarium.

2. It was proposed by Dr. Wilson that the Yosu Leprosarium and the Sorokdo Leprosarium be merged into one national organization. This suggestion has considerable merit: both leprosaria are in the same locality; patients could be transferred from one to the other without difficulty; the more advanced cases could be kept at Sorokdo; arrested cases could do farming at Sorokdo which would help to support both leprosaria; with both leprosaria under one directing head operation could be carried out much more economically; and one school for nurses and attendants could be used for both places. It was decided that Dr. Wilson should write to the Mission for lepers in New York to obtain permission for the merger. At present the leprosaria will be kept under independent management. However, Dr. Wilson as director of leprosy work for Korea will be able to coordinate the activities of both.

3. At a conference held with representatives of the American Red Cross, the provincial health officer, the city of Inchon health officer, and the director of medical services, it was decided that the tuberculosis sanitarium at Inchon should be reopened after required repairs have been made. The engineering officer of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare will make a survey of the installation before repairs are done.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

1. It has been decided to move the facilities of the Graduate Nurses' Institute from its present location in the Bureau of Health and Welfare Building to the Red Cross Hospital. The change will be made during the coming week. The new location will accommodate about 60 students, and will be generally more suited for the teaching program.

2. The first meeting to organize a Korean Nurses' Association was held at Severence Hospital on 22 March. It will be strictly a Korean organization. American nurses will not participate except when assistance is requested.

3. Following radio and press announcements, the Korean staff of the Nursing Affairs Section are interviewing licensed midwives for the purpose of:

- a. Selecting two whose names and qualifications may be sent to Lovenstie Clinic, New York, for training. (page 3, Weekly Report, 9 March)
- b. Selecting twelve who will take the first midwifery refresher course at the Seoul City Hospital.

DENTAL AFFAIRES SECTION

1. A letter was written to each Korean Provincial Health officer with instructions to submit a report of the dental conditions existing at present in the Primary School.

2. Registration and licensure of dentists began the 15th of March and will continue thru the 15th of April. At present only 15 registrations have been submitted and licenses issued.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Plans were made to use “rabbit virus” for vaccination of cattle against Rinderpest. The “rabbit virus” is an attenuated virus, therefore, it was considered necessary to send veterinarians, 14 in number, to the Fusan Veterinary Laboratory for training in the technique of handling and administering this virus in cattle. It may become necessary to vaccinate 100,000 cattle in the provinces of Kyonggi-do and Kangwan-do. The exact number to be vaccinated will depend upon the progress of Rinderpest north of the 380 parallel. Rabbits are needed badly to produce the virus. A letter was directed to provincial veterinarians requesting immediate survey of rabbits available and report to the national office.

2. An information letter on rabies is being for circulation to all provinces.

SANITATION SECTION

1. Emphasis continued on “National Clean-up Week”. Arrangements were made to use approximately 60 trucks and 100 trailers in the drive. Some prisoners will be used for labor.

2. The Kasan water treatment plant and water reservoir was inspected by the Sanitation Section. The plant is in the American Occupied Zone, while the water reservoir is in Russian Occupied Territory. The treatment plant is in good condition. The chlorinator was clogged and was not being used, although chlorine was available. The caretaker of the reservoir stated that the water level was the lowest it has been in five years.

LABORATORY SECTION

1. General

a. Wiring facilities of the Biological Laboratory have been completely overhauled, making possible the installation of new machinery, and effecting a reduction of fire hazards.

b. Work started on the installation of a new sewer and telephone system for the laboratory. The “innoculating room” for the production of typhoid vaccine is being enlarged.

c. Investigation was begun for a plant for the Koreans to manufacture alcohol which will be used for medicinal purposes and for the production of Ether.

2. Biological Laboratories

a. A series of six (6) shots of Diphtheria on two (2) houses for the production of Diphtheria Antitoxin was completed. Tests for potency were begun.

b. Dr. Lee, veterinarian, reported to the Anyang Laboratory as Director. He was formerly with the Veterinary School in Suwon, and has six (6) years experiences in vaccine and Rinderpest work.

c. Inventory of Biologicals:

Product	New	Dispensed	On hand
Typhus vaccine	-	2,000 cc	4,260 cc
Typhoid vaccine	130,000 cc	40,000 cc	554,340 cc
Smallpox vaccine	-	373,000 doses	913,350 doses
Rabies vaccine	-	12 doses	-
Typhoid diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,400 cc
Para A diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,560 cc
Para B diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,880 cc
Typhus diagnostic antigen	2,000 cc	-	2,000 cc
Diphtheria serum	-	10 cc	238 cc
Fowl pest	-	10,000 cc	5,500 cc

All other biologicals remain the same.

3. National Laboratories

a. Original Synthesis:

- (1) Synthesis of 2-Amino-pyrimidine. Amount prepared; 100 grams.
- (2) Synthesis of p-Amino-Pl-nitro-diphenylsulfide. Amount prepared; 68 grams.
- (3) Synthesis of Chlorobenzene. Amount prepared; 1,000 grams.
- (4) Preparation of Absolute Alcohol. Amount prepared; 2,000 grams.

(5) Preparation of C.P.Glycerin. Amount prepared; 6,000 grams.

Note: Item 1 and 2 used in the Research on the Synthesis of Sulfadrag.
Item 3 and 4 used in the experimental production of DDT.
Item 5 used in the production of vaccine.

b. Drug Technology:

Sub-coating of Pills; Experimental Findings:

- (1) Whale wax constitutes a very desirable sub-coating material.
- (2) Ten grams whale wax will coat 1,000 grams, pills or tablets.
- (3) Melted wax is preferable to solid wax.
- (4) Sub-coating time must not exceed 5 minutes.

c. Toxicology:

(1) One specimen of "NIHON METAL", test for Lead and Tin. (Lab.#441) Findings:

Pb 5.84%

Sn 92.69%

(2) One specimen of "Liver" submitted by Department of Public Health, 99th Mil. Gov. Gp., Taegu, Korea, test for heavy metals.

(As, Pb, Bi) (Lab #445)

Findings:

Arsenic negative

Lead negative

Bismuth negative

Notes: Quantity of specimen was too small for absolute results.

(3) One specimen of "Whiskey" submitted by the Asahi Brewery Co., test for methyl alcohol. (Lab #446) .

Findings: Negative.

d. Biochemistry:

(1) Seven (7) specimens of Korean Kimchi were analyzed for Thiamine content. Results are expressed in terms of gamma –

Thiamine per 100 mg.

Specimen #1 – 34.63

Specimen #4 – 49.36

Specimen #2 – 24.04

Specimen #5 – 50.73

Specimen #3 – 61.08

Specimen #6 – 33.77

Specimen #7 – 20.94

Average ----- 39.22

e. Vegetable Drugs:

(1) Quantitative analysis of eight (8) Korean plants commonly employed for medical purposes:

Name of Vegetable Drug	Water	Ash	Acid-insel	Ash	Alcohol-sel-extract
1. Dogenia	7.27%	30.05%	3.87%		6.70%
2. Fles Caryophylli	5.18%	3.42%	0.59%		24.71%
3. Felium Digitale	6.39%	7.53%	0.90%		34.11%
4. Rosa Multiflora	6.55%	4.94%	0.53%		3.52%
5. Sinapis Cernura	3.23%	5.01%	0.94%		13.55%
6. Fractus Catalpae	6.67%	4.88%	0.60%		13.73%
7. Herba Artemissia	7.59%	5.57%	1.34%		16.74%
8. Daphne Wen-Wa	8.11%	5.48%	1.21%		15.16%

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

1. Work was completed on the submission of requirements figures to the National Economics Board for the Import-Export Program for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 March 1947. All departments of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare submitted their individual requirements to the Medical Supply Section, where they were reviewed and consolidated. Justification of the program was explained in material submitted to the National Economics Board with the figures.

2. The Distribution Sub-Section completed the unloading of eight railroad cars full of medical supplies for the assembly of the 360 Basic Medical Units. These supplies have arrived as component parts only, and not as assembled units. Who Korean Medical Supply Company, an independent commercial organization, has been engaged for the task of warehousing the items received and assembling them into the complete assortments of drugs and supplies representing Basic Medical Units. Thus far, 320 tons of these supplies have been landed, and the eighth cars unloaded are the first of 27 cars loaded at Inchen to arrive at Seoul. A ship which will be unloaded after certain Quartermaster items which occupy the upper holds are disposed of. The entire supply of 360 Basic Medical Units has a total weight of 2,174 tons, which leaves a balance still due to arrive in Korea of 1,624 tons.

3. Work was completed during the week on a comprehensive price schedule, for manufacturers', wholesalers and retailers, to be published as soon as the printers schedule will permit in the official gazette. This schedule will establish maximum prices for all common drugs and medical supplies, including Japanese and Korean drugs now available, the supplies in the Basic Medical Units, and supplies to arrive under the Emergency Import and the general Import-Export programs.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

1. Registration

a. Registration activities during the present report period consisted chiefly in formulating promotion and publicity materials for use in conjunction with the new vital statistics registration procedures to be inaugurated 1 April 1946. Newspaper material and radio speeches were written up in both Korean and English.

b. Final drafts of the Standard Certificates of Birth, Death, Stillbirth, Marriage and Divorce to be used in the revisions which will be printed three months hence were completed. These drafts were worked up jointly by the Bureau of the Justice and this Bureau. Mr. Choi, head of the former Bureau, having represented the interests of the Civil Section of his Bureau.

c. Meanwhile, field agents were active in the provinces at the several conferences of local registrars. The Korean Chief Field Agent, Director, and the United States Army Officer in Charge will leave by the end of the next report period for inspectional trips throughout all provinces south of the 38th.

2. Statistics.

a. Tables of Maternal Mortality were completed as were Tables of Stillbirths by Province and City. The chart of communicable diseases by month of occurrence is still under construction.

b. The Index to the two hundred causes of death according to the International List was completely translated by the end of this report period. This Korean Index is the second part of a project to make available in the Korean language, the findings of the last decennial congress of users of the International List of Causes of Death. When his index is finally catalogued, the Index together with the list will be printed into book form and made available to all physicians, hospitals, registrars and other vital statistics personnel in southern Korea. This project when completed will be a substantial contribution to Korean medical science and public health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Several staff changes were effective during this week. Lt. Scherbacher formally became director of the branch to replace Capt. Glacken who departed for the United States. Lt. Conway joined the staff and was assigned to be Section Chief for General Relief. Capt. Yoon returned from temporary duty with the 100th MG Group where he had worked from 20 February to 23 March assisting in the organization and administration of the welfare program in that area. He studied the facilities and needs for institutional services, surveyed the refugee program, and acted as liaison with other departments and agencies to increase and improve services.

2. Major Riordan from SCAP arrived to conduct a survey of the welfare program. There have been many conferences with the staff members and a field trip to Pusan, Taegu, and Taejon has been planned. Lt. Conway will accompany him.

3. Conferences were held with Foreign Affairs and Finance Bureau concerning the problems of refugees returning from China. Certain financial difficulties result from the lack of exchange between the two countries. All Chinese money is confiscated and no arrangement has been made to provide an adjustment. It was decided to add an item to the Welfare budget to allow a payment of 1,000.00 yen for each adult and 500,000 yen for each child at the port of entry. This is the amount that refugees from other places are allowed to bring with them. Since neither Foreign Affairs nor the Finance Bureau have any budget, the payments will be made through Welfare finances but the arrangement will be purely of a bookkeeping nature.

4. The Military Governor inspected several refugee relief shelters, the new refugee camp site, an orphanage and the Seoul relief warehouse.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

1. Lt. Conway began his orientation to this section by reviewing reports, bulletins, etc. He left two days after his assignment to accompany Major Riordan on a field trip to three selected cities.

2. Special trains for Japanese Refugees coming from north on the 38° parallel enroute to Pusan have been discontinued because there was not sufficient traffic to warrant them. Special cars are being attached to the regular trains to accommodate those who are returning to Japan. This has necessitated other arrangements as to feeding and medical care. These adjustments have been made. Entire care of Japanese Refugees is now in the hands of the local welfare units.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

1. The problems raised by stray vagrant children who attach themselves to military units came to attention this week again when the two children who were referred to the National Public Health and Welfare for emergency care were readmitted to the Red Cross Hospital. They were having constant fever, and were unable to take any food but liquids. Exact diagnosis of their illness has not been made.

2. The National School for the Blind and Deaf has increased its facilities by the addition of adjacent property which includes four buildings. This property was formerly owned by a Japanese family. Formalities have been completed and the transfer made. Plans are underway to make necessary alterations and repairs so that it will be available for use in the near future.

3. A radio and loud speaker have been installed in the National Orphanage. This is the first recreational equipment that has been provided to this institution. One case of meningitis was diagnosed. The sick person - one of the farmers at this school - was removed to the hospital and all precautionary measures taken to prevent spread of the disease.

HOUSING SECTION

1. Appointment Order #77 which was issued this week brings to completion many weeks of work of this section. Chun, Ye Yong was appointed as director of the Korean Residence Management Corporation and National Housing Policy Board was reestablished. This Board has been meeting and working for some time on various matters pertaining to rental rates, supply problems and low cost housing projects. No official action could previously be taken, however, as the Board had no legal existence.

2. Another important forward step in the housing field was taken with the exhibit of Model Home Plans which was given by the Korean Architectural Association.

3. The interest of Cholla Pukto Province in housing was noted in a report received from that district stating that they are building one new home in each village. This is an individual village project and may be an impetus to private enterprise.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

1. The order authorizing the dissolution of the Conscripted Labor Program has been signed by the Military Governor and will be printed in the Gazette. Press releases have been written informing the people of the plan and method of this dissolution. They will be submitted to General Affairs and Bureau of Public Information for

approval before being released. A time limit, as yet undetermined, will be established for paying identified wages and for acceptance of ##### claims for unpaid wages. Finance Bureau has agreed to release all funds of the association for this. Major Riordan, now visiting this branch, will obtain and forward details of the organization in Japan, funds of deposit there and any records of payments by employees, etc. This information will be of considerable help in making an equitable settlement of the fund.

SUPPLY SECTION

1. The supply section has been concerned with establishing a means of marking salvaged GI clothing which is now available for issue to relief recipients. There were many difficulties and the final solution has been to dye all possible items. Estimates are being prepared for the dying of the supply of GI undershirts new enroute from Eighth Army Headquarters.

2. Several times in the past week, groups and individuals have appeared and requested that certain relief supplies be given to the group they are sponsoring. Definite statements have always been made that there will be no discriminations in the issue of supplies - all will be given through regular Public Health and Welfare channels and will be issued on a basis of need. It would appear that Koreans are becoming relief minded in a categorical sense rather than considering individual need.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

1. The first outline of the survey of social welfare in the American. Occupied Zone was presented to Provincial Affairs and received their approval. The final draft, complete with schedules and charts, will be submitted by the first of April.

2. The last week of orientation and special training of the research specialists is finished. The next week will be occupied with the gathering of necessary statistical material and background data of the various provinces, gun, bu, and eup to help in the initial planning the details and to test the validity of the samples selected to represent each area.

3. The YWCA committee presented the rough draft of their plan to reactivate their agency. Several suggestions were made and they will report back in two weeks. One of the decisions to be made involves whether or not a membership and money raising campaign will be conducted on a local or national level. Another is the main line of endeavor - this may be work with women refugees, recreation, for working girls, or educational classes in home management. It is hoped that the complete plan will be approved before Dr. Helen Kim, new in the U.S. as Korean representative to the International YWCA Conference, returns.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

1. Work has been received that the staff study on the organization of a Korean National Red Cross has been approved by the OCA and the Planning Section and has been referred to the Military Governor for his final approval.

2. A meeting was held during the week with Dr. Koo Jah Hueng to inform him of the progress of the staff study and to ask that the Korean citizens group be asked to consider the personnel of committees which might advise the Welfare Branch in such present Red Cross activities as the Seoul Red Cross Hospital, the Nurses' Training Program, the clinics in Seoul, and the Inchon Tuberculosis Hospital. The Committees would be activated immediately upon the final approval of the staff study.

3. A conference was held on Wednesday, 20 March, at which were present Capt. Blumenthal, Chief of the National Medical Services, Major Jeaurum, Kyonggi-do Provincial Health Officer, Lt. Bohrens, Inchon Health Officer, Lt. Sakey of the National Welfare Branch and representatives of American Red Cross Civilian Relief, to discuss the possible reopening of the Inchon Red Cross Tuberculosis Hospital. It was decided the hospital would be put into operating condition without delay and would be reopened either as to whether the sanatorium would be Red Cross operated should be delayed until a Korean Red Cross authority had been established and could make the decision. In the meantime, the assistance of Captain Collins, consulting engineer for the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare, has been secured to estimate the repairs needed and to advise on having the work done.

4. During the week, inspection of a building formerly owned by the Seoul Red Cross Commission, known as the Maternity and Lying-in Hospital, was made. The building and its adjacent properties are presently being used

for living quarters and also as the headquarters for Women's Patriotic Organization. It is understood the building has never been used as a maternity or lying-in hospital and does not seem adequate for such a purpose. However, it might be admirably adopted for use as a clinic and the possibility is to be explored by Mr. Spees with Capt. Huff.

5. During the week, inspection of the two Red Cross clinics in Seoul were reported by Capt. Blumenthal. He observed that the clinics were not serving as many patients as their staff and facilities might accommodate and recommended working with Capt. Huff, Seoul City Health Officer, in attempting to increase their service. Mr. Spees of the Civilian Relief staff, plans an early conference with Capt. Huff to discuss ways and means of carrying out Capt. Blumenthal's recommendation. The clinics were also inspected during the week by the assistant director and Mr. Spees and the inspection bore out Capt. Blumenthal's report.

6. During the week some further discussion has been held with officers of the Welfare Branch as to the assignments of the additional members of the Civilian Relief staff soon to arrive in Korea. Aside from the two people who will be assigned to work at the National level, it seems agreed that the remaining staff should be attached to the provincial Health and Welfare Bureaus of the provinces having the largest cities. These staff persons would be expected to assist in other areas of health and welfare as well as in work with the organization of the Korean Red Cross activities.

7. Some progress has been made during the week on a suggested outline for the organization of local chapter activities and some organizational charts have been drawn up.

8. The possible use of Japanese medicines by the Pusan Red Cross clinics and dispensary has been presented to the National Medical Supply Section for consideration.

9. Work has been received from Washington that surplus American Red Cross supplies of medicines and surgical dressings in Honolulu have been released to the Honolulu Commission for Relief of War Sufferers in Korea for shipment to Korea. These supplies will be part of the relief and medical supplies which the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare has agreed to distribute for the Commission. The exact quantity of dressings being turned over to the Commission is not known but it had been previously indicated that a rather substantial stock pile was warehoused in Honolulu. The supplies were surplus after the end of hostilities.

WILLIAM R. WILLARD
Major, U.S.P.H.S.
Acting Director
Bureau of Public Health and
Welfare

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

18 March 1946

SUBJECT: Sanitary Inspections of Jails and Prisons.

TO: All Provincial Governors (Attn: Provincial Health Officers)

1. All jails and prisons are to undergo sanitary inspection at monthly intervals. The following standards recommended by this Bureau have the concurrence of the Bureau of Police and Bureau of Justice:

a. General Cleanliness:

Walls and floors should be kept clean, with no rubbish or waste lying about

b. Latrines:

Each cell should be equipped with a clean well-kept squat type covered latrine or its equivalent.

c. Water:

The supply should be adequate for drinking and washing purposes. A faucet for drinking water should be located in each cell block corridor or reasonably close by; if unsafe, the water should be boiled before drinking. Washing facilities should be provided and prisoners made to bathe upon entry and at weekly intervals thereafter.

d. Delousing:

Prisoners should be dusted with DDT upon entry and thereafter every two weeks. (For maximum effectiveness this dusting should follow a bath.)

e. Food:

This should be supplied from a sanitary kitchen on the premises or from an approved restaurant in the immediate vicinity. Food carried into the cells from outdoors should be in closed containers or covered with clean cheese-cloth, paper or similar acceptable material.

f. Crowding:

Each cell should provide approximately twenty-five (25) square feet of floor space per occupant (i.e., for an average cell measuring twelve feet square, maximum desirable occupancy would be six (6) prisoners).

g. Heating:

During cold weather, a minimum of two blankets or their equivalent in bleeding should be furnished each prisoner, with an extra blanket for each available for issue if needed.

h. Lighting:

There should be a source of illumination (electric) in each cell.

i. Medical Care:

There should be a doctor assigned to and present at the larger prisons. Smaller institutions must have an assigned doctor available on calls.

2. Minor deviations from these standards easily remediable by the local prisons or jail authorities will be referred to them for correction; and in this regard it is suggested the cooperation of the prison doctors (if any) be enlisted by the health authorities. Discrepancies other than these (and repeatedly uncorrected minor faults) will be reported promptly to this Bureau for reference to and action by the Bureau concerned.

WILLIAM R. WILLARD
Major, U.S.P.H.S
Acting Director

Y.S. Lee, M.D.
Director of Public Health
and Welfare (Korea)

EXHIBIT I

“NATIONAL CLEAN-UP WEEK MARCH 24-30”