

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
7 April to 13 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Lt. Colonel N. B. Neff, Former Commanding Officer of the 81st Military **Military** Government Company in Kochi and Tokushima Prefectures joined the welfare Division Staff this week as Acting Chief of the Division.

Public Works Program

Representatives of the Welfare Division attended a conference called by the Advisory Committee on Labor, Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss a proposed draft of policies for a Japanese Public Works Program. Of special interest to this Division, were two proposals which were incorporated into the draft: (1) a flexible budget for the Public Works and Public Welfare Programs which could shift the bulk of support to one or the other, depending upon the need (2) preference to recipients of public assistance for employment on public works projects, insofar as is possible.

Conditions in Korea

Major R. E. Riordan submitted a report on conditions found in Korea during his recent visit there of about three weeks duration. The purpose of the trip was to acquaint this Headquarters with the organization of welfare activities in Korea, and chief problems. The greatest problems appeared to be housing, food, clothing and materials in that order. A falling off of repatriation from Japan was noticed, the chief problems being the 1000 yen limitation on funds in the face of inflation, the tendency of refugees to settle in overcrowded urban areas and the lack of sufficient welfare facilities especially at lower levels. Refugee processing stations in Seoul and Pusan and the reception center at Teigu were found to be reasonably efficient. Organization of Welfare Administration on national and local and voluntary levels were described, the main problem being the lack of trained personnel. An UNRRA program for Korea had not been decided as yet due to the question of the barrier existing at the 38 parallel.

Private Welfare Agencies

Following a series of informal inter-departmental conferences, a radio was sent to WARCOS outlining reasons for recommending that voluntary relief supplies from the United States for Japan be handled through the Japanese Government rather than private agencies. Chief reasons were (1) that sponsorship of private agency activities at this time would tend to weaken and confuse our directives for a single governmental agency to assume responsibility for relief, and (2) private organizations in Japan lack centralized control and are ill-equipped to distribute relief supplies effectively. Similar proposals received from WARCOS with respect to Korea were referred to Korean authorities for recommended reply.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Epidemiologist and Acting Chief, this Division, returned during the week from Osaka where he had been occupied for approximately three weeks with the control of a typhus epidemic in that area. This epidemic is now apparently well under control, not over 40 suspected cases having been reported on any single day since 6 April. A check was also made on the progress of the typhus control program in Kyoto Prefecture, particularly in the cities of Kobe, Nishinomiya and Amagasaki. A third area dusting program has been completed in the above areas and a consistent reduction in the number of reported cases is to be expected. The full effect of the program, however, will probably not be felt for at least another week. A separate memorandum will be submitted concerning the above trip.

A conference was held with representatives of the Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, members of the Typhus Commission and interested Military Government Officers, concerning the control of typhus fever in Kanagawa Prefecture. A satisfactory program of civilian typhus control has been set up in the prefecture and five medical officers and 100 enlisted men are being detailed to assist the local Military Government Company in the supervision of the program.

Outbreaks of cholera have been reported on several SCAJAP Liberty ships bringing repatriates from south China (Canton) to Japan. At the present time all of the cases and suspects are concentrated at the port of Uruga. Sasebo, however, has also been designated to receive cholera patients. It is contemplated that all ships carrying cholera patients and all suspects will be handled at these two ports.

A visit was made to the port of Uruga in company with the Port Quarantine Officer, this Section, and Dr. Yamaguchi, Chief of the Quarantine Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. In the short time available during this visit the quarantine area for suspects was selected, plans were made for the isolation and

treatment of further cases and consultation was held with the Laboratory director concerning additional supplies and personnel which would be needed there.

A conference was held on 13 April which was attended by representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, AFPAC; Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army; Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force; Natural Resources Section and this Section, on the subject of insect control, with particular emphasis on spraying by means of airplane. Concurrence of Natural Resources Section was obtained on the spraying of a number of metropolitan and urban areas where troops are concentrated and final plans were formulated for submission to the Chief of Staff. At this same meeting, final plans were also made for the insect and rodent control school which will be held at Kyoto during the week of 22 April for Military Government Medical and Sanitary Officers and for Japanese prefectural officers.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held on mosquito and other insect control with the Virus Commission, officers from Chief Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army; Surgeon's Office, Malaria Survey and Control Units, and Natural Resources Section. Proposed plans for airplane dusting and the effect on food production were discussed. Natural Resources Section reported favorably on most areas under consideration for central and southern Honshu and Kyushu. The proposed program for the insect control training school to be held in Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April was reviewed. Final arrangements were made for instructors and supplies.

At a conference with the Virus Commission, Supply Division of this Section, Import and Export Division of the Economic and Scientific Section, Agricultural Division of Natural Resources Section, and Japanese officials concerned, Japanese supplies on hand and that can be produced were discussed. Further information is to be obtained on emulsifying agents for use with pyrethrum.

Laboratory Activities

Transmission of Cholera through sea food: Reference to Japanese sources of information disclosed the recognized role in Japan of sea food obtained from contaminated waters in the spread of cholera. A large epidemic of cholera occurred in Tokyo in 1922, largely from that source. Responsible officials in the Welfare Ministry have already taken action to curtail the spread of cholera from shore areas surrounding repatriation ports in which ships reporting cases of the disease are anchored, and have warned the population against the dangers of eating inadequately cooked fish.

Clinical Diagnosis of Typhus Fever: A short talk was given before a group of medical corps officers participating in the communicable disease program under SCAP. In the clinical diagnosis of typhus fever, the importance epidemiologically of recognition of milk ambulatory cases was stressed, especially in children. The concept of typhus as a form of diffuse vascular disease was re-emphasized and the possibility was mentioned of making its diagnosis in case of uncertainty by careful study of the pulse.

Reform of Medical Education: Several conferences were held with various committees of the Council on Medical Education and considerable progress was made toward establishing a national licensure examination administration, standards for medical curriculum, medical school facilities, hospital facilities for internship, and development of a postgraduate program for practicing physicians.

Nutrition Service

A conference was held with Professor K. Simoda, Director, Metropolitan Institute, Domestic Science, Osaka, with regard to nutrition investigations conducted in the Institute. Four studies on the effect of 20 or 30 percent reductions in caloric intake showed an initial rather heavy loss in body weight with subsequent lower losses. Body weight losses for 28-day periods were of the order of 1.5 kilograms. Considerable work has been done in the Institute on the losses in the vitamin content in preparation, preservation and storage of food.

Education Film

Plans were outlined for an education film or set of slides on food and nutrition for instruction in attaining an adequate dietary.

Consumption of food in Prison

Reviewed the quantities of food consumed in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo. Suggested to S-4 the procedure for nutritional accounting in prison operation.

Nutrition Surveys

A conference was had with Dr. T. Oiso, Ministry of Health, Imperial Japanese Government, on the plans for nutrition surveys in May. Dr. Oiso is now indoctrinating those concerned with the surveys at the prefectural

level with regard to the techniques for reducing the food consumption data to quantities of foods as well as nutrients. A meeting with the Nutrition Committee of the Japanese Government was arranged for 15 May 1946. Data on the physical examinations of the population will be available 3 May. There has been delay in compilation and reproduction of the report. A special request was conveyed to the Nutrition Consultant to review the progress of the surveys in May.

Vital Statistics

A detailed plan for the complete reorganization of the vital statistics system of Japan was submitted to SCAP by the Japanese Government in response to directive (SCAPIN 811). This plan, which was worked out in cooperation with the Public Health and Welfare Section, provides for extensive changes in basic registration laws and in operating procedures throughout the country. To make new procedures effective, it will be necessary to print and distribute new forms and instructions, and to re-instruct some 10,000 local clerks and officials in the revised methods. The plan has now been approved by SCAP and the Japanese Government has been instructed to put the new methods into operation (SCAPIN 975-A).

The new system for vital statistics has two distinct parts. Under one part of the plan, there will be collected monthly crude birth, death, infant death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce rates. These rates will be available for each city and prefecture and will be collected so promptly that complete national figures will be compiled with a delay of only about four weeks.

The second part of the plan makes it possible to analyze vital events in complete detail. Factors such as age, cause of death, place of residence, etc., will be available. Such data will be collected on a somewhat slower schedule. According to the facilities and personnel available, these detailed statistics will be collected either for the country as a whole or on the basis of a scientifically designed sample.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

A tour of several national and private hospitals reveals there still is an unequal distribution of supplies between the two types of hospitals but that this discrepancy is being gradually corrected. The proportion of civilians now being admitted to former Army and Navy hospitals is increasing.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Copies of the following reports have been received from the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and are on file in this office;

- a. The Standard Curriculum for Public Health Nurses Training Schools, 1946.
- b. The Curriculum for Nursing Training of Japan Medical Treatment Cooperation (two year course).
- c. The Curriculum of Keio University Nursing Training School (one year course).
- d. The Curriculum of Keio University midwife Training (one year course).
- e. Designated Regulations of Public Health Nurses Training School (#346 Instructions of Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs issued in June 1945 - Reformed No.62 Instruction of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs issued in February 1946).
- f. Necessary Factors for the License of Clinical Nurses, Public Health Nurses, and midwives, 28.

Education

The second meeting of the Educational Council for nurses was held 11 April 1946. Training school curricula, the request for short refresher courses for nurse instructors, and demonstration school in Tokyo were discussed.

A committee was appointed to study the curriculum and the needs. Results and suggested plans will be submitted. It was decided to institute a refresher course at once, in order to acquaint the head nurses with methods of teaching. A sub-committee was appointed which met and planned a course of study for this group. The course which is to begin in May, will cover 114 hours, with classes twice a week, for five hours a day. American nurses have been requested to help in this program. The Civil Information and Educational and Public Health and Welfare Section of GHQ, SCAP; Welfare and Educational Ministry; and the Japanese Red Cross, St. Lukes Hospitals, have been consulted in connection with this program.

The Demonstration School, including the merging of St. Lukes' students with Red Cross students, and the faculties of both schools participating in the program is now under discussion. The entire committee voted for the

establishment of a Demonstration School in Tokyo in which a model training program could be carried out with full supervision of nurses' practical work on the wards. No decision on this question has been reached.

Surveys

Survey of Kanagawa Prefecture is being continued. Special forms have been prepared for this survey and are on file.

Personnel

Miss Ella Sharrocks, civilian nurse arrived from the states and is being assigned to XXIV Corps, Korea, for duty.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Summary of Field View

A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from an investigation of the death loss of horses and a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in Okita Prefecture.

Chronic equine infectious anemia aggravated by winter hardships has been temporarily named the cause of death of many horses in Okita prefecture. Investigation by two Japanese veterinarians is still in progress. The death rate at this time has decreased and no further action is deemed necessary.

The prevailing animal diseases are those of horses. There is an acute shortage of medicines, though this situation was slightly relieved by the distribution of former military supplies. Meat and dairy inspection exist, but it is not too efficiently practiced. Reliable statistical data is being accumulated and proper reports are being rendered.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report – The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of communicable animal disease occurred during the week.

Meat Inspection Report – The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Veterinary Hygiene Section, has submitted the following report of Meat Inspection activities for the month of February 1946 (46 prefectures).

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number of slaughtered	21,508	533	55	2,626	36,932
<u>Ante Mortem</u>					
Condemned	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Post Mortem</u>					
Totally condemned	11	0	0	0	0
Partially condemned	255	6	0	16	247
Viscera condemned	2,822	34	0	638	415

Dairy Inspection Report – The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following Dairy Inspection Report for the month of January 1946 (44 prefectures).

Special Milk

Milk samples examined	132
Over bacterial standard	1
Under butterfat standard	0
Farm Inspection	27

Ordinary Milk

Milk samples examined	11,981
Over bacterial standard	547
Under butterfat standard	2,831
Farm Inspection	71,775

Goat Milk

Milk samples examined	52
Over bacterial standard	5
Under butterfat standard	5
Farm Inspection	53

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

During the month of March, 203 dentists were re-established in practice. In the same period, 15 dentists died. There remain 2,947 who are not practicing because of shortage of equipment and housing.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Narcotics

On 8 April 1946, this section received an interim report on the Kooun Maru opium case from the Criminal Affairs Section, Ministry of Justice. A conference was had with Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs officials on 11 April to discuss the case and its prosecution in Japanese courts. It was emphasized to the officials that no one had been promised immunity in this case and that energetic efforts should be made to obtain evidence and prosecute everyone, including high officials, criminally involved in the opium smuggling case.

On 11 April, Japanese Government officials were told to submit informally a plan for the transfer of former Japanese military narcotic stocks from the custody of United States Forces at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to approved wholesale drug houses.

In order to establish an import program of narcotics for the legitimate medical needs of Japan, taking into account the present civilian and former Japanese military stocks of narcotics, the Japanese Government will submit informally within ten days for adjustment an estimate of narcotic requirements for the balance of 1946 and for 1947.

Completed annual and quarterly forms required by the Permanent Central Opium Board for world control of narcotics have been received from the Japanese Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs and have been forwarded to the War Department for the attention of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Vaccines

Smallpox vaccine production during January, February and March totaled 96,102,000 doses. Sufficient quantities have been distributed to 35 prefectures for vaccination of the entire population. One hundred percent distribution will be made to the remaining prefectures in the near future.

The cholera vaccine program now being set up calls for production of 100,000,000 cc of crude vaccine at the earliest possible date.

An Additional increment of 35,000 vials of typhus vaccine has been made available to the Japanese for use at quarantine stations. It is estimated this amount will cover repatriation needs through 15 May. Due to lack of Japanese refrigerating facilities deliveries will be made in three phases.

Production

Production quota for X-ray film has been increased from 15,000 square meters per month to 25,000. Steps are being taken to determine requirements for developing and fixing powders and increase production accordingly.

Continued efforts were made to provide a supply of DDT dusting powder by utilizing Japanese production facilities. DDT concentrate has been made available to several manufacturing establishments and assistance has been given in securing a supply of talcum to be used as a diluent. So far, the Japanese have not demonstrated the ability to produce sizable quantities of dusting powder. The plant which estimated production capacity as ten (10) tons a day is producing approximately three (3) tons. Due to the urgent need for dusting powder, an officer from the Supply Division has been detailed to assume supervision of the plant operation.

Penicillin produced by two (2) Japanese firms has been approved for distribution. Strict controls have been placed over production and distribution to insure that quality standards as set up by representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section are maintained and that distribution is made on an equitable basis.

SECTION VIII DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 053 (12 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN 975-A), subject: "Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics". The above was an administrative memorandum approving the plan submitted under the requirements of (SCAPIN 811) 14 March 1946.

AG 370.05 (13 April 46) PH, (SCAPIN 989-A), subject: "Non-compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Unsanitary Conditions Aboard Repatriation Ships". The above was an administrative memorandum issued, with surveillance, for non-compliance with directive (SCAPIN 822) 16 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation".

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

7 Incls:

- #1 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 975-A), AG 053 (12 Apr. 46) PH.
- #2 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 989-A), AG 370.05 (13 Apr. 46) PH.
- #3 – Memo to SCAPIN 229, 13, Apr. 46.
- #4 – Memo to SCAPIN 822, 13 Apr. 46.
- #5 – Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for five week period ending 30 March 1946.
- #6 – Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Disease in Japan for period ending 30 March 1946.
- #7 – Weekly Summary of Venereal Diseases in Japan for period 23 March 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
12 April 1946

AG 053 (12 Apr. 46) PH
(SCAPIN 975-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics.

1. The plan submitted by the Imperial Japanese Government for the collection of vital statistics (C.L.O. No. 1556 PP. 4 April 1946) is approved.

2. The Japanese Government is directed to take immediate steps to put the plan into operation, to provide adequate personnel in national and local offices to administer the plan, and to proceed with such changes and improvements in the statistical system and organization as are necessary to obtain efficient operation of the plan.

3. As developed, details of the program regarding types of tabulation, use of complete or sampling methods, etc., will be reviewed by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
13 April 1946

AG 370.05 (13 Apr. 46) PH
(SCAPIN 989-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Unsanitary Conditions
Aboard Repatriation Ships.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 1d Annex IV and paragraph 2 Annex V to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (16 Mar. 46) GC (SCAPIN – 822) dated 16 March 1946, subject: “Repatriation.”

2. General Headquarters, SCAP, has information of non-compliance with directive mentioned in paragraph 1 above. Specific defects are that on some repatriation ships:

- a. Doctors are either unqualified, negligent or uninstructed in the proper performance of their duties aboard ship.
- b. There are insufficient medical aid men to assist in maintaining an efficient medical service.
- c. Sick bay is in an unsanitary condition.
- d. Totally inadequate medical supplies are being furnished.
- e. Families of patients are permitted to live in sick bay area.
- f. There is insufficient supply of bedding to equip sick bay.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to correct these defects, institute a procedure which will prevent re-occurrence on all repatriation ships by assuring that assigned medical personnel are instructed in the proper conduct of standard recognized medical methods aboard ships and that sufficient supplies are aboard to accomplish this purpose.

4. A written report of the measures taken will be rendered to GHQ, SCAP, not later than 20 April 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
13 April 1946

AG 441.1 (13 Apr. 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 229), File AG 441.1 (2 Nov. 45) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 2 November 1945, subject: "Discussion of Heroin in Japan", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 229), GHQ, SCAP, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 2 November 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Memorandum prohibits the possession, use, sale, purchase, gift, receipt, distribution or transportation of heroin or any salt, compound, preparation of combination thereof and orders all heroin in Japan delivered into the custody of United States Forces, place and date of delivery to be as designated by the appropriate Army Commanders.

3. In a letter from GHQ, SCAP, File AG 441.1 (2 Nov. 45) PH, subject: "Security of Certain Narcotic Products in Japan", United States Forces were directed to take custody of and destroy this heroin after appropriate records had been made for forwarding to GHQ, SCAP. Reports received to date indicate only twenty prefectures have delivered the heroin to appropriate Army Commanders. It is considered sufficient time has elapsed for the accomplishment of the objective of the directive. Action is desired to expedite delivery of the heroin to the custody of United States Forces in the remaining prefectures.

4. 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, and have confiscated and collected all heroin in each prefecture.
- b. Establish liaison between prefectural officials and tactical units to facilitate delivery of the heroin.
- c. Determine that all heroin has been taken into custody by United States Forces.
- d. Advise GHQ, SCAP of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

J. W. MANN
LT. Col., AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 229)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
13 April 1946

AG 370.05 (13 April 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN – 822) 16 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

1. Instances have been noted of repatriation ships having been inadequacy staffed with qualified medical personnel, and furnished insufficient medical supplies to perform properly the required medical functions.
2. Due to the danger of increased contagious and infectious diseases in crowded ships during the summer months, strict vigilance must be maintained by all concerned to prevent unsanitary conditions arising.
3. Japanese medical personnel on repatriation ships should be instructed to:
 - a. Maintain personnel on duty in the sick bay 24 hours daily.
 - b. Maintain definite hours of sick call.
 - c. Make daily inspection of steerage; spot checking passengers and baggage for disease and vermin.
 - d. Make daily inspection of food and water and the utensils and personnel utilized in its preparation.
 - e. Assure adequate ventilation.
 - f. Destroy all rodents and vermin.
 - g. Isolate contagious patients.
 - h. Disinfect former bedding and clothing of patient.
 - i. Disinfect room from which patient was removed.
4. Repatriation ships upon arrival at port should be boarded and a check made for evidences of non-compliance. If personnel of Allied Forces made the voyage they should be queried regarding non-compliance.

J. W. MANN
LT. Col., AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

DISTRIBUTION:

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less Imperial Japanese Government.

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
14 April to 20 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Mrs. K. Sexsmith, Director of civilian relief, American Red Cross, for Japan, was assigned to the Welfare Division to assist with the reorganization program of the Japanese Red Cross.

Welfare Administration

A series of conferences were attended which were held by the Labor Advisory Committee and Finance Division of Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss preliminary proposals of the Finance Ministry regarding the annual budget. These conferences included discussions on allowances for public welfare, public works program and social insurance. Details will be announced after final approval of the budget by the Finance Ministry.

Private Welfare Supplies

Based on policy recommendations from Korea, a reply to WARCOS inquiry was made reaffirming the previous recommendations on the handling of relief supplies to be sent by a single coordinating private agency in the United States. Private agency representative could handle the work but their activities would come under military control.

Mr. G. F. Batt, a recent arrival in Japan, representing the service committee of the Federated Council Churches of Christ in America, visited the Welfare Division. Mr. Batt was a missionary in Japan from 1921 – 1942 and has returned with another representative to lay the ground work for the reestablishment of private welfare and missionary activities. Our recommendations to WARCOS as to policy for the handling of voluntary relief supplies from the United States for Japan and Korea explained and Mr. Batt was invited to communicate freely with this office on matters of mutual interest.

Child Welfare

Pursuant to previous conferences with Japanese railroad, welfare, and police representatives, the Welfare Ministry submitted to this Division a program for the treatment of homeless children picked up in the streets or in railroad stations. This program establishes child protection committees in each prefecture to administer, supervise and raise standards of child care, especially in institutions and to keep records showing the history of each case.

Social Insurance

A field trip covering Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Kobe was made by Major Riordan and representatives of the Labor Advisory Committee, Economic and Scientific Section, for the purpose of observing the operation of Social Insurance programs at the various levels of government. Conferences were held with Japanese medical association officials, labor leaders, employee representatives, Tonari-gumi (group leader), neighborhood association officials; also prefectural, city and village officials. The general feeling was prevalent that in the face of inflation doctors were unable to meet living costs from their fees, and that a breakdown in the Social Insurance program has resulted. Definite recommendations for improvements in the system are being prepared by members of the inspecting party.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Activities of this Division during the week were concerned principally with the supervision of quarantine against the importation of cholera by Japanese repatriates from South China. All ships bearing cholera have been concentrated at Uraga or are enroute to that port. Patients are being treated at Nobi Hospital, approximately four miles from Uraga, suspects are quarantined in a compound at Tai-sen-gakko (Uraga port area) while the remainder of the contacts remain under shipboard quarantine at an anchorage about three miles off shore. Alteration of shipboard latrines and disinfections of all excrete have been ordered.

Verbal instructions were issued to Japanese officials to supply adequate personnel of all categories to cope with the emergency situation. Specific directions were given to them to correct obvious deficiencies in the technique of isolation at both the Nobi Hospital and the isolation quarters at Tai-sen-gakko.

Conferences with Cavalry Brigade Commander, the Commanding Officer, 12th Cavalry, the Commanding Officer, Port of Uraga and his surgeon, were held concerning problems in connection with repatriation of cholera cases. Six Medical Corps officers were placed on temporary duty with the First Cavalry Division to assist the Surgeon of the Port of Uraga.

The repatriation vessels were moved three miles off shore and the technique in disposal of excreta corrected. A small river boat was obtained from SCAJAP and anchored in the anchorage of the fourteen repatriation vessels. This ship is to serve as a headquarters for the quarantine personnel.

A newly converted hospital ship has been procured from SCAJAP and is to be at Uruga by the beginning of next week.

COMNAVJAP has been requested to furnish a patrol for the anchorage, to enforce quarantine and to prevent any unauthorized communication with the shore.

The Port Quarantine Officer returned from Sasebo, which had also been designated as a port for the reception of cholera cases. Up to the present time, however, no such cases have been received there.

A report by Capt. Bouchelle, Public Health Officer, 94th Military Government Group, on the recent phases of the typhus control program in Osaka Prefecture, is attached as an inclosure.

Sanitary Engineering

Conference was held this week with the Supply Division, Ministry officials, and representatives of the Japanese Insecticide Manufacturer's Association. All concerned were urged to increase the production of effective insecticides to the maximum. Information is being gathered on various emulsifying agents available in Japan for use with pyrethrum.

Recommendation was made to Chief of Staff with the concurrence of the Chief Surgeon and Natural Resources Section for the approval of the policy of airplane spraying with DDT for the control of disease bearing insects in certain areas having large concentrations of troops. Studies reveal that this method of control can be used in specific areas without having a detrimental effect on food production of the country.

Detailed plans and programs were completed for the insect and rodent control school to be held at Kyoto next week for Military Government Public Health and Sanitary Officers, and Japanese Prefectural Health Officers.

Laboratory Activities

Diagnosis of Cholera Infection in Repatriation Port: On a visit to the Uruga Repatriation Port, 15 April 1946, the laboratory facilities were inspected at the Kurehama center in which examinations for cholera carriers are carried out. According to the local authorities specimens are collected for examination several times from each person on board a suspected vessel. The techniques employed in the laboratory appeared adequate. About 350 proved carriers were detected thus far.

Reform of Medical Education: Important changes in the medical curriculum were formulated by the Council on Medical Education aiming toward increased emphasis on practical training over the lecture method. Standards for hospitals providing internship were established. A full month of the internship will be devoted to practical public health training in approved health centers. Standards were established for medical school facilities, including attached hospitals, and coordination was achieved with the Japanese Medical Association to provide an extensive program of postgraduate medical education for practicing physicians throughout the country.

Nutrition Service

Nutritional table with reference to quantities and kinds of food used in Sugamo Prison were given to Capt. Egokvist, (Price Control and Rationing) as requested. Findings for this conclusion were obtained from the two lists of foods (one from Allied Government sources and the other from Japanese Government sources); submitted to the nutritional section by Colonel Robert M. Hardy, Commanding the Sugamo Prison.

Estimated calories and discussed with Price Control and Rationing Officer on ration of food for Allied Nationals and others. Only tentative data were available.

Hospital Survey

Report on Nutrition Survey of hospital patients was obtained 19 April. For three days nutritional status of the patients was observed and data on food consumption were recorded. The four types of Japanese hospitals under nutritional study were: Kiyose, tuberculosis; Inogashira, mental; Hiro-o and Shitaya, general. Plans have been discussed with Dr. Lorvada (Bureau of Public Welfare) for a visit to Hiro-o Hospital and others next week.

City Survey

Average results of the physical examinations made in February 1946 on the Nutrition Survey of cities and surrounding prefectures by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government, as well as, data from nutrition surveys of Tokyo in December 1945 were submitted. The physical symptoms related to nutrition tended to be less prevalent in the prefectures surrounding Tokyo than in the other prefectures or cities.

Quarantine Service

Statistics for the week ending 20 April, are not yet available but the characteristic is an ever increasing number of incoming and a decreasing number of outgoing repatriates passing through quarantine.

The past week, seven Liberty Ships from Canton located to capacity arrived at Uruga with a very large number of Cholera cases. The quarantine station at Tai-sen-gakko (Uruga) has been satisfactorily organized to handle this emergency.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 15 March 1946, shows 2,977 hospitals with a capacity of 203,866 beds, 95,944 of which were occupied. Out-patients for the same period number 237,586.

Venereal Disease Control

Conferences with Japanese officials of Tokyo-To concerned with venereal disease control and the Surgeon's Office of Provost Marshal, Tokyo, revealed that there was a shortage of hospital beds for the treatment of these diseases. Throughout Japan hospital beds are less than half occupied. It was pointed out to those officials that a venereal disease should be regarded as any other contagious disease and that there was no reason for not using available bed space in any general or contagious disease hospital. Instructions were issued to make 500 beds available for this purpose.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

A committee from the Physical Culture Program in Kyushu sponsored by the Asahi News Company visited this Section. They stated that there was some difficulty in regard to the land and a conference was held with Mr. Zaccono (Legal Officer). Further investigation will be made by Mr. Zaccono and report will be made about the land. The representatives from Kyushu also brought program of Public Health meetings to be held there during the early part of May with invitations to several officers in the Public Health and Welfare Section to participate in the program. Meetings will be held in several prefectures of Kyushu.

The pictures that were taken of the Japanese hospitals concerning nursing activities had their first showing and were reviewed by this Section.

A small informal meeting was held at the Japanese Red Cross Central Hospital in regard to a National Nurses Association (Clinical Nurses). Miss Yamamoto had been president but is unable to carry on, hence she submitted her resignation and a temporary chairman was named. Plans are now underway for the association to begin to function again as a nursing organization.

First prefectural survey has been completed (Kanagawa).

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division departed for Korea to meet with the Veterinary personnel of USANGIK.

Report from Japanese

Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported one case of swine erysipelas in Miyazaki Prefecture.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Council on Dental Education was formed 15 April 1946, composed of members representing all phases of the dental profession.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

Narcotics

A Memorandum of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 229) 2 November 1945, to the Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Disposition of Heroin in Japan" was issued setting forth that sufficient time has elapsed for the confiscation and destruction of heroin in Japan. Since reports have been received

from only twenty prefectures in Japan, action to expedite the accomplishment of the objective of the directive was directed.

A visit to the Utena Medicine Manufacturing Company, Tokyo resulted in approximately 32 pounds of medical morphine and an undetermined amount of codeine phosphate being removed to the Tokyo Medicine Company for inventory. One thousand 25 gram bottles of procaine, which has been reported in short supply, was discovered and distribution directed.

Production

The Japanese Government was directed to submit an import program covering requirements of DDT products for the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947. Initially, it will be necessary to import considerable quantities of finished products but since talcum and pyrophyllite rock are available in Japan and Korea, steps will be taken to develop local facilities for mixing of larvacide and louse powders from the DDT concentrate. Insecticide spray may also be produced locally but importation of oil and several other diluents will be necessary.

Approximately 100,000 pounds of DDT dusting powder was produced during the week. This production was accomplished by placing the manufacturing plant engaged in the project under the direct supervision of an officer from Supply Division. Prior to assigning an officer to exercise direct supervision over plant operations, the weekly production had never exceeded 20,000 pounds.

Concurrence was given to the exportation of 488 tons of agar which was surplus to Japanese requirements.

The Welfare Ministry submitted a complete production program covering all types of vaccines and sera. This program will provide sufficient biologicals for Japanese use. At the present time, priority is being given to the production of cholera vaccine.

Distribution

Fuel continues to be a critical commodity for medical manufacturing purposes. Recommendations have been submitted to Economic and Scientific Section, covering specific requirements of coal at the various biological manufacturing laboratories.

An additional increment of 24,000 vials of typhus vaccine was released to the Japanese Health Ministry for shipment to repatriation ports.

Shipment of medical supplies and equipment and DDT to Chinese ports for medical processing of repatriates was completed. Request has been received from Commanding General, China Theater, for an immediate shipment to Manchuria to cover initial repatriation needs. An additional shipment will be required 1 June to be followed by others as requirements are definitely determined.

A conference was held on the subject of "Supplies for Mosquito and Fly Control Program". Indigenous Japanese materials will be used to the extent available. Pyrethrum extract, paris green and phenothiazine are some of the most important items desired for this program. Since pyrethrum is to be used in an emulsion, it will be necessary to furnish considerable quantities of emulsifying agents. These items are to be supplied through normal Japanese supply channels.

The War Department has been advised to cancel any reserve of anti-typhus units now being held for Japan and Korea. Report has been received that 41 units are being held in an overall reserve for the Western Pacific. Future requirements for these units will be met by requisitioning component parts. This action will obviate the necessity of assembling and shipping complete units of equipment; also it will prevent the accumulation of excesses which are bound to occur under a system of unit assembly supply.

A visit was made to the House of Bethany Sanatorium with a War Correspondent representing the Catholic News Service. It had been reported that importation of relief medical supplies had become necessary due to inability of the Japanese Government to furnish a minimum level of medical supplies and equipment to the several sanatoria operated by the "Works of Bethany" organization. These hospitals were having difficulty in securing an allotment of supplies through the local hospital association. Three x-ray machines were on hand but no film was available. For some reason the hospital had not been informed that sufficient film was on hand in local wholesalers plants. The representative of the Tokyo-To Health Department who was present at the conference will take action to insure an equitable distribution of medical supplies for the hospitals.

Reports are still reaching SCAP Headquarters to the effect that the Ministry of Health and Welfare has not authorized distribution of an additional 50 percent of Japanese Army and Navy supplies. Orders covering this distribution were issued to each prefecture during early March. These orders were confirmed at regional meetings held throughout Japan during March which were attended by officials from each prefecture. At that time, a definite plan was presented which indicated the items that were to be shipped between the prefectures. The orders for distribution and the detailed plans have been carefully checked by representatives of the Supply Division and are considered to be sufficient authority for initiation of action on the part of prefectural officials. Seventy percent of all Japanese Army and Navy supplies have now been authorized for distribution with the remaining 30 percent being held in reserve.

SECTION VIII
LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX
DIRECTIVES TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

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

4 Incls:

#1 – Report of 94th Mil. Govt. Group concerning typhus in Osaka.

#2 – Weekly Communicable Disease Report, 6 April 46.

#3 – Weekly Venereal Disease Report, 30 March 46.

#4 – Corrected Report of Epidemic Typhus Fever since Week ending 2 March 46.

HEAD QUARTERS
94TH HQ & HQ DET MIL GOVT GP

APO 660 (Osaka, June)

11 Apr. 46

Subject: Typhus Epidemic, Osaka, Japan

TO : CO, 94th Hq & Hq Det Mil Govt Gp, APO 660

1. This report is a follow up of a previous one dated 20 Mar. 46.

2. Program of area dusting.

a. Beginning 19 Mar. 46 in conjunction with the 25th Infantry Division those areas of Osaka where typhus cases were congregated were dusted by 215 teams consisting of 5 Japanese dusters, one policeman supervisor, one interpreter, and two enlisted personnel. These teams were known as area teams. Their duties were to go into the designated area, dust every person living there in his own home, and at the same time dust all extra clothing, mats, blankets, and articles of that nature. Dusting was done essentially as outlined in TB Med 194 except that it was done between each layer of clothing. The first round of dusting covered 390 separate areas of Osaka Prefecture.

b. Simultaneously focal dusting and vaccination were carried out by 85 focal teams which were of the same composition as the area teams with the addition of two nurses (or technicians) who were equipped to administer vaccine. New cases were reported to the 94th Hq & Hq Det Mil Govt Gp by 1600 hours each day. These names and addresses were in turn passed on to the 4th Infantry which sent the focal teams to the various addresses. Every house within 100 yards of that of the sick man and every person living in those houses were dusted in the same manner as that used by the area teams. In addition, the 100 persons living closest to the typhus patient were vaccinated with 1 cc of typhus vaccine.

c. During 14 days (19 Mar – 1 Apr) required for the first complete dusting of the areas outlined 1,306,360 persons and their homes were dusted with 201,757 lbs DDT (0.15 lb DDT per person). In addition, 132,574 persons were vaccinated with 1 cc of typhus vaccine.

d. Upon the completion of this first area dusting new areas were marked out on the basis of one area for every group of two or more cases located less than 2 blocks apart. Due to the decreasing number of new typhus cases these areas were much smaller in size and fewer in number than those in the preceding program. 188 areas were redusted. During the three day period, 2 April through 4 April, 90,013 persons and their homes were dusted with 16,106 lbs of DDT (0.18 lb DDT per person). 22,026 persons were vaccinated with 1 cc typhus vaccine each during this period. 222 area teams and 63 focal teams were used for this phase of the program.

e. After 4 April only focal dusting and vaccinating were continued. The number of focal teams was set at 63, the number to be gradually decreased as the need for them disappeared.

3. Present situation.

a. The drop in daily incidence of new cases which started on 8 Mar after a high of 277 on 7 Mar has continued to the present. 25 new cases were reported for 8 April.

b. Contacts of new cases are dusted and vaccinated each day by teams of Japanese under the supervision of personnel from the 4th Inf Regt of the 25th Inf Div.

4. Conclusions

a. Several factors have played a part in the control of this epidemic.

(1) Mass dusting of Osaka City, Fuse City, and Sakai City 16 – 19 Feb brought about the decline started on 8 Mar.

(2) This decline was aided by continued focal dusting under the Japanese, but the possibility of a return to higher figures could not have been prevented without the program of area dusting carried out 19 Mar – 4 April.

b. It is not possible to say where the benefits from one program left off and the other began. But the continued decrease in number of new cases after 7 April should probably be attributed to the area delousing

carried out in conjunction with the 25th Division. The decline previous to that can hardly be attributed to anything but the mass delousing of 16 – 19 Feb.

MCLEMORE BOUCHELLE /s &t
Capt, MC
Public Health Officer

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
21 April to 27 March
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

Public Assistance

A report was submitted by the Japanese Welfare Ministry on public assistance rendered in March in compliance with SCAP Memorandum. Only 19 prefectures were covered by the report. Poor communication was the reason given for inability to report on all prefectures. However, reports from all prefectures will be rendered separately as soon as received.

Briefly in the 19 prefectures reporting, 275,425 families (representing 1,010,083 individuals) and 34,011 unattached persons received relief in March. This represented a total of 1,044,094 individuals. Total outlay was 28,176,375 yen, or approximately 27 yen per individual per month.

Certain discrepancies appeared such as wide variations in some cases in grants between prefectures, and incomplete coverage of relief categories. There will be corrected as soon as instructions can be disseminated to all prefectures.

Housing

Accented activity was apparent in housing this week as Labor Advisory Committed, ESS called several meetings in connection with their Japanese Public Works Program. Forestry, Price Control and Rationing, Industry, Mining, Public Welfare and other sections were represented. Agreement was reached that the Ministry of Welfare should build up a shelf of projects and that Economic Stabilization Board should be the deciding group in which projects would be eliminated. Housing was increased in priority and amounts from 300,000 houses planned in 1946, to 1,000,000 for the year and a six year program of 1,000,000 per year. It was generally agreed that the lumber was forthcoming by equalization of projects.

Liaison

Reorganization and fact finding on the Japanese Red Cross Society is progressing with a complete analysis of their funds, expenditures and future program as the goal of the inquiry. Meetings have been held with the Board of Councilors which were productive of satisfactory results.

Labor

A representative of the Welfare Division attended two conferences between the Labor Advisory Committee, ESS, and officials of the Imperial Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in which plans for the creation of Labor Ministry were explored. While still in the formulative stage, it appears that a new ministry for labor will be created in the Imperial Cabinet.

Field Trip

On 22 April a representative of the Division returned from a field trip to Niigata, Miyagi, Yamagata, Akita and Aomori Prefectures. Military Government Companies were visited regarding the distribution of Japanese army and navy winter clothing (SCAPIN 760) and also public assistance (SCAPIN 775).

It is the general opinion of Military Government Companies that much more clothing and food is in the prefectures than has been reported. If all supplies had been reported the 30 percent set aside for relief would be much greater than present inventories show.

Prefectures have done very little regarding Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 775) subject, Public Assistance.

Social Work Education

A representative of the Welfare Division conferred with Mr. S. Kato, Chief of the Protection Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, and Mr. M. Fukuyama, Chief of the Business Section of the National Social Work Association, relative to a program of education in social work in Japan. The latter organization, composed of public and private agencies in Japan, had been active in this field, but not since the outbreak of war. It still operates to a limited extent as a coordinating agency and handles a welfare employees benefit fund. Mr. Fukuyama is to submit a plan for training social workers and for in-service training for those now engaged in this field.

Lt. Comdr. A. E. Crafts of the Education Division of the Civil Information and Education Section was consulted on this matter and is making a study from the point of view of curriculum in social work.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The quarantine for cholera at Uraga is functioning in a satisfactory manner. While new cases continue to be discovered and isolated the rate of increase is definitely declining.

The ship Konei Maru has been put into use as a quarters ship and floating quarantine headquarters. Approximately 20 Japanese physicians and 80 nurses of the quarantine service are living aboard.

The hospital ship Charles Lummis (VU-002) which was ordered to Uraga was returned to Yokohama for further minor modifications in view of the fact that it is to be used entirely for contagious (cholera) patients. It was estimated that the work would be completed in about five days and that the Lummis would again be available by 30 April.

Following a conference with G-3 Repatriation, a radiogram was dispatched by the G-3 Section to #### emphasizing the necessity for more effective quarantine at Chinese ports of embarkation as a prerequisite for the continued smooth flow of repatriation from that area.

Sanitary Engineering

The training school on insect and rodent control was held this week in Kyoto with representatives of all Military Government units attending the first three days of the week and public health officials from all prefectures attending the last three days. Lectures and discussions were held on Japanese insect-borne diseases, their vectors and manner of transmission. Demonstrations of control measures were given in both urban and rural areas using both U.S. and Japanese supplies. Instructions were given for the organization and uses of insect and rodent control teams in all prefectures and cities.

Laboratory Activities

Control of Japanese B Encephalitis: At a conference in Kyoto devoted to a training course in Insect and Rodent Control for military government public health officers and Japanese health officials, the laboratory consultant discussed the etiology, epidemiology and geographic distribution of Japanese B Encephalitis. Among the elements stressed were the potential danger of this disease, particularly to non-immune occupation personnel and others not previously exposed to repeated mild sub-infective doses of the virus, also its widespread prevalence during the summer months in all of Japan except Hokkaido, generally in mild and unrecognized form but occasionally in major epidemic form, and its transmission by mosquito bite from some as yet unknown animal source of contagion other than man. This disease is now the principal mosquito-borne disease of Japan and is far more prevalent and potentially far more dangerous, especially during certain unusually hot summers, than malaria, dengue or filariasis. Rigorous mosquito control is the only practicable method of prevention that can be employed at present. Although the native population is generally thought to be largely immune, the proportion of susceptible persons among them is constantly growing, either from the wearing off of immunity previously acquired or by the continuous addition to the population of non-immune children. The last great epidemic occurred in 1935. Instructions have been drawn to govern laboratory procedure for diagnosis in suspected cases in order that the earliest phase of an epidemic during coming months may be recognized quickly and permit the speediest possible utilization of protective measures in U.S. army personnel, including vaccination.

Council on Medical Education: The report of the Subcommittee on National Licensure Examination was read and accepted in the general meeting of the Council. The measures for enforcement of the program will become effective shortly to include the next graduating class becoming eligible for examination during this coming October.

Nutrition Service

The calculation on basic calorie levels for the adult Japanese from data available was completed.

Nutrition study was made on three Japanese hospitals – Imperial Gift Hospital, the Metropolitan Police Hospital, and the Hiro-o Hospital. Dr. Tenada, Bureau of Public Welfare, and Miss Taniwara, Nutritionist, accompanied the Nutrition Consultant, Public Health and Welfare Section, on those visits.

The Nutrition Department of the Imperial Gift Hospital was under the direction of Miss Shi####. Observation was made of the nine nutrition students preparing and serving a meal. The equipment was excellent and this hospital seemed to be the only one of the three in line with modern theories of nutrition. The Metropolitan Police Hospital and the Hiro-o, each has one nutritionist but both had little authority in carrying out nutritional duties. With the exception of calculation on a few special diets all food problems were done by the doctor. It was interesting to note that all food service was carefully weighed.

Conference was had with Dr. Oiso regarding the May survey. A schedule for the opening of the survey was checked. The first week of the surveys Dr. Oiso plans to observe the southern area in action.

SSECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 22 March 1946 shows 2,980 hospitals with a capacity of 203,721 beds, 99,125 of which were occupied. Out-patients treated for a like period numbered 254,630.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Written reports from committees on Nursing Education have been received, containing results of committee work.

Nursing Educational Council met again on 24 April 1946 and discussed curriculum, licensure and refresher course for head nurses, which is to open 2 May 1946. The Council voted that a three year basic training course be given for all nurses and midwives. During the third year a nurse could choose a specialty and after graduation she could take Post Graduate course, if desired, in her chosen field of work.

The Japanese Medical Association held its meeting 27 April and this section was asked to present Public Health Nursing to the doctors.

Personnel

Civilian Nurse Consultant (Miss Lane) has reported for duty.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Weekly Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of communicable animal diseases occurred during the week.

Monthly Animal Disease Report: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, has submitted the following summary of animal disease for March, 1946:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Blackleg	1
Infectious abortion of cattle	
Trichomoniasis	171
Bang's Disease	9
Vibric abortion	1
Texas fever	18
Anthrax (bovine)	2
Swine plague	2
Swine cholera	7
Swine erysipelas	1
Rabies (canine)	2
Strangles	406
Equine infectious anemia	29
Equine infectious abortion	9
Pullerum	495

Daily Inspection Report: The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following Dairy Inspection Report for the month of February, 1946:

<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections		26
Number of farms	10	
Milk samples examined	61	
Over bacterial standard	0	
Under butterfat standard	0	
Plant inspections	69	
Over bacterial standard	1	
Under butterfat standard	1	
Volume of milk (litters)	16,707	

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>		
Farm inspections		8,714
Number of farms	40,974	
Milk samples examined	4,693	
Over bacterial standard	537	
Under butterfat standard	2,727	
Plant inspections	4,353	
Over bacterial standard	376	
Under butterfat standard	757	
Volume of milk (litters)	5,106,392	

<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Farm inspections		92
Number of farms	231	
Milk samples examined	67	
Over bacterial standard	7	
Under butterfat standard	4	
Volume of milk (litters)	25,344	

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

A representative of the Supply Division attended the meeting on mosquito and fly control program for Japan, held in Kyoto. This meeting was attended by medical officers or sanitary officers from all Military Government Companies in Japan. Discussions were held concerning basic policies with respect to production, distribution of returned Japanese military supplies, and requisitioning of supplies required for civilian use. Plans for the production of penicillin in Japan were outlined. Information was furnished concerning materials required for mosquito, fly and rodent control programs.

A visit was made by a Supply Division representative to the Osaka Imperial University Laboratory. This laboratory is an excellent physical plant and has sufficient technicians and equipment for good operation. The laboratory is meeting the production schedule of vaccines as established by the Welfare Ministry. They are furnishing scheduled requirements of cholera vaccine and smallpox vaccine to designated ports for vaccinating repatriates.

A representative of the USA Typhus Commission, who recently visited all southern ports, reported that sufficient vaccines were on hand to vaccinate repatriated personnel.

Distribution

Reported shortages of medicinal narcotics in the northern prefectures of Honshu were investigated. Maldistribution rather than actual shortages were responsible for the reports, and corrective measures have been taken.

An additional requirement of DDT and typhus vaccine has been submitted to the War Department. This requirement was necessitated by the opening of the Manchuria repatriation program and expected early initiation at repatriation in Russian areas.

Shipment of medical supplies and DDT for processing 115,000 repatriates was made to Hultae, Manchuria.

During a conference with officials of the Welfare Ministry it was emphasized that supply operations at repatriation ports must be improved. Several reports of deficiencies and irregularities were given to the responsible officials for immediate corrective action. This matter also was reported Commanding General, Eighth Army with request that closer supervision be exercise over supply activities at ports.

Production

The Japanese are experiencing difficulty in obtaining glassware for packing of vaccines. A list covering all types and sizes of bottles, required for the entire program, has been submitted to ESS, with request that production be instituted as soon as possible.

Request was submitted to ESS for importation of 2900 tons of tale rock from Korea. The Japanese have not as yet demonstrated the ability to mine tale rock in quantities required and Natural Resource Section recommended steps be taken to import until a sufficient supply of accountable quality is made available in Japan. Shipment of 1000 tons of prophyllite rock also has been requested from Korea.

Production of DDT dusting powder during the last week amounted to 150,000 ponds. Facilities are being increased and production of twenty tons per day is planned effective 1 June.

Narcotic Control

Preliminary steps were taken to establish a narcotic import program in Japan and Korea. Requirements for medicinal narcotics for legitimate medical needs will be established taking into account civilian and former Japanese military stocks of narcotics.

Reports were received that Japanese repatriates are attempting to smuggle opium and morphine into Japan, and several seizures have been made at the ports of entry. At the direction of Narcotic Control Officers, GHQ, SCAP, a 23-pound cache of raw opium was seized in Osaka. Investigation is being continued by the Japanese police.

SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 400 (26 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN 905) subject: "Non-compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing."

The above was an administrative memorandum issued, with surveillance, for non-compliance with existing directives (SCAPIN 473) and (SCAPIN 760) on relief.

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

4 Incls:

- #1 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 905)
- #2 – Memo to (SCAPIN 905)
- #3 – Weekly Communicable Disease Report, 13 April 1946
- #4 – Weekly Venereal Disease Report, 6 April 1946

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
26 April 1946

AG 400 (26 Apr 46) PH
(SCAPIN 905)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing.

1. Reference is made to paragraphs 2c, 3 and 4 of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (21 Dec 45) PH, (SCAPIN 473) dated 21 December 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution" and paragraph 2 of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (21 Feb 46) PH, (SCAPIN 760) dated 21 February 1946, subject: "Distribution of Winter Clothing Held for Relief Purposes".

2. Information of non-compliance with directives mentioned in paragraph 1, above has been received. Specific defects are as follows:

- a. Distribution of relief supplies has been made in some Prefectures without the specific authorization of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- b. Variations found in inventories of reserve relief stocks have not been promptly reported to SCAP.
- c. Copies in English of all regulations and instructions promulgated in connection with the plan of distribution of reserve relief supplies have not been furnished the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- d. Distribution of all winter clothing and blankets held for relief purposes has not been commenced in some Prefectures.
- e. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, acting as agent of the Imperial Japanese Government, has failed to allocate and distribute reserve relief supplies among Prefectures based upon the needs in each area.
- f. No effort has been made in some Prefectures to properly store, safeguard, and rotate supplies to prevent their deterioration and pilferage.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to correct these defects and will institute procedures which will prevent recurrence by assuring that all prefectural and local government officials concerned are fully informed as to their duties and responsibilities in connection with reserve relief supplies.

4. A written report of the measures taken will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, not later than 3 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
26 April 1946

AG 400 (26 Apr 46) PH

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 905) 26 Apr. 1946, subject: "Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Lack of Reserve Relief Supplies and Inadequate Distribution of Relief Clothing".

1. With reference to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 400 (26 Apr 46) K, (SCAPIN 905) dated 26 Apr. 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The failure of the Imperial Japanese Government and Prefectural and local governments to comply with directives of SCAP to establish, maintain and distribute reserve relief supplies from former Japanese Army – Navy stocks has been brought to the attention of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and to require corrective action.

3. 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 the operation of the Reserve Relief Supply plan should include sample checks of food and clothing storage locations to insure adequacy of facilities and measures taken to prevent deterioration and pilferage of supplies.
- b. All winter clothing and blankets held for relief distribution should be distributed pursuant to previous directives of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. No distribution of food stocks held as a relief reserve has been authorized by Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, with the exception of the distribution of food stocks subject to early deterioration. Whenever possible stocks so distributed will be replaced from other Japanese Army and Navy supplies turned over to the Japanese Home Ministry.
- c. Inspections of distribution points should be made to verify that no discrimination or preferential treatment is being provided individuals or groups of needy persons.

Distribution

Same as (SCAPIN 905)
less Imperial Japanese Government

J. W. MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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

WEEKLY BULLETIN

**For Period
28 April to 4 May
1946**

SECTION I WELFARE

General

Major G.K. Wyman left the Welfare Division to return to the United States under Readjustment Regulation.

Public Assistance

Returns from 21 more prefectures were submitted bringing to a total of 40 the number of prefectures reporting public assistance granted in March 1946. In the 40 prefectures 488,452 families (representing 1,805,813 individuals) and 52,651 unattached persons received relief in March. This represented a total of 1,858,239 yen, or approximately 24 yen per individual per month.

Representatives of the Japanese Welfare Ministry submitted to the Welfare Division, PH&W Section, a progress report and a draft of proposed legislation for a comprehensive governmental program of public assistance. Pending the enactment of legislation in the forthcoming Diet session the Japanese government has taken special measures to put an overall relief program into practice as of 30 April 1946 previously directed by SCAP, Memorandum, 27 February 1946 (SCAPIN 775), according to reports the proposed legislation for "a living protection act" assumes overall governmental responsibility for public assistance for all categories of indigent persons. It was expected that new legislation could be enacted by July at which time existing relief laws would be abrogated. The report indicated definite action toward compliance with SCAP Directives. The Japanese representatives were instructed to proceed with their efforts along these lines, to specifically include in the legislation statements regarding recognition on the part of the Japanese Government of its responsibility in relieving and helping prevent suffer and hardship, and further assurances that relief would be given equally according to need and without discrimination or preferential treatment.

Reserve Relief Supplies

Based on investigations and inspections made by representatives of the Welfare Division and verbal reports from the Eighth Army Military Government Section, a memorandum (SCAPIN 905, 26 April 46) was issued to the Japanese Government regarding its failure to comply with SCAP directives on the handling of reserve relief supplies and the distribution of winter clothing. Specific instances of non-compliance were outlined and a report on corrective measures taken was required by 3 May 1946.

Private Relief Imports for Korea

Based on recommendations from Korea a reply was dispatched to the War Department concurring in the release of a special shipment of 100 tons of medical supplies made available for Korea by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia. Distribution will be made in accordance with the requirements of the Military Government in Korea.

Housing

A final meeting was held this week on the subject of "Japanese Civilian Housing" with Japanese Government personnel present who could assist in the breaking up of the "bottle-necks" existing in the housing program. Discussions developed which indicate a closer coordination between the various sections of the Japanese Government and the Housing Cooperation.

Red Cross

In the program and reorganization development of Japanese Red Cross, approval was granted for a Nurses Training Demonstration school to begin on or about 1 June 1946 with the combined student bodies and faculty from St. Luke's College of Nurses and Japanese Red Cross of nurses assisted by five American nurses to be procured by PH&W Section, SCAP.

An inquiry and welfare message service was set up for increased service to Japanese people at Japanese Red Cross National Headquarters.

SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Prepared Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government requiring the revaccination against smallpox of all individuals not showing satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946.

Conference with Dr. Ishibashi and Ogawa of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs concerning implementation of the above Memorandum and distribution of necessary supplies.

Conferred with Dr. Ishibashi who was advised to include malarial fever and Japanese B Encephalitis in the text of reportable communicable diseases, pending publication of a formal memorandum to that effect.

Arranged through Statistical and Reports Section for the reproduction of graphic charts on communicable diseases for use by the Section Chief.

Insect and Rodent Control

Prepared Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government directing the appointment of insect and rodent control officers in each prefecture and directing the organization of control teams and programs in the prefectures and in subordinate administrative units, as outlined in the conference and school held at Kyoto between 22 April and 27 April 1946.

Conferred with Chief of Section and with Lt. Reest of Planning Division, Civil Information and Education Section, concerning the organization of a publicity campaign on the control of insect and rodent borne diseases. Material is in preparation for presentation to a press conference to be held on 8 May 1946. Plans are being formulated for a publicity and educational program to be carried on by newspapers, radio and moving pictures throughout the country. Press releases and outlines for radio talks are being prepared.

Conferences were held with Japanese manufacturers regarding increased production of larvicides, insecticides and rodenticides by Japanese firms.

Reports from several areas indicate that active measures are already being taken to improve general environmental sanitation and to implement the control programs outlined at the Kyoto conference.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply: Continued demands by U.S. Occupational Troops for high chlorination of municipal water supplies in several cities in Kyushu were reported by Japanese Liaison Officer from that area and the Health Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Procurement demands for chlorine are impossible to fill because of shortage of chlorine. Dosages of from four to six ppm for residuals of 20 ppm in the distribution systems appear excessive to this office for approved municipal water systems and have been the subject of several conferences with Chief Surgeon's Office and Office of Chief Engineer, AFPAC. This has resulted in the dispatch of a letter from Chief Engineer to Eighth Army requesting an investigation of chlorination procedure in Kyushu and correction of conditions found contrary to present policy.

Laboratory Activities

Procedures in Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis: Because of the importance of detection of early cases of this disease as a means of warning of an impending epidemic, a set of instructions was prepared for use by military government public health officers and by medical officers in charge of occupation troops, governing procedures to be followed in collection and shipment of specimens. All specimens for diagnosis will be examined in the Neurotropic Virus Commission Laboratory, 42nd General Hospital, Tokyo. Inasmuch as specimens of cerebrospinal fluid require immediate freezing to protect any virus present against deterioration, supplies of dry ice will be procured through the Supply Division and made available to all hospital installations in Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus. Specimens for diagnosis in suspected cases will be obtained from native civilians as well as from occupation personnel and their dependents.

Preventive Vaccination against Japanese B Encephalitis: Conference was held with the Preventive Medicine Division of the Chief Surgeon's Office regarding organization of the vaccination program for occupation personnel in compliance with instructions from The Surgeon General directing pre-epidemic prophylactic vaccination against this disease. In view of the fact that the earliest threat of the disease occurs in areas furthest south, such as Okinawa, priority in supply of vaccine will be given to such areas until adequate amounts are available in the theater for all personnel affected by these instructions.

Laboratory Diagnosis of Cholera Carriers at Uruga Repatriation Port: A second visit was made to the laboratory at the Kuriyama Receiving Station of the Uruga Port and the facilities and organization were inspected. With the newly added supplies and personnel it is estimated that the capacity of the laboratory will be increased to accommodate the maximum repatriation load of the port within a week or less. At present the work load is light because of rough weather interfering with debarkation.

Council on Medical Education: Final reports were received and accepted from the Subcommittees on Internship, Medical School Curriculum, Medical School Facilities, Revision of Textbooks, and Postgraduate Medical Education, compelling all current agenda of the Council.

Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the Japanese Medical Association: In order to obtain data on relative priority value of medicines requested by the Welfare Ministry for importation an invitation was sent to the

Japanese Medical Association, representing all Japanese medical practitioners, to send its representatives to a conference. Acting on this invitation the Association proceeded to organize a Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics to serve as an advisory body on this and cognate matters. On 3 May 1946, the Council visited the Public Health and Welfare Section and was addressed by Colonel Sams. The Council will study the import list and submit its recommendations to the Supply Division in the near future.

The Council is planning to set up machinery for an expanded program aimed at raising standards of drug manufacture in general and at comparing the clinical efficiency of many drugs new employed by physicians with no other guidance than the manufacture's lable. Recommendations will be formulated for measures to control unethical practices in the sale of medicines and the advertising and sale of powerful drugs directly to the laity. The membership of the Council will include representatives of the Welfare Ministry, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Medicine Control Corporation, Pharmacology Departments of Universities, Pharmacists' Association, Pharmaceuticals Association, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. A representative from the Public Health and Welfare Section of SCAP will attend such conferences as concern the Section's interests.

Nutrition Service

Nutrition surveys began according to schedule May 1 and will continue until May 30. The 29 prefectures of Japan to be covered in this survey are:

Hokkaido	Tochigi	Shizuoka	Kyoto	Ehime
Iwate	Gunma	Aichi	Osaka	Kochi
Akita	Saitama	Toyama	Hyogo	Fukuoka
Miyagi	Chiba	Ishikawa	Wakayama	Saga
Fukushima	Tokyo	Fukui	Okayama	Kumamoto
Ibaraki	Kanagawa	Shiga	Hiroshima	

Urban, rural mining and other special districts will be included.

During the three days each family will keep a record of food intake. Also, quality and quantity of consumed material per male adult and per capita per day.

The Tokyo City survey was postponed from the first week of May until the last week of the month because of the increasing typhus rate. Dr. Oiso will be in Tokyo during the Tokyo nutritional survey to personally check on the incoming reports.

A meeting with several Japanese women nutritionists was arranged for next week.

Quarantine Procedures

The week ending 5 May, listed the largest concentration of ships in quarantine in one port for cholera in the maritime history of the Orient at least if not the world began to subside. Some 54,998 repatriates from Canton, China, beside 12,000 to 15,000 from Haiphong, Indo-china, have been in quarantine abroad approximately 15 ships.

A 1,500 bed general hospital and a hospital ship are being used for symptomatic cholera cases with an overflow of around 2,000 carriers convalescents and suspects, quartered in barracks at the quarantine station near Port Uraga.

Otherwise, the normal flow continued at the various repatriation centers.

SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

A survey is being made in the Kanto district for suitable prefectural or governmental hospitals which may be designated to receive and treat venereal disease cases in areas warranted by sufficient concentration of allied troops.

Hospital bed report as of 8 May, there are 2,998 hospitals with a 204,718 bed capacity and a 101,461 patient enrollment.

SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The midwifery committee sent in a report on the continuation of education of midwives. This report consisted of suggestions for short courses to be given every five years for midwives. The short course would be sponsored by Japan Midwives' Association.

Representatives from the Red Cross Hospital, St. Lukes' College of the Nursing, and Public Health and Welfare met at Red Cross Hospital to draw up the agreement for merging of the two student bodies in a Refresher Course. The Course opened 2 May 1946 at the Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Personnel

Miss Lane, civilian nurse reported for duty. Lt. E. Matheson from 361st Station Hospital reported on temporary duty for 30 days, beginning 29 April.

SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a field trip to Korea. Veterinary activities were surveyed and liaison established with Military Government and XXIV Corps officials.

Korean Veterinary Service was found to be weak and disrupted because of the capture of Japanese Veterinarians who occupied all key positions and the lack of qualified Korean replacements.

Governmental Organization

Structure of the Agency is as follows:

Bureau of Veterinary Affairs in the Department of Health and Welfare at National Headquarters, Seoul.

Veterinary Section in the Bureau of Health and Welfare at each Provincial Headquarters.

Provinces divided into districts.

Korean veterinarians, on a civil service status, have been appointed to every district, provincial office and national headquarters.

Military Government veterinary officers are functioning effectively at national and provincial levels. Each veterinary officer has a Korean counterpart acting in a similar capacity who is being trained for the position.

Education

Veterinary education is handicapped by the departure of Japanese teachers and the presence of only one school of college level teaching veterinary medicine. Ninety two percent of Korean veterinarians are graduates of provincial middle schools on a high school level, where they receive a combination agriculture and veterinary course principally of a didactic nature.

Military Government plans to remedy this situation by increasing the schools of college level from one to three; eliminating middle school veterinary education, raising entrance requirements and consolidating the facilities and teachers now scattered throughout the various provinces.

Licensure

Graduates of middle schools are examined and licensed to practice and graduates of Suwon Agricultural College are granted license without examination. Approximately 1,000 Korean veterinarians are licensed at the present time.

Livestock Industry

Animal strength in Korea as determined by the last census:

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

These figures are indicative of the fact that the dairy industry is negligible and the main veterinary problems as far as cattle are concerned have to do with native Korean work oxen. The horses are principally Korean ponies. However, approximately 6,000 Japanese army horses were disposed of in Korea. Many of these have been

slaughtered for food due to the meat shortage and the small size of the Korean farm which is unsuitable for horse power.

Animal Disease Control

Prevailing animal diseases are anthrax, blackleg, glanders, rabies, swine, plague, swine erysipelas, fowl cholera, fowl pest, hemorrhage septicemia, tuberculosis, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. Animal disease control measures appear to be effective.

The Russians have reported the presence of rinderpest in the areas north of the 38th parallel and all cattle in the two provinces located in the American Zone bordering the parallel are to be immunized for the second time during the months of May and June as a precautionary measure. Outbreaks of fowl pest and rabies have been effectively controlled. Isolated cases of anthrax and blackleg have not been allowed to spread.

Dairy Inspection

Since there are only 2,000 dairy cows, this industry is minor. Practically all milk is sterilized by heating to 195 to 200 degrees. Sanitation is neglected and cows are in poor condition. Inspection does not so much beyond periodic testing of cattle for tuberculosis. The method of dispensing of reactors is unsatisfactory since owners are only requested to remove them from the herd for one year. The last test showed 23 percent of the dairy cattle infected with this disease.

Meat Inspection

Under the Japanese, abattoirs in the larger cities were very well constructed, equipped, and managed. However, by the repatriation of all trained Japanese, the remaining Koreans have been left a large problem with only a small amount of knowledge. Definite improvement, however, is being made in regard to the use and cleanliness of equipment under the tutelage of American Veterinary Officers. At present, meat inspection completely ignores the examination of lymph glands, which are most important and concerns itself principally with the search for parasites. A school for meat inspectors is being organized in Seoul for the instruction of all concerned.

Laboratories

The National Institute for Veterinary Research located at Pusan is one of the largest and best laboratories in the Orient. This and other laboratories are better equipped with material than personnel, however, in coordination with the laboratory section, Military Government Department of Public Health and Welfare, Korean replacements are being trained to take the place of repatriated Japanese.

Supplies

A shortage of drugs and instruments is being partially alleviated by captured Japanese army equipment. The deficit will be further relieved by the arrival of CAD Units.

Conclusions

Under the guidance of United States Army Military Government Veterinary Officers, the Koreans are making improvement and after a few years of education, training and experience, should possess as good a veterinary service as any country in the Orient.

Reports from Japanese

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

New Outbreaks 28 April – 4 May

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Ehime	Anthrax (bovine)	1
Kagoshima	Anthrax (bovine)	1
Gunma	Anthrax (bovine)	1

Control measures are immunization, quarantine and disinfection.

Rabies Control

The Governor of Tokyo Prefecture submitted a translation of Ordinance Number 3, concerning domestic dog control. This ordinance contains rules reporting, registration, identification, restraint, rabies immunization and control, and penalties for violation.

An accompanying report shows that rabies immunization was ordered to be applied to all dogs in the prefecture during the months of April and May and that a total of 2,289 out of a dog population of 5,093 had been inoculated during February and March 1946.

SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

Production of controlled dental items for March amounted to 2,104,500 yen.

SECTION VII SUPPLY

General

The Health Ministry submitted a plan covering distribution of penicillin. A control committee has been appointed to allocate production. The Committee consists of three physicians from the Imperial University and one from Keio University. Cost appears to be the main problem at present. The proposed ceiling price is 423.00 yen for 30,000 oxford units. A study is being made on this subject with a view providing penicillin at reasonable cost.

Production

Production of DDT hand dusters is now progressing according to plan. The quo of 10,000 initially established may be revised if investigation indicates a need for a large quantity for insect and rodent control purposes. A distribution plan has been established by the Welfare Ministry. These hand dusters are being distributed to prefectural health officials and distribution will continue as rapidly as stocks are produced.

Check sheet prepared and forwarded to ESS outlining supply needs for the mosquito and fly control program. The basic supplies needed was outlined. It was requested that investigation of potential manufacturers of insecticides, emulsi-flying agents, phenothiazine and spraying equipment be made and that every effort be made to accelerate Japanese production of these items at the earliest possible date. Preliminary investigation revealed that 375 tons of pyrethrum had been earmarked for export and that 750 tons of pyrethrum had been allocated for production of insecticides. Check sheet to ESS requested that this quantity be frozen for the mosquito and fly control program.

Conferences have been held with officials of the Welfare Ministry to accelerate production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program and to establish a distribution system for distributing these supplies. Several manufacturers have been selected and will be ordered by the Welfare Ministry to immediately begin maximum production. All supplies for this program will be shipped to the prefectural health officers. Stocks of necessary raw materials have been located with the exception of soap, gasoline and kerosene. Necessary contact with officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and representatives of ESS will be made in order to assure needed quantities of these items.

Japanese production of medicines required for treatment of venereal disease is being accelerated. Small quantities have been distributed to all prefectures. Manufactures have been selected by the Welfare Ministry to produce quantities needed for the next six months.

Distribution

One hundred and sixty thousand pounds of DDT mix was produced and disturbed to the using agencies. Increase from 10 to 13 tons of mix daily is now being planned and will go into 6 May 1946.

Initial shipments of rodent control supplies were made by Japanese Welfare Ministry to reception centers at Hakata and Kagoshima. A complete program for rodent control has been approved for all repatriation ports and supplies are being procured.

Steps were taken to provide all ships quarantined at Uruga with a constant level of ten days supply of staple foods and a six day supply of supplementary items. This is in addition to daily re-supply which includes fresh fish and vegetables.

Difficulty has been experienced in shipments of supplies to repatriation ports in China and Japan because of insufficient transportation and personnel available to the Repatriation Relief Board which has been responsible for the shipments. At conferences with Japanese officials concerned it was assured that sufficient trucks would be allocated and additional personnel made available to this board in order to speed up operations.

Supplies are being gathered and packed for a second shipment to Hulutae, Manchuria sufficient for processing 700,000 repatriates.

An additional shipment of typhus vaccine was made on 28 April to reception centers at the Japanese repatriation ports as follows:

Uruga	410 vials
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Maizuru	200 vials
Ujina	720 vials
Otake	1440 vials
Hakata	2160 vials
Senzaki	1080 vials
Sasebo	2160 vials
T####	1800 vials
Nagoya	<u>1800 vials</u>
Total	11,770 vials

Narcotics

An administrative directive, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics Stocks" number (SCAPIN 913) as dispatched to the Japanese Government 1 May 1946 requiring that a governmental agency be designated to effect transfer of custody from United States Forces to approved wholesale drug houses. The directive requires that security and hand to hand receipt for narcotics be maintained.

A memorandum containing information of general application pertaining to the above directive was distributed to the Occupation forces. The memorandum lists approved wholesale drug houses to receive custody of the narcotics and suggests necessary surveillance measures.

The records of Koto Pharmaceutical Company, Limited, General Head Office, Tokyo, covering the manufacture, production and sale of narcotic drugs by this company from 1930 to 1945 have been investigated, tabulated and analyzed by a narcotic investigator, Public Health and Welfare Section and a report prepared thereof. The Koto Company manufactured cocaine hydrochloride and tropacocaine in one of their drug manufacturing plants located in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Approximately 1,000 kilograms of heroin hydrochloride, a high-tension, dangerous narcotic, and other adulterated narcotic drugs collected from IX Corps area Japan, were destroyed in Yokohama by officers from Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army and Narcotic Control Officers from SCAP. While the value of the narcotics in illicit traffic would amount to millions of dollars, nothing was destroyed that could be used for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people.

Enforcement of strict narcotic control by Japanese courts, as required by SCAP directives, was indicated by the four year prison sentence handed down by a local court in Saga Ken to a Japanese who stole five kilograms of raw opium, later recovered. This is the first sentence imposed in connection with the 7.5 tons of smuggled opium seized in Wakayama Ken.

Through an investigation and search directed by Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, two Japanese who are principals in the illegal sale of 23 pounds of opium in Osaka for 130,000 yen were arrested in Oita Prefecture, Kyushu. The opium is in the custody of United States Forces, and the defendants will be prosecuted in Japanese courts.

SECTION VIII DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 441.1 (1 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 913), subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks".

AG 725.11 (4 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 920), subject: "Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers".

AG 720.3 (4 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 921), subject: "Vaccination against Smallpox".

AG 440 (4 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 922), subject: "Manufacture of DDT in Japan".

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

9 Incls:

#1 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 913), AG 441.1 (1 May 46)PH.

#2 – Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAPIN 913).

#3 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 920), AG 725.11 (4 May 46)PH.

#4 – Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAPIN 920).

#5 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 922), AG 720.3 (4 May 46)PH.

#6 – Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAPIN 921).

#7 – Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 922), AG 440 (4 May 46).

#8 – Weekly Summary of Venereal Disease in Japan for period ending 13 Apr. 46.

#9 – Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Disease in Japan for period ending 20 Apr. 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
1 May 1946

AG 441.1 (1 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN 913)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THOROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks.

1. Your attention is directed to the Memorandum from GHQ, SCAP, file AG 441.1 (4 Dec 45) PH, 4 December 1945, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks", and to the list of whole sale drug houses submitted in your C.L.O. No. 322 (1.1), 22 January 1946. The list as submitted is approved.

2. You will designate an agency of the Imperial Japanese Government to receive, receipt for and deliver the narcotics into the custody of approved wholesale drug houses.

3. Security and hand to hand receipt for the narcotics will be maintained.

4. Further distributed and accounting will be in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the referenced GHQ, SCAP memorandum.

5. Direct communication with the Narcotic Control Officer, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, is authorized to effect release of the narcotics from the custody of United States Forces to the Imperial Japanese Government.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (1 May 46)PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 913), file AG 441.1 (27 Apr 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 27 April 1946, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Narcotic Stocks", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 913) GHQ, SCAP to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The memorandum directs the Imperial Japanese Government to designate a government agency to receive, receipt for and deliver former Japanese military medicinal narcotics into the custody of approved wholesale drug houses for further distribution as required in paragraphs 4 and 5 of memorandum number (SCAPIN 384) file AG 441.1 (4 Dec 45) PH, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotics". The approved wholesale houses are as follows:

- a. Hokkaido – Hokkaido Local Medicine Distribution Company, N.8, 2-chome, Minami Ichijo, Sapporo city.
- b. Miyagi Ken – Sennando Wholesale Drug House, No. 32 Kawara-machi, Sendai City.
- c. Niigata Ken – Niigata Local Medicine Company, No. 1718, Furucho, Torijubancho, Niigata City.
- d. Tokyo To – Sankyo Company, No. 888, 1-chome, Nishishinagawa, Shinagawa Ku, Tokyo.
- e. Tokyo To – Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., No. 1, 1-chome Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
- f. Osaka Fu – Gohei Tanabe and Company, Ltd., No.21, Doshumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
- g. Osaka Fu – Dai Nippon Medicine Manufacturing Company, No. 23, 3-chome, Doshumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
- h. Osaka Fu – Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., No.27, 2-chome, Doshumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
- i. Okayama Ken – Okayama Medicine Manufacturing Company, Shoshamachi, Kbigun.
- j. Kagawa Ken (Shikoku) – Kagawa Local Medicine Distribution Company, No.3233, I Arai, Hachiokamura.
- k. Fukuoka Ken (Kyushu) – Fukuoka Medicine Distribution Company, No.8, Kitafunemachi, Fukuoka City.

3. The former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to be released to the Imperial Japanese Government have been concentrated and inventoried in the 9th Medical Depot, Kobe, and the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama. Direct communication with the Narcotic Control Officer, GHQ, SCAP, is authorized to effect transfer of custody from United States Forces.

4. When the transfer of custody is effected, command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

- a. Determine that narcotic stocks are kept under proper security.
- b. Maintain periodical surveillance to assure that stock records are being properly prepared and forwarded as required.
- c. Advise GHQ, SCAP, of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

J. W. MANN
Lt. Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Distribution:

Same as (SCAPIN 913)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 725.11 (4 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN – 920)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum number (SCAPIN 48), dated 22 September 1945, Subject: "Public Health Measures."

2. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to appoint a full time Insect and Rodent Control Officer in each prefectural (Ken) health office. This officer to be responsible for the organization, training, operation, supervision and coordination of all insect and rodent control personnel and activities within the prefecture.

3. The number and organization of subordinate units in counties (Gun), Cities (Shi) and towns (Machi) will depend upon prevailing local conditions in the several prefectures, as outlined during the conference held at Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April 1946. Prefectural insect and rodent control officers will submit to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs plans for their respective prefectures based upon consultation with the director of the prefectural health office and the local Military Government Public Health Officer.

4. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will require prefectural insect and rodent control officers to make such periodic reports of activities and consumption of supplies as may be deemed necessary.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit a written report to the GHQ, SCAP, not later than 15 May 1946 concerning the action taken to comply with this Memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 725.11 (4 May 46) PH

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 920) file AG 725.11, (4 May 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 4 May 1946, Subject: "Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers."

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 920), GHQ, SCAP, to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Memorandum directs the appointment of permanent Insect and Rodent Control Officers in each prefectural health department and directs further the establishment of an organization for insect and rodent control along the lines laid down at the school held at Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April 1946.

3. Command instructions relative to the execution of supervision will follow through command channels. It is suggested that:

- a. Liaison be established between prefectural health departments and the public health and sanitary officers of the respective Military Government Companies to expedite the organization, training and supervision of subject units.
- b. Periodic field inspections be made by officers of the Public Health and Welfare Section to observe the programs of insect and rodent control activities and to give necessary technical advice.

J. W. MANN
Lt Co., AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN – 920)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 720.3 (4 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN – 921)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THOROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Vaccination against Smallpox

1. Reference is made to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 610) dated 16 January 1946, Subject: “Smallpox Vaccination of Japanese civilian”.

2. The incidence of smallpox among the inhabitants of Japan has not decreased to the extent that could normally be anticipated had proper vaccination technique been employed, in view of the amount of vaccine used and the number of persons vaccinated.

3. Investigation has disclosed serious defects in vaccination technique, evidenced by the fact that numerous parties presently suffering from smallpox claim to have been vaccinated within the past two months. It has been discovered that alcohol or solutions of phenol far in excess of permissible strength are being used for cleaning the skin prior to vaccination, thus destroying the active virus and nullifying the effect of the entire vaccination procedure.

4. The use of alcohol or phenol solution for the cleaning of the skin prior to smallpox vaccination is prohibited. Acetone will be used for this purpose or; in case of necessity, soap and water.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will require all Japanese nationals to appear for revaccination against smallpox. All individuals will be revaccinated who do not show satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946.

6. Adequate stocks of vaccine and acetone have been determined to be available. The Imperial Japanese Government will distribute the necessary supplies to the several prefectures as needed.

7. The above services, or the materials necessary for the administration thereof, will be made available to foreign nationals presently resident in Japan.

8. This program will be completed by 25 May 1946. A written report will be submitted to GHQ, SCAP, not later than 30 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 720.3 (4 May 46) PH

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Inspection of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 921), file AG 720.3, (4 May 1946) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 4 May 1946, Subject: “Vaccination against Smallpox”.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN – 921), GHQ, SCAP, to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Memorandum directs the revaccination, before 25 May 1946, of all Japanese who do not show satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946, a successful vaccination is one which is followed by a definite, visible response, whether immune, vaccinoid or vaccinia. Absence of any response is not an immune reaction but represents a vaccination failure.

3. Investigation has disclosed serious defects in vaccination technique, evidence by the fact that numerous patients presently suffering from smallpox claim to have been vaccinated within the past two months. It has been discovered that alcohol or solutions of phenol far in excess of ##### strength are being used for cleaning the skin prior to vaccination, thus destroying the active virus and nullifying the effect of the entire vaccination procedure.

4. Command instructions relative to the execution of supervision will follow through command channels. It is suggested that:

a. Local Military Government companies see that prefectural health departments obtain the necessary materials and set up a plain for the most expedition accomplishment of the program directed.

b. Military Government at Public Health Officers maintain general surveillance over vaccination technique, with particular reference to the solution used for the cleaning of the skin prior to vaccination. Radical changes in actual vaccination procedure are not contemplated at the present time.

J. W. MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN – 921)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
4 May 1946

AG 440 (4 May 46) PH
(SCAPIN – 922)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THOROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Manufacture of DDT in Japan.

1. Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG440 (8 Oct 45) PH, subject: "Manufacture of DDT in Japan" dated 8 October 1945, is hereby revoked.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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