

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
5 May to 11 May  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Public Assistance

Reports from the last prefectures on public assistance granted in March 1946 were received this week from the Japanese Government. For all prefectures, 615,263 families (representing 2,265,030 individuals) and 63,785 unattached persons received relief in March. This represents a total of 2,328,815 persons. Amount granted was 49,297,874 yen, representing an average of 48 yen per unattached person as against 15 yen per family person.

### Welfare Conference

A conference of about 250 representatives of welfare groups throughout Japan representing some 10,000 welfare workers in both public and private fields including some Homen-Iin (district volunteers) was attended by Colonel Sams, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section and Mr. Feldman of the Welfare Division. The general purpose of the conference was to discuss the raising of standards in social work.

Colonel Sams explained our efforts as an attempt to replace the outmoded ideas "charity", "benevolence" and "gifts" to the poor from the ruling classes by an enlightened, democratic program of public assistance as an obligation of a government acting as the servant, not the ruler of the people.

### Private Relief Imports

A radio from the War Department advised of the creation of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) representing members of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (ACVAFS) who desire to operate a program of relief for civilians in Asia. Clearance was requested for two persons to represent LARA in Japan.

### Population Movement

Due to the acute housing shortage and continued food shortage the Imperial Japanese Government was directed to continue in force the directive controlling movement of persons from rural to urban areas until 30 September 1946.

### Foreign Nationals

A field trip was made to Yokohama to contact the International Relief Committee regarding eligibility requirements for relief and the various kinds of relief offered. It was learned that only those foreign nationals who were without funds to meet the minimum necessities of life were eligible for relief. Hospitalization arrangements have been made on a fee basis for foreign nationals in catholic Hospital in Tokyo.

### Reserve Relief Supplies

The Imperial Japanese Government submitted its first report for the month of March in accordance with paragraph 41, Memorandum (SCAPIN 352) 26 November 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

The report was incomplete in that only 41 prefectures were reported and the source of supplies added to stock was not indicated. No explanation was given as to the amount of supplies that were withdrawn because of spoilage, transfer or issued to needy persons.

Action is being taken to assure accurate reports in the future.

Confusion exists on the part of the Japanese so far as the issuance of food in danger of spoilage or deterioration.

The Supreme Commander has not authorized the release of food held in reserve for relief except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration. This is authorized in letters, GHQ, SCAP, AG 400 (26 Apr 46) PH, subject, "Non-Compliance with Existing Directives Relating to the Establishment, Maintenance and Distribution of Reserve Relief Supplies", and Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 388.3 (16 Oct 45) GD (SCAPIN 151), subject: "Materials, Supplies and Equipment to be turned over to the Imperial Japanese Government by Allied Forces".

### Red Cross Activities

In a series of program planning and reorganization meetings, of greater importance was the one held at the National Headquarters, Tokyo, of Japanese Red Cross Hospital with National Headquarters representatives of 15 prefectures in which hospitals were damaged, destroyed, or not available for Red Cross use.

Plans and procedures were outlined for repair, reconstruction and reactivation of hospitals and hospital service in the prefectures.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press and news agencies to inaugurate an educational and publicity campaign directed toward the control of insect and rodent borne diseases during the coming months. The importance of environmental sanitation was discussed and it was stressed that the participation of the individual householder and the public as a whole must be obtained for such measures to be successful.

In a conference with representatives of the Civil Information and Education Section and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs discussions were held concerning the coordination of the educational program already started by the Ministry with the plans of CI&E and this Section. It was recommended that the present liaison officer between the Ministry and CI&E be maintained and his activities continued.

Dr. Ogawa of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs was instructed concerning carrying out of the recently directed revaccination program against smallpox. It is believed that with judicious distribution present stocks of vaccine will be adequate.

In a conference with Legal Advisor and Dr. Ishibashi of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs instructions were issued concerning alleged violation of SCAP directive abolishing licensed prostitution and lack of clinics to be subsidized by the central government.

### Sanitary Engineering

Insect and Rodent Control. Further conferences have been held with the Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, and Ministry of Health officials regarding the Japanese manufacture of insecticides, larvicides, rodenticides and insect control equipment. Several of these are now in production, and production rates will be materially increased. Distribution of phosphoric poison and Antu has already been made to some ports. The manufacture of rat traps pyrethrum emulsion, and phenothiazin is being expedited and plans for their distribution are now being made. Representatives of the Ministries concerned and manufactures are holding meetings three times a week to promote the manufacture and distribution of these materials.

### Laboratory Activities

Organization of a Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics in the Japanese Medical Association. Under the spur of current shortages, the Japanese Medical Association organized its Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics to establish a policy-making organ concerned with production, standardization, and distribution of much needed medicines. The immediate problem which hastened its organization was the necessity for establishing priorities on proposed import items under a ceiling of 3000 tons.

Other problems to be taken up by the Council include the control of advertising and sale of potentially harmful drugs (sulfanilamide derivatives, hormone preparations, sedatives) to the laity without medical supervision and the establishment of an authoritative agency for comparing the clinical effectiveness of various drug products in common use. The Council will maintain an effective liaison with SCAP in order to program against possible opposition from commercial interests.

Press Conference on Measure Being Taken to Reform Medical Education. In a press interview 6 May 1946 the accomplishments to date of the Council on Medical Education were reported. The background for its work was discussed briefly, with emphasis given to the need for improved public health education, particularly to physicians, the poor distribution of physicians in spite of an overall surplus, the domination of academic cliques, and the persistence of outworn methods of instruction introduced into Japan from Germany before the first World War. The Council on Medical Education was composed of representatives of the Welfare and Education Ministries of the Japanese Government, Imperial and private medical schools, and the Japanese Medical Association. By coordinate action a number of recommendations were made and subsequently adopted as government policy for revision of existing standards in medical education. A national examination will be held at least twice yearly for all candidates for licensure. To be eligible candidates must have completed a standard four year course of medicine in an approved medical school and minimum of 12 months of internship in an approved hospital, including one month in a health center of prefectural level with practical field work in public health. Standards for a revised medical curriculum and training facilities were established, contrived to weed out inferior schools, also an extensive program for postgraduate medical education to serve the needs of former graduates including physicians returning from military service.

Future agenda of the Council include improved standards for premedical education, qualification of faculty members, qualifications of specialists, standardized medical nomenclature, and adequate living facilities for hospital interns.

### Nutrition Service

Report on Nutrition in Japan to Mr. Hoover. The nutritional status and food requirements of the Japanese were presented to Mr. Hoover and his aides by Colonel Sams, 5 May 1946. Discussions were had with Mr. Hoover's aides on technical details the following day. Mr. Pate was particularly concerned with regard to the feeding of school children and pregnant and lactating women. Little formal attention has been given to the provision of supplementary foods in schools.

Nutrition Surveys. Nutrition surveys are progressing in various parts of Japan but compilation of data has not proceeded far enough to state results. Dr. Oiso, the Japan Ministry Nutritionist, is in southern Japan observing surveys.

Personnel: Colonel Howe returned from temporary duty in China with the Food Mission from the United States.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 5 April 1946 shows 2998 hospitals with a 204,718 bed capacity, 101,461 of which are occupied. There were 248,203 out-patients treated during this period.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

A complete survey of Nurse Training and Midwifery programs in two prefectures began during the past week. (Aomori and Akita).

In Kyushu this month, a number of short refresher courses are being held in various prefectures. This office was represented in a meeting in Fukuoka, Beppu and Nagasaki. Each place Public Health Nursing in America was presented and the program here in Japan outlined.

### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### General

Field Trip to Shikoku – A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division is conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary conditions on the island of Shikoku.

#### Inspection of Oshida Institute

The Oshida Institute located in Tokyo was visited and its biological laboratory is primarily engaged in the production of phenol killed rabies vaccine. Equipment, methods and final product were found to be satisfactory.

#### Reports from the Japanese

The Government of Tokyo Prefecture has submitted a translation of Ordinance Number 3, pertaining to domestic dog control and the following report on rabies immunization:

Number of dogs registered	5093
Number injected for rabies	2289

Unvaccinated dogs will be injected during the month of May. Metropolitan police will capture and impound stray dogs.

#### Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 5-11 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Miyazaki	Athrax (equine)	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

### SECTION VI

## DENTAL AFFIARS

No report.

### SECTION VII SUPPLY

#### Production

The production of vaccines is progressing satisfactorily. Approximately 40,000,000 individual doses of smallpox vaccine have been produced for revaccination purposes and necessary quantities will be distributed to all prefectures for the revaccination program.

Definite plans have been made by the Welfare Ministry for production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program. Manufacturers have been selected and were called to Tokyo on 8 May 1946 for a conference. Production capacity was determined and quantities of production allotted to each manufacturer. Necessary raw materials have been obtained with the exception of petroleum products. A meeting was called with representatives of the Petroleum Section, G-4, Natural Resources Section, Commerce Ministry and Welfare Ministry to request assistance in obtaining necessary quantities of petroleum products.

A meeting was called by ESS officials with representatives of various glassware manufactures, glassware association members and Commerce Industry officials to begin manufacture of glassware for the medical laboratories of Japan. Check sheet was submitted to ESS requesting that action be taken to produce certain quantities of bottles, ampoules and vials in order that glassware would be available for distributing vaccines. The production will be phased monthly and the Welfare Ministry will direct shipment to laboratories as stocks are produced. Manufacturers indicated willingness to produce required glassware. This action will assure sufficient glassware for distributing vaccines.

#### Distribution

Excess medical supplies in National Hospital are being prepared for distribution. Inventories will be submitted to the Welfare Ministry by 15 May, and actual distribution will be in process soon thereafter.

DDT mix is now being produced at 13 tons daily, and is being distributed to the using agencies almost as fast as it is being made and packed.

Authorization was given for export of 8000 x-ray films, 350 gallons of developing powder and 350 gallons of fixing powder to Korea to relieve a critical shortage of x-ray supplies.

Request was received from Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China, to provide necessary supplies to process 300,000 repatriates at Hankow, China as a measure to confine the cholera epidemic in that area. Supplies were gathered, packed and shipped by express arriving at Hakata on 9 May.

Supplies for processing 700,000 repatriates at Hulutao, Manchuria were dispatched from Tokyo on 10 May enroute to Sasebo where water lift is to be provided.

In response to a request from Commanding General, Army Land Forces, Southeast Asia, a directive to the Japanese Government was issued to the effect that all repatriation vessels departing for Netherlands East Indies would be provided with sufficient smallpox vaccine to vaccinate repatriates carried on the return voyage. As an additional measure to take care of certain ships already dispatched without vaccines aboard, 124,000 doses were placed aboard the hospital ship Hikawa-Marui sailing for Morotai.

On 6 May an additional shipment of typhus vaccine was distributed to repatriation ports in Japan as follows:

Uraga	57,600 cc
Maizuru	14,400 cc
Ujina	14,400 cc
Otake	50,400 cc
Senzaki	50,400 cc
Hakata	43,200 cc
Sasebo	43,200 cc
Tanabe	43,200 cc
Nagoya	43,200 cc

#### Narcotics

As requested informally by the Narcotic Control Office, Public Health and Welfare Section, a list of prices for the sale of narcotics from the compounders or firms repackaging narcotics down to the dispenser were submitted

by the Pharmaceutical Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The prices are considered not out of line with prices of other pharmaceutical products.

The plan for the reorganization of the Japanese narcotic enforcement machinery in the national and prefectural governments was received. Ultimate responsibility for maintaining proper security and control for narcotics rests with the Pharmaceutical Section of which Mr. Kamiya is Chief, Mr. Yasumi, his assistant, has general control of narcotics.

Lt. Comdr. Speer made a three day inspection trip to Kobe and Osaka. At Kobe the former Japanese military medicinal narcotics, taken into custody by United States Forces in I Corps area and now stored for safekeeping in the 9th Medical Depot pending redistribution, are being securely guarded. The Chief of Police of Osaka and the Chief Procurator of Osaka were interviewed and directed to take swift and positive action against narcotic burglaries. Since the burglary of narcotics from the Sankyo Company, Osaka, was called to the attention of prefectural authorities on 3 May 1946 by the Narcotic Control Officer through the PSO, Ministry Government, Osaka, four arrests have been made and 55 five gram bottles of morphine, out of a total of 1130 stolen, have been recovered. An unconfirmed report was received from Kobe that the remainder of the morphine had been recovered there. Period to action by SCAP authorities no arrest had been made ever a period of a month after the burglary.

A quantity of narcotics considered insecurely stored by the Osaka Medicine Distribution Company was moved to Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. for safekeeping. The Pharmaceutical Section, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, has been advised of the action taken and directed to enforce proper security for all narcotic stocks.

## SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

### General

The Chief of the Legal Affairs Division returned 13 May 1946 from a trip to Kumamoto. Purpose of the trip was to secure necessary facts to dispose of the question as to nature of the future ownership and operation of Kumamoto Chemo and Serotherapeutic Institute. Conferences were held with Lt. Volk and Lt. Col. Link of the 93rd Military Government Company, and Dr. Odawara, founder of the institute. Instructions were given that specified information was to be supplies. Lt. Volk was to come to Tokyo with information and arrive on or about 9 May.

In Fukuoka, in conference with Lt. Bagot and Major Adkins of C.I.C, Major Christiansen of the 6th Marines, and with Prefectural Governor in regard to land owned by physical Cultural Institute and presently controlled by the United States Army, arrangements were made for release of forty acres to be used to build school for public health nurses, which Nursing Affairs Division considers to be a worthy project.

In a conference with Mr. Tachibana, Mr. Kimuri and Mr. Mori of Welfare Ministry, budgetary questions were taken up and arrangements made to receive copy of supplementary budget.

From representatives of Japanese Miscellaneous Liquor Producers Association and representative of Finance Ministry, was received a satisfactory type of label which is to be placed on bottles of liquor having a methyl alcohol content between 0,2 and 1,0 mg per cc. Label was approved and permission granted to have it posted on neck of bottle.

## SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG.440 (9 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 1187-4), subject: "Request for shipment of Medical Supplies to Japanese Nationals in Manchuria".

AG.450 (10 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 942), subject: "Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships Leaving for Netherlands East Indies".

AG.091 (11 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 944), subject: "Control of Population Movements".

AG.323.31 (11 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 945), subject: "Reorganization of Governments Public Health and Welfare Activities".

AG.400 (11 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 1205-A), subject: "Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

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



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
9 May 1946

AG 440 (9 May 46) PH  
(SCAPIN 1187-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.  
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.  
SUBJECT: Request for Shipment of Medical Supplies to Japanese Nationals in Mnychuria.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum, file number C.L.O. 2049 (RJ), 30 April 1946, subject: "Request for Permission to Send Medical Supplies to Japanese Nationals in Manchuria and Permission for Two Japanese Nationals to Travel to Mukden".

2. Shipment of medical supplies as requested in your letter is not favorably considered. In this connection your attention is invited to memorandum from GHQ, SCAP, AG 440 (4 Feb 46) Ph (SCAPIN 697) subject: "Disposal of Medical Apparatus and Materials Preserved in Palau", in which it was stated that supplies required for treatment of prisoners of war are furnished by the responsible Allied officials.

3. Request has been received from the responsible authorities for shipment of certain medical and sanitary supplies to Manchuria for processing of repatriates. These supplies are being shipped. No official information is available as to the need of additional supplies in Manchuria.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
10 May 1946

AG 450 (10 May 46) PH  
(SCAPIN 942)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.  
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.  
SUBJECT: Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships Leaving for Netherlands East Indies.

1. All Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies require smallpox vaccination before returning to Japan. Supplies of vaccines are not available at embarkation ports.

2. You are directed to take necessary steps to insure that all repatriation vessels hereafter departing for the Netherlands East Indies carry sufficient smallpox vaccine to vaccinate repatriates transported on the return voyage.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
10 May 1946

AG 450 (10 May 46) PH  
(SCAPIN 942)

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application on Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 942), file AG 450 (10 May 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 10 May 1946, subject: "Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships Leaving for Netherlands East Indies".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 942), GHQ, SCAP to the Imperial Japanese Government dated 10 May 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Japanese Government has been directed to place sufficient smallpox vaccine aboard each repatriation ship leaving for the Netherlands East Indies to vaccinate the repatriates carried on the return voyage. This means that each vessel should be provided with 5,000 doses of vaccine which is available in reception centers at all repatriation ports in Japan.

3. Military surveillance in connection with this directive will involve:

a. Checking the reception center to see that vaccine is available.

b. Verifying that each ship has the required amount of vaccine aboard before sailing and that it is stored under refrigeration.

J W MANN  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:  
Same as (SCAPIN - 942)  
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
11 May 1946

AG 091 (11 May 46) PH  
(SCAPIN 944)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Control of Population Movements.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 1 and 2, Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 091 (8 Jan 46) PH, (SCAPIN 563), dated 8 January 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movements".

2. In view of the failure of the Imperial Japanese Government to meet the critical housing shortage in urban centers together with the lack of adequate food distribution, the Imperial Japanese Government will continue in force the provisions of the directive mentioned in paragraph 1, above, until 30 September 1946, File AG 091 (8 January 46) PH, (SCAPIN 563) dated 8 January 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movements".

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
11 May 1946

AG 091 (11 May 46) PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application on Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 944),  
File AG 091 (11 May 46) PH, GHQ, SCAP, 11 May 1946, subject: "Control of  
Population  
Movements".

1. The Imperial Japanese Government was directed by SCAP Headquarters, 8 January 1946, to restrict population movements from rural to urban areas, and to submit a plan to General Headquarters, SCAP, for approval, outlining the method by which this would be accomplished, File AG 091 (8 Jan 46) PH, (SCAPIN 563) dated 8 January 1946. The Japanese Government acknowledged this directive, 10 January 1946 (CLO No. 127 (G 2)) and on 30 January 1946, submitted a plan (CL 450 (1.1)) which was accepted by SCAP Headquarters, File AG 091.4 (2 Mar 46) PH, (SCAPIN 651-A), subject: Control of Population Movements".

2. The purpose of this directive was to restrict population movements from rural to urban areas because of housing shortages, food distribution difficulties, unemployment, and sanitation and public utility breakdowns. The terminal date of this directive was 31 May 1946, and due to the housing situation becoming progressively worse, and in view of the critical food condition, SCAP Headquarters has directed that the Imperial Japanese Government further extend this restriction from 31 May 1946 to 30 September 1946.

3. The Imperial Ordinance regulates and controls population movements from rural to urban areas by forbidding persons from moving their residence to any of the areas designated by the Minister of Home Affairs (cities with population of 100,000 persons or more) until those persons have obtained a permit from the mayor or chief of the town or village permitting the movement. Certain exceptions are made as to specific groups which are:

- a. Persons engaged in work necessary for the rehabilitation of National Economy.
- b. Officials of governmental or municipal offices located in the above-mentioned areas and members of the family supported by them.
- c. Teachers and families supported by them, students of schools located in these areas.
- d. Persons returning from a foreign country or overseas territory.

4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with memoranda 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. Inspection made of local prefectural administration should include a review of record keeping procedures, and type of investigations made, if any, to support the request to change domicile. Suggestions for improvement or changes should be included in reports rendered GHQ, SCAP, through channels.

J W MANN  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen

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Same as (SCAPIN 944)  
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
11 May 1946

AG 323.31 (11 May 46) PH  
(SCAPIN 945)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.  
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.  
SUBJECT: Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities.

1. In order to cope adequately with the emergency health and welfare situation, as directed by Memoranda numbered (SCAPIN 48) 22 September 1945, and reorganize the administration of health and welfare activities to provide for the following administration of functions:

- a. A Bureau of Health, the responsibility of which will be public health (maternity, child, and adult hygiene), health education, vital statistics activities and nutritional of functions:
- b. A Bureau of Medical Treatment, the responsibility of which will be general affairs (medical relief programs), administration of hospitals, administration of sanatoria, medical affairs, pharmaceutical affairs (distribution) drug production (including biologicals) and pharmaceutical standardization.
- c. A Bureau of Preventive Medicine shall be established, the responsibility of which will be those concerned with sanitary engineering, communicable diseases and chronic infectious diseases.
- d. A Bureau of Social Affairs, the responsibility of which will be those in connection with public assistance, public welfare and the procurement and disposition of materials necessary to implement such functions.

2. The administration of other continuing activities and functions of the Ministry of Health and Welfare is not affected by this Memorandum and may be a matter for future consideration.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will cause to be established in prefectural governments a Bureau of Health and a Bureau of Welfare whose functions will include those outlined for the Ministry of Health and Welfare, as shown in paragraph 1 of this Memorandum, which will act as the operating agency for public health and welfare activities.

4. Functions of operation in connection with this Memorandum will be performed as far as possible at prefectural and local levels. Matters of policy, technical matters and overall coordination of health and welfare activities are functions of the national government.

5. The reorganization as a result of this Memorandum will be subject to modification by action of the Japanese Diet.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
11 May 1946

AG 091 (11 May 46) PH  
(SCAPIN 1205 -A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.  
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.  
SUBJECT: Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution.

1. Reference is made to the March report submitted in accordance with paragraph 41, Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (26 Nov 45) PH, (SCAPIN 352) dated 26 November 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

2. The report was incomplete and the following exceptions are taken:

- a. Only 41 prefectures were reported.
- b. Report was submitted much too late. Reports required under this directive should not reach SCAP Headquarters later than the 25th of the following month.
- c. The source of supplies added to the stock during the month was not indicated in any of the prefectural reports.
- d. No explanation was given as to the amount of supplies that were withdrawn because of spoilage, transfer or issued to needy persons.
- e. The number of families and persons represented in the families and single persons to whom supplies were issued during the month was reported by only six prefectures.

3. Food from reserve supplies held for relief was reported distributed in one prefecture. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has not as yet authorized the distribution of food except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration.

4. A written report as to the action taken to insure accurate reports in the future will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers not later than 20 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
11 May 1946

AG 400 (11 May 46) PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 1205 -A)  
11 May 1946, subject: "Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing  
Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

1. With reference to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (11 May 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1205 -A), 11 May 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The monthly report submitted by the Imperial Japanese Government and Prefectural Governments failed to furnish the information required in previous directives.

3. Food from reserve supplies held for relief was reported distributed in one prefecture. The distribution of food has not been authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration.

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

- a. Inspections made of the reporting procedure to insure that reports contain accurate information and are submitted at the time required.
- b. Inspections to insure that food from reserve supplies held for relief are not distributed until authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers except in cases where there is danger of deterioration or spoilage.

J W MANN  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:  
Same as (SCAPIN 1205 -A)  
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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
12 May to 18 May  
1946**



## SECTION I WELFARE

### General

Captain R. J. Turner was relieved from temporary duty with the Welfare Division for redeployment to the United States.

Major R. E. Riordan left for a field trip to prefectures in Southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu to inspect the operation of the Japanese public assistance program, particularly with reference to the handling of reserve relief supplies.

### Housing

At a conference attended by representatives of this Section and officials of the Japanese Reconstruction Board approval was given the Japanese proposal to permit utilization of extra rooms in large residences for the housing of homeless persons and families. This proposal is in the nature of a change to the "Temporary Control of Residences Law", recently approved was by the Japanese Cabinet. Such accommodations would be made available either voluntarily by the home owner, or if necessary by governmental action based on decisions by a citizen's board to be appointed for that purpose. All decisions would be subject to judicial review. Concurrence of the Government Section was obtained in approving the proposed amendment to the law.

### Reserve Relief Supplies

A plan for the distribution of a reserve supply of 100,000 tons of imported wheat now in custody of Eighth Army and earmarked for persons in need of public assistance was agreed upon at a conference between welfare and price control and ration representatives of GHQ, SCAP, Eighth Army, the Welfare and Agricultural Ministry officials of the Japanese Government. Upon receipt of authorization from Headquarters, SCAP, the Welfare Ministry will effect distribution to persons certified as indigent by accredited welfare workers in designated localities. The Welfare Ministry will operate in coordination with Agriculture and Transportation Ministries, through the facilities of the Food Control Corporation and existing distribution points.

A Memorandum (SCAPIN 1205-A) was issued to the Japanese Government citing the inadequacy of its March report on reserve relief supplies, and instance of release of reserve foods without authority. In reply, the Japanese submitted a copy of instructions issued to the prefectures to insure accurate, complete and prompt reports in the future. In addition, a conference was held with prefectural officials to clarify instructions.

### Red Cross

As three day conference was held by representatives of the Japanese Red Cross Society Headquarters Staff, members of the standing council and eight of the larger chapters of the society to discuss the recommendations of the society officials, working in conjunction with Public Health and Welfare-American Red Cross representative for the reorganization of the society.

Recommendations approved were:

Standardization of Red Cross Membership, creation of new service departments with more power for the promotion and operation of their service; accepted services to be carried out by the society; plans for the financing of chapters and the national society and changes in the membership of the National Governing Board.

It was decided that on the chapter level, corresponding changes in organization would be made.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

A Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government (SCAPIN 1274-A) was issued directing that malarial fever and Japanese B encephalitis be added to the list of reportable communicable diseases. Malaria is to be separated into primary and recurrent cases.

A conference was held with members of the Planning and Educational Division of CI&E and representatives of the Ministry of Education for the purpose of formulating a coordinated educational program on sanitation, insect and rodent control designed for use in the primary and secondary school systems. Detailed plans are to be submitted by the Ministry.

### Cholera

Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in one family in Tokyo during the week, both were confirmed. No connection could be determined between these cases and those at Uruga. A careful check was made of the measures taken by the Public Health Section of the local Military Government Company, Communicable Disease

Control Section, Metropolitan Health Bureau, as to the extent and thoroughness of the control measures taken. These were deemed adequate. The source of the infections were apparently from sea food.

Bacteriological studies on fish and shellfish taken in the Tokyo Bay area are being made by the Metropolitan Health Bureau to determine the presence and extent of contamination by the cholera vibrio and the varieties of fish or shellfish subject to such contamination.

A project was initiated at the Uruga repatriation port to study the effect of sulfonamide medication (sulfadiazine or sulfaguanadine) on the duration of the carrier state in cholera.

A number of ships, including one hospital ship have been cleared and released from quarantine at Uruga and the passengers offloaded. Nine liberty ships still remain in quarantine.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water supply. Conferences were held with the Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section and representatives of the Chemical Control Association regarding the reported decrease in liquid chlorine production during May. This is due principally to failure of the importation program to replenish salt stocks. At a few plants it was reported that excess stocks on hand would necessitate some decrease in production. This is evidently due to failure of the Japanese to properly allocate and distribute this critical material. Requisitions from municipal authorities should be forwarded to the Water Works Association who are responsible for allocation for water treatment. Every effort will be made to maintain production at the maximum possible with the limited quantity of salt available.

Discussions with the Water Supply Consultants of the Office of Chief Engineer and Eighth Army Engineer reveal that the water supplies of several cities having large concentrations of troops have been restored sufficiently to permit their use by occupational forces as soon as chlorine becomes available in sufficient quantities. Repair of distribution systems is progressing slowly. Chlorinators are being repaired and new ones are being obtained where increased capacity is required from the Isomura and Leybold Companies. The Yokohama supply is maintaining a satisfactory system with a dosage of 20 ppm. The engineers were informed that this office does not favorably consider, at this time, requests that several cities have made for increasing water supplies by new construction or expansion. In all cases that have come to our attention, restoration and repair of existing facilities will provide an adequate supply, according to Japanese standards, without new construction at the source or treatment plant.

### Insect and Rodent Control

The Health Section of the Ministry of Health reported 15 May on action taken to date in compliance with the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government on the Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers. An order from the Ministry to prefectural governors dated 10 May; directed the appointment of control officers and the organization of control teams in each city.

### Nutrition Service

A conference was held 14 May 1946 with members of the Imperial National Nutrition Institute. The discussion with the director, Kuichi Sugimoto and his Committee included training requirements for nutritionists and plans for future work of the Institute. This Institute has made studies on human nutrition as well as laboratory experiments on small animals.

On 17 May a meeting of the Japanese Bureau of Welfare was attended by Colonel Sams and Captain O'Donnell to hear the discussion on the "Food Situation in Tokyo". A central Japanese committee was formed to assure a fair distribution of the Emergency Relief Ration.

### Nutrition Survey

Nutrition surveys were observed with Dr. Terada and his nutritionist Miss Hagawara of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Bureau of Public Welfare. Physical examinations were in progress. Over three hundred persons had been examined the first day.

### Personnel

Colonel Howe with Dr. Oishi, Ministry of Health and Welfare, are observing nutrition surveys around Toyama and Kanagawa.

### Quarantine Service

The number of outgoing repatriates remained at normal low levels, while the incoming retained the present normal flow, around 90,000 per week.

The number of ships in quarantine at present is nine, all at Uruga. Eight of these are the remains of the cholera fleet mentioned in previous reports. A large number of passengers disembarked from these vessels are now domiciled at the Kurihama repatriation center pending their release from quarantine.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 19 April shows 3,007 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,212 of which 105,318 are occupied. There were 223,112 out-patients treated during this period.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

Plans for the Nurses' Demonstration School in Tokyo (Central Red Cross Hospital) are well underway. A number of meetings have been held at which time curriculum, faculty and supplies have been discussed. The faculty of the two schools will share in the lecture hours and nurses will teach partical nursing to the students. The curriculum has been placed on a college basis and the number of weeks for practical work on wards has been set at 48 weeks. The school will open on the first of June. There will also be one first year student from each Red Cross Hospital (40) sent to take this course. This will make a student body of 420.

The Council of Nursing Education had its regular meeting at which time the new curriculum for the school of Japan was presented. The hours and subjects were all accepted but the time of practical training on wards must be reconsidered at another meeting held regarding this problem.

A committee on licensure was appointed which will work on rules governing the licensure of nurses and midwives.

Surveys of nursing activities in two prefectures were completed.

A radio talk has been given at Radio Tokyo through the CI&E Section, to the Japanese concerning the Nursing Profession.

### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### General

A survey of Japanese veterinary conditions on the Island of Shikoku by a representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division is still in progress.

#### Reports from Japanese

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

Monthly Animal Disease Report, April 1946. Following is a summary of the Monthly Animal Disease Report for April 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	4
Bovine infectious abortion	35
Equine infectious abortion	21
Scabies	2
Swine Erysipelas	2
Equine infectious anemia	6
Pullerum chick	1858

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report, March 1946. Following is a summary of the Dairy Inspection Report for March 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs:

<u>Special Milk</u>	
Farm inspections	30
Milk samples	26
Over bacterial standards	0
Under butterfat standards	0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	
Farm inspections	2476
Milk samples examined	9799
Over bacterial standards	502
Under butterfat standards	2344

Plant inspections	3536
Over bacterial standards	355
Under butterfat standards	705

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	41
Milk sample examined	44
Over bacterial standards	3
Under butterfat standards	1

Monthly Meat Inspection Report, March 1946. Following is a summary of the Meat Inspection Report for March 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Goat</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	14,398	1,070	46	3,472	3,330
Ante Mortem Condemned	1	1	0	1	2
Post Mortem Condemned					
Total carcass	15	1	0	1	1
Partial carcass	152	28	0	25	246
Viscera only	2,208	94	0	1,057	401

SECTION VI  
DENTAL AFFAIRS

The dental ordinances have been compiled in Korean and their translation into English will start this week. Registration of dentists in four Korean provinces has been completed.

Japanese equipment in the hands of Koreans who did not hold a dental license has been turned over to Military Government Company through Property Custodian.

SECTION VII  
SUPPLY

Production

Action has been initiated to import certain quantities of critically needed finished medicines, critical raw materials for accelerating manufacture of essential medicines, and dental materials. The total quantity was approximately 2600 tons. This quantity is for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946. The items for importation were selected from recommendations made by Welfare Ministry, Japan Medical Association and personnel of Public Health and Welfare Section. Importation of this material and finished medicine to Japan will alleviate critical shortages and prevent disease and unrest among the Japanese people.

Approximately 8900 hand dusters had been produced on 15 May 1946 and it was expected that 10,000 would be produced by 25 May 1946. Order was placed for manufacture of an additional 10,000 and that a stock level of 5,000 would be maintained. These hand dusters are being distributed to prefectural health officials by the Welfare Ministry.

A total of 3,048,930 cc of finished cholera vaccine had been produced by 4 May 1946, according to reports submitted by laboratories to the Welfare Ministry. Approximately 10,000,000 cc of raw vaccine had been produced by 4 May 1946. The Welfare Ministry was instructed to prepare 5,000,000 cc of the raw vaccine into the finished product at the earliest possible date in order that a vaccination program could be carried out in the Tokyo, Yokohama area. This was necessitated by the fact that two cases of cholera have been confirmed in the Tokyo area.

A third conference was called by a representative of the Industrial Division, ESS, on the manufacture of glassware needed by medical laboratories for distribution of vaccine. A manufacture was designated and sufficient raw materials have been allocated to accomplish planned production. The manufacturer indicated production could be accomplished in approximately six weeks. Production is scheduled to begin on 1 June 1946.

Weekly conference was held on action taken to produce mosquito and fly control supplies. All manufacturers have been selected and concerted efforts are being made to furnish raw materials to these manufacturers to assure immediate production.

### Distribution

A distribution of rat poison has been made to each of the prefectures in which repatriation ports are located. Port rodent control programs may be supplied from these stocks.

Plans for the purchase and distribution of insect and rodent control materials have been completed by the Health and Welfare Ministry. Briefly, the plans provide for purchase by the Ministry and direct distribution to prefectures. Allocation within prefectures will be a responsibility of the Prefectural Insect and Rodent Control officer. An English translation of the plans together with diagrams showing the flow of supplies are attached as a matter of information to field agencies.

The Health Ministry has issued instructions to prefectural officials authoring use of supplies and equipment now on hand and suitable for insect and rodent control programs. Method of payment for the materials is to be determined later and should not delay use of available supplies and equipment.

### Narcotics

As a result of efforts of Narcotic Control officers in urging Japanese officials to make prompt and through investigations of narcotic violations, two fugitives were apprehended in Oita Prefecture by Tokyo detectives dispatched by the Home Ministry and Ministry of Justice. At the time of the arrests five pounds of crude opium, a revolver and 80 rounds ammunition were seized. In addition, the former prefectural police chief of Saga was suspended and placed under arrest in his home pending investigation of his activities in connection with the seizure of 7.5 tons of opium in Wakayama Prefecture in March 1946.

As part of SCAP's narcotic control program a suggestion was made to officials of Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Tokyo Branch, in February of this year that they construct a model vault for safely storing narcotics. The vault has been completed on 15 May 1946. The vault is fireproof of steel and concrete construction and is equipped with heavy steel door with combination lock. Other SCAP approved narcotic wholesalers are beginning to take similar measures to secure narcotics.

Medicinal narcotic import requirements for Korea and Japan were submitted. The requirements are estimated to the end of 1947.

## SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

### General

The Chief of the Legal Division met with representatives of the Japanese Liquor Industry and arranged for setting up a uniform system throughout Japan for testing methyl alcohol in liquors. Mr. Ikebe of 42nd General Hospital will teach six laboratory technicians how to make the Denges Test, who in turn will teach 34 others, making a total of 40. These technicians will be employed in continuously testing whiskey and alcoholic beverages. Manufacturers will have every batch of liquor tested before putting it on the market.

Arrangements have been made with Finance Ministry to legalize the possession of certain buildings now occupied by the Chemo Ser-Therapeutic Laboratory in Kumamoto.

## SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 400 (15 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 1240-A), subject: "Non-Reporting of Japanese Army-Navy Reserve Food Supplies, Improper Storage of Clothing and Failure of Distribution of Clothing Earmarked for Transfer".

AG 710 (18 May 46) PH (SCAPIN 1274-A), Subject: "Reporting of Certain Communicable Diseases". This was to include malarial fever and Japanese B encephalitis to the communicable disease report.

SECTION X  
KOREA

The following is a summary of the report received from Korea for the week ending 4 May 1946.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH

General

Reports on Military Government and Korean personnel indicate splendid cooperation and good progress in public health operations.

Medical Service

Cholera was reported and confirmed among repatriates arriving on board a liberty ship from China. Quarantine measures and medical examinations have been carried out. The immunizing of all Korean Government employees against plague, smallpox, typhus and cholera is being performed. Malaria reported among refugees from New Guinea is being controlled by atabrine treatments. Four cases of cholera have been confirmed in the vicinity of the city of Taijon.

Korean Veterinary Affairs

Instructions for licensure procedure have been distributed to all provinces.

The spread of rinderpest in the Russian occupied zone has been brought under control and legal action prohibiting movement of cattle across the 38th parallel into the American zone, withdrawn.

Two Korean veterinary students from Suwon Agricultural College have been admitted to the Foreign Affairs English School, where they will prepare for study in America

A Korean veterinarian has been appointed head of the Meat Inspection Sub-Division of the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs.

No new outbreaks of communicable animal diseases have been reported.

Nursing Affairs

Office space was arranged for the headquarters of the Korean League of Social Workers at the Chung Do Settlement, Seoul. The League plans an educational program in social work.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Works

The province of Kyongsang Namdo requested a public works program to relieve unemployment and furnish detailed descriptions of the projects to be undertaken. Such a program was recommended following a military government staff study. The study also recommended extension of such plan to other provinces.

Refugees

A plan was agreed upon to establish a courier truck service twice a week for refugees from north of the 38 line arriving at Kangnung for processing at the Chunchon refugee shelter.

Housing

Eight hundred and seventy six new dwellings in Seoul and Inchon are 30-90 percent completed. Estimates of material necessary for completion were submitted by the Korean Residence Management Cooperation.

Relief Supplies

Ninety four thousand blankets at 100 yen each were allocated to the Welfare Supply Bureau under the Export-Import program.

Child Welfare

A survey was began to investigate the adequacy of diets of children attending 12 schools in Seoul.

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

3 Incls:

- #1 – Plans for distribution and insect and rodent control supplies with attached charts
- #2 – Weekly Communicable Disease Report for week ending 4 May 46.
- #3 – Weekly Venereal Disease Report for week ending 27 April 46.

I. METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF VERMIFUGE SOLUTION MAKING VERMIFUGE-CHRYSANTHEMUM AS MATERIAL. (Diagram, annexed paper A)

(1) Welfare Ministry shall make a purchase in block of manufacture from Control Union of Japan Vermifuge-chrysanthemum Industry, and shall give instructions for local distribution toward local government office to the said Union and at the same time make information about the quantity of distribution to the local government office. The said Union, according to the instruction, shall send goods to local wholesale dealers (wholesale dealers in patent medicines) and at the same time report to Welfare Ministry the date of the completion of sending goods.

(2) The local wholesale organization shall report to the local governmental office about the name of the article and its quantity on receiving goods.

(3) The local governmental office, according to the report of allotment from Welfare Ministry shall previously give to cities, towns and villages and health centers under its jurisdiction instructions about the quantity of distribution to local wholesale organization, and at the same time shall inform the quantity of distribution to every city, town and village and health center.

The said wholesale organization, according to the instruction, shall send goods to cities, towns, villages and health centers, and at the same time report to the local government office the date of the completion of sending goods.

(4) As for the expenses needed for the said distribution, the expenses of packing and transportation from Control Union of Japan Vermifuge-chrysanthemum to local wholesale organization shall be defrayed by Welfare Ministry and the expenses from local wholesale organization to ultimate distribution shall be defrayed by local government office.

2. Method of Distribution of Other Vermifuges

(Vermifuge Emulsion, Insect Powder, Insect Ribbons, etc.)

(Diagram, annexed paper B)

(1) Welfare Ministry shall make a purchase in block of manufacture from Patent Medicines Control Co., Ltd, and shall give instructions for local distribution toward local government office to the said company and at the same time make information about the quantity of distribution to the local government office.

The said company according to the instruction, shall send goods to local wholesale dealers (wholesale dealers in patent medicines) and at the same time report to Welfare Ministry the date of the completion of sending goods.

(2) The local wholesale organization shall report to the local government office about the name of the article and its quantity on receiving goods.

(3) The local government office, according to the report of the allotment from Welfare Ministry shall previously give to cities, towns, and villages and health centers under its jurisdiction instructions about the quantity of distribution to local wholesale organization, and at the same time shall inform the quantity of distribution to every city, town, and village and health center.

The said wholesale organization, according to the instructions, shall send goods to cities, towns and villages and health centers, and at the same time, report to the local government office the date of the completion of sending goods.

(4) As for the expenses needed for the said distribution, the expenses of packing and transportation from Patent Medicines Control Co., Ltd., to local wholesale organization shall be defrayed by Welfare Ministry and the expenses from local wholesale organization to ultimate distribution shall be defrayed by local government office.



A DISTRIBUTION PLAN OF SPRAYERS  
EXTERMINATING FLIES, MOSQUITOS, AND INSECTS

(Distribution Diagram in the annexed paper)

I. Raw Materials

The Ministry of Welfare will make efforts to secure the raw materials manufacturing the sprayers and guide the producers as well for the Ministry of Commerce and in Industry.

II. Course of Distribution

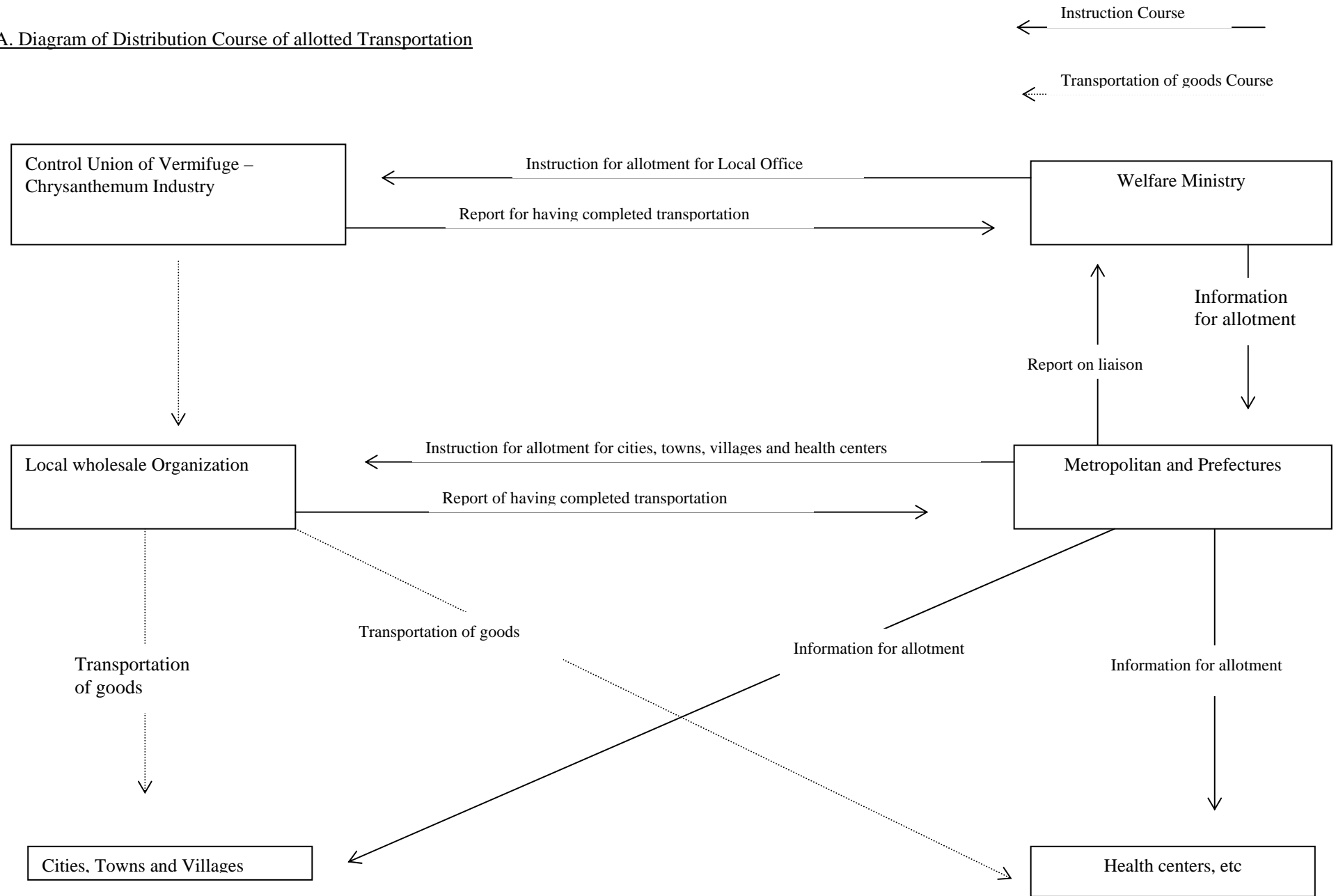
The Ministry of Welfare will direct the number of allotment by prefectures for the producers when necessary, and report to the prefectures the fixed number of distribution.

The prefectural offices will fix the number of distribution for cities, towns and villages under the jurisdiction on the basis of the real situation and they will do the distribution.

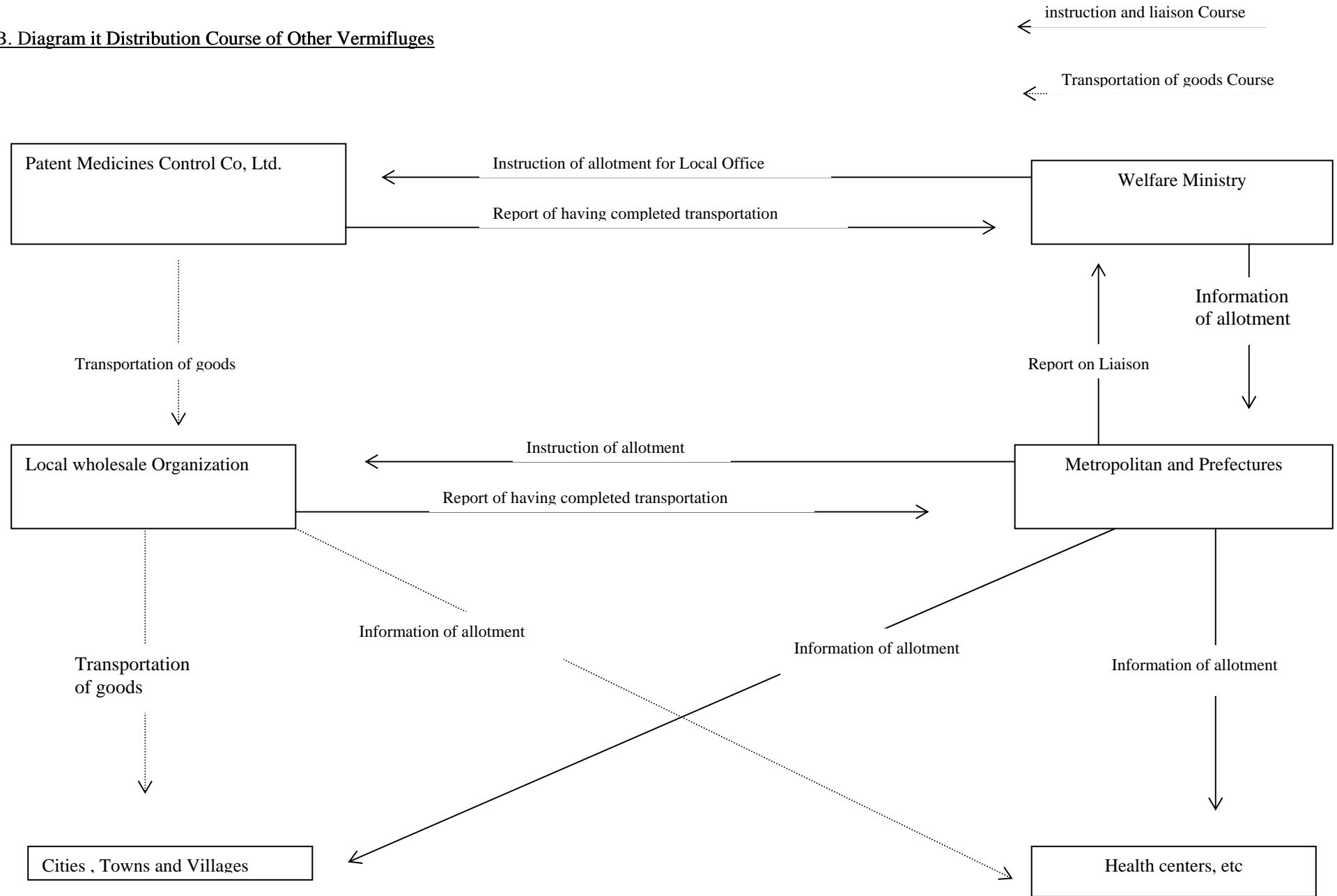
The producers will forward the goods to the prefectural offices according to the director of the Ministry of Welfare.

The purchase of the goods will be made by the prefectural offices on bloc in the same way as the case of DDT duster.

A. Diagram of Distribution Course of allotted Transportation



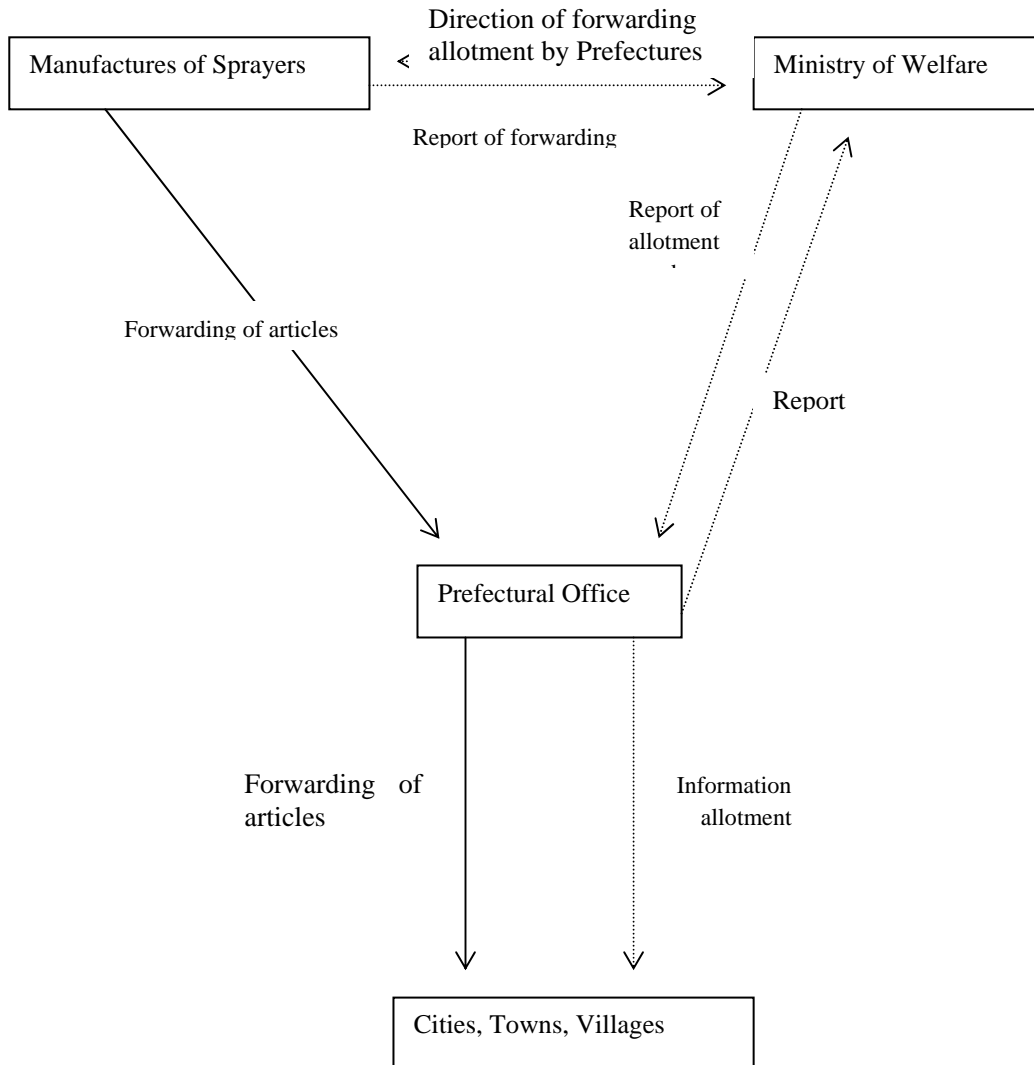
**B. Diagram it Distribution Course of Other Vermifluges**



Distribution Diagrams of Sprayers  
Exterminating Flies, Mosquitos and Insects



Course of direction and connection  
Course of forwarding articles



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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
19 May to 25 May  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Voluntary Social Agencies

A series of conferences were held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry and officials of the National Relief Association to clarify the role to be played by voluntary, non-governmental, non-profit agencies in the welfare field. The value of the agencies as separate and independent bodies operating under government regulations and SCAP policies was stressed. They may be reimbursed by the government on a basis of actual assistance rendered. Insofar as they provide care other than or in addition to "adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care" which the government is required to furnish all indigent persons. Financial support from the government in the form of lump-sum grants or subsidies cannot be made to voluntary relief agencies under Memorandum of 27 February 1946 (SCAPIN 775).

### Voluntary Relief Imports

A radio from the War Department designated Rev. McKillop and Miss Rhoades as the authorized representatives being sent to Japan to represent LARA, (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) in the distribution of voluntary contributions of relief supplies for Japan and Korea.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### Japanese B Encephalitis

Dr. A.B. Sabin of the Neurotropic Virus Commission arrived in Japan 21 May 1946, for duty with the Public Health and Welfare Section in connection with the study and control of Japanese B encephalitis.

Colonel D. Kuhns, Commanding Officer, 19th Medical General Laboratory, visited this Section during the week and consulted with Dr. Sabin and members of this Section particularly on laboratory aspects of studies on Japanese B encephalitis.

A conference was held with Colonel Kuhns, Dr. Sabin and officials of the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases concerning available information on Japanese B encephalitis and the possibility of procuring laboratory space at the Institute for use by the Neurotropic Virus Commission.

### Cholera

Reports were obtained on bacteriological examination of approximately 600 specimens of fish and shellfish taken in Tokyo Bay, submitted by five of the nine fishermen's associations operating in metropolitan Tokyo. All specimens were reported negative for contamination by cholera. Reports on specimens submitted by the remaining fishermen's associations will follow.

Cholera at the Uraga repatriation center remains under strict control. The majority of the ships of the group originally quarantined have been cleared and their passengers offloaded.

### Typhus and Smallpox

There continues to be a decline in the incidence of both smallpox and typhus fever. The great majority of the typhus cases still occurring are located in the greater Tokyo area, while most of the other cases reported are in the prefectures north of Tokyo.

### Insect and Rodent Control

A press conference on the control program on insect and rodent borne diseases was held with editors and reporters of some twenty-odd Japanese magazines. Particular emphasis was laid upon the nature and methods of transmission of dysentery, typhoid, para-typhoid fevers, and Japanese B encephalitis.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. At a conference with the Industrial Division of the Economic and Scientific Section and representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Japanese Water Works Association, and Soda Industries Control Association, efforts were made to coordinate the activities of the Japanese agencies concerned in providing a more equitable allocation and better distribution of chlorine for water treatment. Sufficient chlorine is now being produced to treat all municipal supplies at pre-war standards, if proper requisition is made by the cities for allocation by the Water Works Association and distribution by Soda Industries Control Association.

### Insect and Rodent Control

The Health Section of the Ministry of Education presented plans for sanitary education in the school at a meeting with the Civil Information and Education Section. This will include public health education, improvement of sanitary conditions, and control of insects and rodents. The draft of an order from the Ministry to prefectural governors initiating this program in all schools was approved. Radio programs have already started and will be continued on the Infant's Hour, Students' Hour, Teachers' Hour, and as "Sanitary Memos" in other spots. Articles and news items are to be published under School Hygiene, and pamphlets and posters are to be made and distributed by the School children. Practical application of sanitary measures and insect and rodent control is to be effected at all schools. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has had posters made showing how diseases may be transmitted by flies and mosquitoes and has exhibited them at principal street intersections in Tokyo. Work is progressing on the publication of pamphlets and additional posters for wide distribution for education of the general public in sanitation and insect control.

Conferences have continued with the Supply Division of this Section and Ministry of Health officials for the promotion of the manufacture of insecticides, larvicides and spraying equipment. Particular emphasis has been placed upon the production of phenothiazine and pyrethrum emulsion concentrate. A conference was also held with the Petroleum Division of G-4 and the Petroleum Advisory Group, for the allocation of oils to supplement Japanese stocks for the manufacture of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate.

#### Sanitation in Housing Projects

Sanitation in reconstruction and emergency housing projects was discussed with the chairman of the planning board of the Ministry of Home Affairs and their sanitary engineer. It is expected that city water supplies will be used in all developments, and either flush or "semi-flush" toilets will be installed in locations having existing sanitary sewers. In other areas provisions will be made for the storage and at least partial digestion of nightsoil before its use is permitted on gardens. Privies must be constructed so as to be fly tight, provisions be made for proper storage and disposal of garbage and refuse, and consideration be given to basic principles of rat-proofing in construction of homes.

#### Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition surveys in Tokyo began on 23 May 1946. Physical examinations and food consumption studies were observed in the following Kus: Kyobashi, Suginami, Kanda and Honjo. Methods of tabulating and calculating data were observed and discussed at the Ku level.

Conferences were held with Dr. Terada, Chief of Public Health Bureau, Tokyo, and Dr. Oisi, Ministry of Health and Welfare, on the remaining nutritional schedule for the May surveys.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

In Korea, lepers who ran away last fall have been returned to hospitals. Food and hospitalization have been improved.

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 26 April 1946 shows 3008 hospitals with a capacity of 204,400 beds, 102,517 of which were occupied. This marks the first decline in number of beds occupied since the rise started 11 January 1946. For the same period there were 242,058 out-patients.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

A conference was held at the Central Red Cross Hospital regarding supplies that will be needed for the Nurses Demonstration School to open in June. The list of supplies, including coal for operating room equipment, was checked and approved and a requisition has been made. Hospital and nurses' quarters have been dusted with DDT powder prior to the St. Lukes' student nurses moving into the quarters.

A conference was held with the subcommittee on curriculum for schools of nursing in Japan. Clinical requirements and qualifications for schools of nursing were discussed. The findings and recommendations will go before the Central Council to be voted upon at the next meeting.

Special services were held by Japanese, 23 May 1946, at St. Lukes' Hospital (now occupied by the 42nd General Hospital) for replacing of the lighted cross, on the tower, which was taken down during the war by order of the Japanese Government for use as scrap material. Permission was obtained through General Headquarters to rebuild and replace the cross, which has been accomplished. English Bishops, American Chaplains from 42nd General Hospital, Japanese Bishop and a number of Army personnel along with representatives from General Headquarters were present.

The subcommittee on licensure for nurses met on Saturday 25 May 1946, and discussed types of examination to be given as prefectural examination to all nurses and midwives. American methods were discussed

concerning types and length of time for written and practical examinations. This will again be brought up before the Central Council at its next meeting.

#### Personnel

Lt. Matheson has received her discharge from the Army Nurse Corps and is now assigned to Nursing Affairs Section as civilian nurse.

#### Special Activities

Articles on general nursing and nursing education have been published in several Japanese magazines and newspapers including New Life and the Nippon Times. A lecture given at Toshima Infectious Disease Hospital on American Nursing methods has appeared in a Japanese medical magazine.

### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### General

Survey of Japanese Veterinary Affairs, Shikoku: The following is a summary, by prefecture, of the surveys of Japanese Veterinary affairs, Shikoku, conducted 5 – 20 May 1946:

Kochi: The veterinary personnel report is as follows: Health Section, eight; Agriculture Section, ten; and licensed veterinarians, sixty.

The dairy industry is minor. Laboratory control of bottled milk consists of infrequent specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial determinations. Farms are inspected every other month but such inspection is accomplishing little as regards sanitary operations and improved herd health. The program for the annual tuberculin testing of dairy cattle is not in effect.

All slaughter houses maintain official inspection in application of sanitary practices of meat handling. Repairs to facilitate disposal of wastes, storage of hides and bones are generally needed.

Animal diseases are now being temporarily controlled. Former military medical supplies, soon to be distributed, will fall short of satisfying immediate needs for veterinary medicines.

Tokushima: The veterinary personnel situation is as follows: Health Section, four; Agriculture Section, seven; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry here is of consequence and includes some milk processing. Farms and plants are inspected monthly. Plant sanitation was fair. Standard milk bottles and new caps are in use at most dairies and all milk is heat sterilized before use. Laboratory examinations include specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial determinations. The tuberculin testing of dairy cattle during the current year has not been initiated.

All slaughter houses maintain official inspection. The disposal of plant wastes and condemned parts without physical or chemical sterilization, also the outdoor storage of hides and bones constitutes potential disease reservoirs and public nuisances.

An allotment of former military veterinary supplies was received and distributed in April. This approximated 50 percent of the immediate need.

Kagawa: The veterinary personnel situation is as follows: Health Section, six; Agriculture Section, eight; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry is of importance and some butter is manufactured. Dairies are inspected three times annually by a ken official and twice per week by a local police inspector. The inspection consists of a check of the health of cattle and employees, general sanitation, operating practices and laboratory tests of bottled milk. Regulation bottles and new milk caps are in use. The 1946 tuberculin test is being applied. Four hundred and fifty two head have been examined and four reactors found.

All slaughter houses maintain official inspected. The construction of these establishments was above average. Disposal tanks for plant effluent and condemned parts were sufficient in capacity, in good repair and properly functioning.

Former military supplies sufficient to meet immediate needs have been distributed.

Ehime: The veterinary personnel situation is as follows: Health Section, three; Agriculture Section, seven; and licensed practitioners, seventy.

The dairy industry is minor. Dairy inspection is accomplished mainly by the local police with little supervision or assistance from prefectural officials. Farms are visited once per year by a ken official for the purpose of applying the tuberculin test. The 1946 examination has not been inaugurated. Police inspection of dairies is twice per month. Sample bottles of milk are collected and the specific gravity, butterfat and bacterial counts determined. Dairies were found in various states of repair and standard milk bottles and caps are not in use. Bottled milk is heat "sterilized" before use.



Slaughter houses are officially inspected. Slaughter establishments are below the Japanese average in construction and state repair. Improved post mortem technique, application of sanitary practices of meat handling and repairs to facilitate adequate disposal of wastes and storage of hides and bones are generally needed.

Conclusions: Prevailing infectious diseases are tuberculosis, anthrax, blackleg, swine erysipelas, strangles and pullorum. There are being effectively controlled for the present.

The annual examination of dairy cattle for tuberculosis, interrupted in 1945 by war conditions, is being resumed.

The acute shortage of drugs needed for general practice has been considerably relieved by the distribution of former military supplies.

The efficiency of meat and dairy inspection is variable, though generally deficient. Lack of technically qualified personnel, travel limitations and shortages of equipment were noted as reasons.

All officials are in agreement on matters reports and reporting.

Surveillance by Military Government personnel of Japanese compliance with SCAP Directive AG 728 (30 Oct 45) PH, subject: "Information on Japanese Animal Disease Control" has been instituted and is stimulating the reestablishment of Japanese veterinary service.

#### Veterinary Educational Reform

The Council on Veterinary Education held its monthly meeting on 22 May 1946 at which time reports were presented on progress made concerning the raising of educational standards.

#### Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreak of disease during the period 19-25 May 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

### SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

For the eleven month period ending 28 February 1946, a total of 1,738,945.43 yen in insurance was paid for the dental treatment of 751,712 beneficiaries.

### SECTION VII SUPPLY

#### Production

Weekly conference with representatives of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, revealed that action has been taken to obtain sufficient pyrethrum to being production of pyrethrum emulsion. Manufacturers have selected and sufficient pyrethrum has been furnished to manufacturers for production of approximately 875,000 gallons of emulsion during 1946. Conferences were held with G-4, Petroleum Section, Import and Export Division, ESS and the Petroleum Advisory Group to request that 1,100,000 gallons of fuel oil #2 and 60,000 gallons of #62 octane gasoline be furnished from U.S. stocks for use in the Mosquito and Fly Control Program. The above specified quantities will be furnished from U.S. stocks immediately upon receipt of request from the Board of Trade, Japanese Government, to include these quantities in the present petroleum import program. The Welfare Ministry has been urged to take action with the Board of Trade to have this request submitted immediately. Pyrethrum emulsion will be distributed to all prefectures on a national scale direct from manufacturers.

A request has been submitted to import DDT concentrate, kerosene, methylated naphthalene and thanite to cover Japanese civilian requirements for the year 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947.

Large quantities of pyrophyllite and tale have been located in Japan and necessary mixing and milling machinery are available. Provided the Japanese Government is furnished with 100 percent DDT concentrate they will be able to manufacture large quantities of insecticide, power and spray. This method will relieve the burden of transporting and distributing DDT products, at present being accomplished by the occupation forces.

#### Distribution

As action on a report from Military Government units in Shikoku that Japanese military medical supplies have not been distributed promptly in that area, representatives of the Welfare Ministry and Central Medicine Control Company were directed to hold a conference at Takamatsu, Kagawa prefecture on 25 May. Any

misunderstandings will be cleared up at that time, and the officials will remain until distribution is proceeding smoothly.

Every prefecture has now been furnished a supply of hand dusters for application of DDT. Production is continuing and a reserve is being built up for distribution later as required for disease control programs.

Shipment of a 100 bed Japanese hospital for repatriates at Hulutao, Manchuria, has been requested by Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China. Supplies are being gathered, packed and marked by the Welfare Ministry. Shipment is to be completed by 25 May.

Additional typhus vaccine was delivered to repatriation ports as follows:

Uruga	1,800vials
Senzaki	2,520 "
Hakata	2,880 "
Sasebo	2,160 "
Kagoshima	2,160 "

A circular of information has been prepared concerning DDT, copy of which is enclosed. There is no objection to releasing this information to prefectural health officials. Additional copies may be secured by request to this office.

### Narcotics

In the reorganization of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs required by (SCAP 945), 11 May 1946, a separate entity, probably a Narcotics Section, will be established. This Section will have as its sole function narcotic regulations, control and enforcement in Japan.

Ministry regulations prepared as a result of (SCAP 644) 22 January 1946, were approved by (SCAPIN 1319-A), 23 May 1946. Monthly reports to be furnished SCAP by the Japanese Government will give information to assure strict enforcement of the regulations which require that all narcotic dealers be properly classified, registered and licensed annually. Sales by registrants are regulated and will be made a matter of record. Periodic reports and inventories will be prepared by all narcotic dealers and submitted to the Japanese Government. All narcotic records will be preserved for five years. Narcotic officials will inspect these records and the security facilities for storing narcotics. Violation of any of the provisions of the regulations is subject to a penalty of not more than three years penal servitude, a 5000 yen fine or both. Promulgation of the regulations will mark the greatest step forward the Japanese Government has ever made toward eliminating illegitimate narcotic traffic in Japan.

The narcotic production and sales records of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd, Tokyo, over a fifteen year period were graphically presented in an analytical report prepared by Mr. Joseph Bransky, Narcotic Agent, working with the Narcotic Control Officers, after a study several weeks. The report conclusively illustrates the loose, ineffectual and perhaps at times purposeful lack of control exercised over narcotics in Japan.

## SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

## SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Memorandum issued to the Imperial Japanese Government during the past week was: AG 441.1 (23 May 46) PH, (SCAP IN 943), subject: "Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan".

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

3 Incls:

#1 – Circular of Into concerning DDT.

#2 – Communicable Disease Report for Week 11 May 1946.

#3- Venereal Disease Report for Week 4 May 1946.

## INFORMATION CONCERNING DDT

Technical DDT is a fine white powder which varies from yellowish white to white in color. Storage at high temperatures or exposure to sunlight does not cause deterioration. Under conditions of high humidity it tends to cake. Some producers offer a product so treated as to prevent hard clumping.

DDT acts both as a contact poison and a stomach poison for insects. The toxic effect is exerted principally on the nervous system and results in characteristic "DDT tremors", progressive paralysis and death. DDT when applied in the form of a spray or powder will continue to kill insects which come in contact with treated areas for several weeks or months.

DDT is a toxic substance to humans and care should be exercised in handling. All persons working with this material should be well trained in methods of application. Poisoning may occur from ingestion of DDT or by absorption of solutions of DDT through the skin. Therefore care should be taken to prevent contamination of foods (particularly butter, milk, etc) by DDT. Contact with oil and organic solved DDT spray solutions should be avoided. Inhalation of dusts containing DDT is not particularly dangerous, but when the dust cloud is dense use of respirators is advisable.

DDT Insecticide Preparations: DDT may be incorporated in the preparation of various insecticidal and miticidal formulas.

### A. Dusts

#### Insecticide power, louse

DDT (concentrate).....1 part  
Pyrophyllite.....9 parts  
To from a 10% DDT content dust.

#### Larvicide DDT, power, dusting

DDT (concentrate).....1 part  
Talcum.....9 parts  
To from a 10% DDT content dust.

Manufacture of 10% DDT Insecticide Dusts: "Either pyrophyllite or talc can be mixed with DDT to produce louse powder. While 10% is used in the standard Amy product, the concentration is not critical and from 5% to 10% will be effective. The pyrophyllite or talc should be neutral or very slightly acid. Alkaline dusts will cause the DDT to decompose.

"A hammer mill should be used for this operation. Do not attempt to use a stone mill, ball mill, paint mill or edgerunner, since the frictional heat developed will cause the DDT to soften and cake-up. A hammer mill of the blade type is to be preferred to the saddle type.

"If either the pyrophyllite of the DDT is lumpy, break up the larger lumps by hand and mix 25 pounds of DDT with 25 pounds of pyrophyllite. This mixing can be done in any type of mechanical agitator or in a tumbler drum. Put this mixture through the hammer mill once, then add 200 pounds of additional pyrophyllite. Mix and put through the hammer mill a second time. Do not try to put unmixed DDT through the hammer mill.

"Blade type hammer mills should be available in plants which formerly ground pyrethrum flours for export".

In the specifications for DDT louse powder as used by the Amy the following is stated:

90% should pass U.S. Standard mesh #325  
99% should pass U.S. Standard mesh #100  
99% of the finished material should go through the U. S. Standard mesh #80

The approximate particle size corresponding to these meshes are as follows:

Mesh #325: 44 Micra  
Mesh #100: 149 Micra  
Mesh # 80: 177Micra

B. Solutions: Several types of solutions for use as sprays may be prepared.

#### a. Insecticide Spray, residual effect

DDT (concentrate).....5%  
Methylated naphthalene.....15%  
Kerosene..... 80%

For use in the control of roaches, bedbugs, mosquitoes, houseflies, phlebotomus flies, fleas, ants, etc. A solution, giving residual effect, may be prepared by dissolving 7 pounds DDT concentrate in one gallon of kerosene. Use at rate of one quart per 250 square feet.

b. Insecticide, liquid, finished spray

DDT (concentrate).....1.0%  
Thanite.....2.5%  
Kerosene.....96.5%

For use as a general insecticide where the spray is applied directly on the insect by means of an ordinary hand spray gun. This spray should not be used to give a residual effect as the DDT content is too low.

c. Insecticide spray, delousing (stock solution)

DDT (concentrate).....6%  
Benzyl benzoate.....68%  
(ethyl p-amino benzoate)  
Tween 80 (wetting agent).....24%

Prior to use dilute with 5 parts (by volume) of water to from 1% DDT content.

Designed for use on individuals against louse infestation of the hairy parts of the body. This spray is lousicidal and ovicidal. 2/3 ounce required per individual. Solution may also be used in the treatment of Scabies, by application to affected parts.

d. Insecticide DDT emulsion concentrate

DDT.....25%  
Xylene.....65%  
Triton x-100 (emulsifier).....10%

To be used as a 2% water dilution for louse proofing of clothing. May also be used in emulsions for preparation of larvicides, residual spraying against mosquitoes, flies, bedbugs, etc.

For impregnation of clothing, mosquito bar, etc., dilute 1:11 by weight to from 2% aqueous emulsion. 30 gallons is sufficient for 125 suits of winter (50% wool) underwear (or garments of similar weight). One quart of solution per suit of underwear is required. 2% of dry weight of garment should be DDT.

List of component ingredients of DDT insecticide products:

DDT	- Technical (concentrate)
Dusts	
DDT - technical	
Pyrophyllite	
Talcum	
<u>Solutions and sprays</u>	
DDT - technical	Benzocaine (ethyl p-amino benzoate)
Methylated naphthalene	Xylene
Thanite	Kerosene – Diesel oil – Fuel oil
Benzyl benzoate	Tween – 80 (wetting agent)
	Triton x-100 (emulsifier)

21 May 1946

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP from data furnished by USA Typhus Commission.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
26 May to 1 June  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Public Assistance

The monthly report from the Japanese Government for April on public assistance covered 30 prefectures. Those failing to submit completed returns by 25 May 1946 were: Hokkaido, Iwate, Akita, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano, Kyoto, Hyogo, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Kochi, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima. For the 30 prefectures approximately 1.5 million different persons received public assistance under the various laws. Amount of assistance granted was approximated by 34.4 million yen. In Tokyo alone, the relief load dropped from approximately 279,000 persons in March to 80,000 in April; whereas in Osaka, it rose from 51,000 in March to 140,000 in April. An examination of such radical fluctuations is being made to determine if they are due to carelessness in compiling statistics or due to actual changes in the overall public assistance picture.

### Reserve Relief Supplies

An extensive fire in the Mura of Tajima, Fukushima Prefecture on 20 May 1946 resulted in the destruction of approximately half of the city's dwelling houses. Four hundred and fifty five houses were destroyed and three hundred others damaged. Twenty four hundred and twelve persons were made homeless.

To meet this emergency situation, SCAP authorized the release of 3000 rations for a four day period. The supplies were taken from those held in reserve by the Japanese Government which formerly were Japanese Army and Navy stocks. The Japanese Red Cross supplies emergency first aid, medical and hospital care.

On 27 May 1946, Lt. Col. Neff accompanied by Capt. Blackburn, Eighth Army Welfare officer and a representative from both the Home, and Health and Welfare Ministries inspected the storage former Japanese Army and Navy stores in open fields near Urawa, Saitama Prefecture.

It was found that under the supervision of the 79th Military Government Company, these stores were now being moved to warehouses in Urawa, Omiya and neighboring villages.

Items of particular interest were 345,000 cow hides in good condition, now available for manufacturing into footwear. Another item of interest was 4000 tons of soy beans. The aforementioned supplies are to be utilized in relieving the shortages now existing in the large urban areas.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

Conferences were held with Group Captain Corbett and Wing Commander Stuart, medical officers representing BCAIR and BCOF respectively on various aspects of civil public health problems. Japanese B encephalitis, schistosomiasis, cholera and venereal diseases were discussed, together with their possible relation to and effect upon the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

A meeting was arranged between these officers and the Surgeon, Eighth Army, to discuss problems of an operational nature .

Conferences were held with a representative of the Civil Intelligence Division G-2, concerning investigation of a Kyodo (Japanese) press release to the effect that the majority of 267 vagrant and "wayside" deaths in Tokyo during April were due to starvation. This was not borne out by the Medical Examiner's reports, on the basis of which a maximum of approximately 20 percent can be attributed to malnutrition and/or starvation. Investigation is being continued.

Lt. Col. Hargett, USPHS arrived on 27 May for duty as Port Quarantine Officer Public Health and Welfare Section, vice Colonel Vance B. Murray, relieved.

### Japanese B Encephalitis

A conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Institute for Infectious Disease concerning policy relative to the distribution of encephalitis vaccine for civilian use. Vaccine will be available for approximately 20,000 persons and it was decided to use 18,000 doses for children and 2,000 for individuals over 60, all in Okayama prefecture.

Eight medical corps officers, a vital statistician and a member of the Neurotropic Virus Commission will proceed to Okayama to supervise this work. All suspected cases in this prefecture will be hospitalized and diagnoses confirmed by laboratory methods. Japanese health officials have been instructed in their procedures.

### Cholera

An unconfirmed report was received of two cases of cholera in Shizuoka prefecture. Both cases were allegedly members of wedding party. A later report, also unconfirmed, stated that the patients, both male, had died and that the diagnosis had been confirmed by post mortem. Investigation is being made both by the Ministry and by the Military Government Public Health Officer of Shizuoka Ken.

#### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply -- The Bureau of Sanitation of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has issued a letter to Prefectural Governors dated 16 May 1946 on the Sanitation of Water Supplies. This order marks a definite step forward in the consideration of sanitation and treatment of water supplies in Japan, and with proper enforcement should result in raising the standards of municipal water supplies throughout the country. A summary of the order is attached to this bulletin.

Insect and Rodent Control -- A letter dated 26 April 1946 has been transmitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to Prefectural Governors on enforcement of Rodent Control. This letter outlines measures to be taken for the control of rodents throughout the country, and particularly in the part cities by using both traps and poisons. Active measures are to be taken immediately in all cities where government quarantine stations are located and also Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Niigata, Otaru, Kawasaki, Nagasaki, Shimizu, Yokkaichi, Onomichi, Hozaki, Miike, Tsuruga, Nanao, Fushiki, Aomori, Nemuro, Muroran, Kushiro, Hakodate, Maizuru, Meji, and Shimonoseki. Necessary supplies and equipment will be requisitioned from the Section for Infectious Disease of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Results of the rodent control program will be reported to the Ministry.

Radio talks have been given on sanitation and insect control by Japanese officials and preparation of future releases for press and radio is continuing. Production of Japanese manufactured larvicides appears to be progressing satisfactorily. Forty-three tons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate will be delivered for distribution to prefectures on 3 June 1946.

Sanitation in Korea -- The Bureau of Sanitation has reported that sanitary conditions in Ansong were found to be unsatisfactory. Recommendations were made for general cleaning and for the improvement of wells. An industrial hygiene inspection was made of the Yung Dung Po Cotton Mills. Housing conditions and most of the plant was satisfactory. Recommendations were made for improving latrine water conditions.

#### Nutrition Surveys

The Conduct of nutrition surveys was observed in various parts of Tokyo. Nutrition surveys were completed this week throughout Japan which are being calculated and tabulated. Final results are expected in June.

Moving and still pictures were taken of the physical examinations in the health centers and the collection of data on food consumption in the homes. Pictures were taken of the actual rationing of fish from the storage plant to the market center.

Dr. Kuwabara of the Metropolitan Office was appointed nutrition liaison officer for this section in connection with nutrition surveys.

#### Quarantine Service

Principal activities for the week consisted of filming the activities of repatriation at the Uraga quarantine station. The object of the film is to depict the work of processing repatriates with special attention to cholera control measures.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3008 hospitals with a capacity of 204,400 beds, 102,517 of which are occupied. For the same period, there were 242,058 out-patients.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

#### General

Since last week a number of important conferences have been held regarding the problems found in the schools of nursing in Japan. Raising the nursing standards and endeavoring to put nursing on a professional basis necessitates changes in curricula, subject matter, hours, weeks and months to be spent in practical work, theoretical work and affiliation. The subcommittee on licensure met and are now ready to bring before the Council of Nursing Education their proposal for a National Examination for licensure of nurses and midwives. Details have been worked out by the committee for the appointment of board and council members, the number and length of time to

serve. Areas that Japan will be divided into and the representatives that will be selected from each area have been prepared. The license will be issued by the Ministry of Health and examinations will be held twice a year. Those now holding license but who have not had the practical hospital refresher courses will be given an opportunity at the end of the period to qualify for an examination. Those who have had approved training and are qualified for examinations will be allowed to take the examination and if satisfactory receive a license. At the end of a specified time all licenses will be either renewed or discontinued and every nurse and midwife will be required to hold a certified license, given by the new board.

All "individual training" is to be discontinued. Hospitals with less than 100 beds will not support training schools for nurses. Each school of nursing with 100 beds will have at least three full time nurse instructors.

The plans have been carefully worked out by representatives of hospitals, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, nurses, midwives and representative of GHQ on nursing affairs, and were presented to the Council of Nursing Education for approval. The plans will then be placed before the Ministry for presentation to the Diet in the fall session.

The Model Demonstration School for Nursing opened officially at the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital 1 June 1946. Special services were held with members of Public Health and Welfare Section participating in the program with Japanese officials. The school will carry the regular three year program.

Council of Nursing Education held its regular meeting 31 May 1946. Subcommittees presented their findings and plans which were passed.

The American National T.B. Association (Dr. Kendal Emerson) has given written permission to have T. B. nursing books translated and printed. The first booklet has been translated into Japanese for use by nurses.

## SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### General

The slaughter houses in Hachioji and Fussa were surveyed during the week. Ante and post mortem is satisfactory but sanitation is deficient.

### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report – The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported the following new outbreak of disease during the period 26 May – 1 June 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Saitama	Swine Cholera	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

## SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Council on Dental Education at their meeting held 30 May voted to:

- a. Establish a National Board of Examiners.
- b. Require three years of pre-dental training thereby raising dental schools to university standards.
- c. Establish coeducational system in dental schools.
- d. Eliminate the requirement of internship.

## SECTION VII LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

## SECTION VIII SUPPLY

### Production



Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of supplies required for mosquito and fly control program indicates positive action has been taken to effect production of pyrethrum emulsion. Five manufacturers have been selected for this production. The plan specifies production of 875,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion during June 1946. Necessary action has been taken with ESS and G-4 to obtain 1,100,000 gallons of fuel oil and 60,000 gallons of gasoline for the manufacture of the emulsion. Sufficient pyrethrum flowers have also been obtained to accomplish this production. Approximately 43 tons will be produced by 3 June 1946. Distribution will be made to all prefectures as rapidly as possible.

Medical Department officers of the 109th Military Government Group reported that 178 fifty-five gallon drums of ether had been located in Miyagi prefecture. A portion of this quantity will be utilized for the production of typhus vaccine. Distribution will be made to all prefectures for hospital use.

Approximately 375 tons of DDT dust was mixed by Japanese manufacturers during the month of May 1946. A large quantity was utilized in the Tokyo area to combat the current typhus epidemic.

Approximately 36 tons of emulsion for home use has been produced and the order for distribution was issued on 31 May 1946. The ingredients of this emulsion are as follows:

Cresol	25%
Orthodichlorbenzene	40%
Alcohol	15%
Kali soap	20%

Distribution is being effected to all prefectures. This emulsion is packaged in five gallon cans and is suitable as a disinfectant for home use.

Through the positive assistance of a representative of the ESS a sizeable increase of coal has been allocated for manufacture of medicines and vaccines during the month of June 1946. It is expected that this allocation will be of great benefit in increasing production of vaccines and essential medicines.

Approximately 500 tons of chlorosulphonic acid has been allocated per quarter for manufacture of sulfa drugs. This quantity is a considerable increase over previous allocations and it is therefore expected that production of sulpha drugs will be increased accordingly.

#### Distribution

A representative of the Supply Division returned from a field trip to Southern Japan in connection with distribution of medical and sanitary supplies. Conferences were held in each prefecture visited which were attended by local Military Government representatives and prefectural officials. It was found that Japanese inventories were inaccurate and that distribution had not been made according to instructions of SCAP. Officials attempted to get out of responsibility for this neglect by blaming their subordinates. These inspections were made in company with a representative of the Military Government unit concerned and they were requested to continue surveillance over this distribution. The policies and action at SCAP level were explained concerning implementation of these policies at the prefectural level.

Each repatriation port has been shipped 1800 rat traps of Japanese manufacture for use in the rodent control programs. The ports of Sensaki and Sasebo are to be furnished two power dusters each for dusting repatriates with DDT. Shipment is being made by the Welfare Ministry.

Additional supplies to complete shipment of the 100 bed hospital for Hulutao, Manchuria left Tokyo on 1 June enroute to Sasebo.

Japanese B encephalitis vaccine and equipment for vaccination procedures were furnished the Welfare Ministry to be used in the Encephalitis Control program at Okayama under the direction of the Neurotropic Virus Commission.

#### Narcotics

Estimated medicinal narcotic import requirements for Japan for 1947 were submitted to ESS, Import-Export Division, 28 May 1946. Present civilian stocks are believed sufficient for the balance of 1946.

In an investigation directed by Narcotic Control officers, Japanese police arrested five defendants engaged in the unlawful manufacture, possession and sale of approximately 1400 ampules of heroin solution. The heroin has been confiscated and the defendants will be tried in Japanese court.

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

3 Incls:

#1 – Copy of “Sanitation of Water Supplies”.

#2 – Communicable Disease Report for week of 18 May 1946.

#3- Venereal Disease report for week of 11 May 1946.

## SANITATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Letter dated 16 May 1946 (Ei-hatsu 383) from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to Prefectural Governors emphasizes the importance of sanitation of water supplies in the prevention of disease. The following action is directed:

a. Precautions will be taken to protect the source of the supply from contamination by human or animal excretions.

b. Adequate chemicals and technical personnel shall be provided for proper operation of filtration plants. Rates of filtration will be carefully controlled in accordance with the design.

c. Chlorine disinfection shall be enforced. Necessary amount of liquid chlorine will be provided, or if this is unobtainable, bleaching power shall be substituted. Dosage will be such as to provide a residual chlorine content of 0.1 ppm to 0.4 ppm at taps in the distribution system.

d. Personnel of water departments shall periodically undergo a medical examination, especially bacteriological examinations of excreta for carriers of disease. New employees will be given a medical examination when hired.

e. By repair of main pipes, and repair or discontinuance of services, leakage from distribution systems shall be maintained at less than 30 percent.

f. To improve the sanitation of water supplies, water experts, engineers or others with the necessary knowledge shall be obtained to give short courses to operators and workmen. Also, those who do not already belong should be urged to offer their applications to the Japanese Water Works Association for the advancement of general knowledge in this field.

Enclosed with this letter was a report of experimental research performed at the Tokyo Prefectural Laboratory on the efficiency of disinfections of water with chlorine.