

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN**

**For Period  
2 June to 8 June  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Public Assistance

The Japanese submitted reports on public assistance for April from all prefectures except Kochi. Using figures submitted by Military Government officials for Kochi, the report for Japan showed a total of about 2.7 million persons on relief. Approximately 49 million yen was expended. Deducting 505,000 yen in repayments to the government for relief granted, net grants amounted to about 48.5 million yen, or an average of 18 yen per person.

The total figures are not wholly comparable with those of March in that only the April report included payments under more laws, eliminated duplicate counting of persons receiving aid under more than one law, and accounted for repayments made to the government for aid granted.

Widespread variations were found to exist between the Japanese reports for March and April in many prefectures. These were largely due to a shift, in either direction, with emphasis placed on emergency relief measures ("Protection other than Laws") depending upon local resources. A comparison of relief case load and expenditures as reported by the Japanese Welfare Ministry on the one hand, and Military Government units on the other, showed a wide variation in some instances. An improved and uniform system of public assistance statistics is being developed but in the meantime closer liaison between Military Government units and Japanese welfare offices is indicated to at least insure that reports from Japanese to the Welfare Ministry and the Military Governments are not contradictory.

### Voluntary Relief Imports

With the concurrence of SCAP, the War Department is sending Miss Rhoades and Reverend McKillop to Japan to represent LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) in arranging for distribution of voluntary relief supplies from the United States to Japan and Korea, under policies of military authorities in both areas.

### Conditions in Yokohama

Representatives of the Welfare Division visited destitute areas in Yokohama, accompanied by the wife and the mother of the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture. Prefectural Welfare officials, Eighth Army and Kanagawa Military Government officials, and Father Bitter, Rector of Saint Sophia University in Tokyo. Places visited were a tent for homeless persons, a shelter for the aged, a "shanty-town" area for Okinawans, and sand-stone cave dwellings. In general, these persons appeared to be living on a bare minimum amount of the necessities of life. These were obtained in various ways, such as relief ration tickets, or small garden patches, waste from army kitchens, or help from neighbors. Evidence of actual disease or starvation (or a combination of both) was noticed in the case of three individuals but on the whole signs of starvation was not readily apparent. In the case of the tent group, the recent death of one person, whose body lay wrapped in rags, was attributed to inability to persuade doctors to visit and prescribe treatment.

In a subsequent conference, Welfare Ministry officials were informed of the above conditions and directed to take immediate steps to remove the tents, close the caves and provide these persons with other places of shelter, hospital care or homes and to give them adequate aid as directed in SCAPIN 775, on "Public Assistance", dated 27 February 1946.

### Field Trips

During the period 15-28 May, a liaison field trip was made to Southern Honshu and Kyushu. The trip revealed large scale discrepancies between the reported amounts of foods held for welfare reserve and the actual amount on hand. Some of these misrepresentations were honest misunderstanding of what was required in the Japanese reports to Military Government Companies. In other cases deliberate false reports were made by Japanese officials. The trip has resulted in action being taken requiring the Ministries of Home and Welfare to submit without delay a true and accurate report of the former Japanese army and navy stocks held for relief purposes.

### Conferences

The past week was important in that several conferences were held at national level emphasizing the importance of accurate reports being submitted at prefectural levels. The Japanese Government was informed of the inaccuracy of their reports and the necessary action that was expected of them. The result has been that the Japanese Home Ministry and Welfare Ministry have determined to take joint action in the formation of auditing teams to operate at prefectural levels to produce records in the field that are based on facts. These teams will be equipped to answer questions now disturbing prefectural officials and to guide the prefectural officials in fulfilling the requirement of reports requested by local Military Government Companies.

### Red Cross

In line with changing policies of Japanese Red Cross Society for the first time, all members of the National headquarters staff were brought together for a staff meeting. The president in addressing the group outlined the changes to be put into effect and the reorganization plans of the society. He made an appeal for the cooperation of all to bring about the changes as soon as possible.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

A conference was held with representatives of the Government railways regarding the use of DDT residual spray for disinfestations of railways cars. They were informed that this material would not be available for the treatment of cars other than those now receiving routine disinfestations; namely, those assigned for use of the occupation forces. It is understood that present plans call for the completion of rehabilitation of passenger equipment by August. This, including a general cleaning, will be of greater value than spraying with DDT.

A conference was held with a representative of the Planning Division, CI&E Section, relative to completion of a staff study concerning a program being produced by CI&E of publicity and public education, in sanitation in general and in the nature and control of insect and rodent-borne diseases.

A meeting of the Council on Medical Education was attended at which time a report was received from the subcommittee on inspection of medical schools and teaching. Certain modifications in the membership of the Inspection Committee were suggested and a revised report is to be submitted at the next meeting.

### Smallpox

A memorandum was prepared for dispatch to the Imperial Japanese Government granting a delay of thirty days in the completion of the recently directed smallpox revaccination program.

### Diphtheria

Because of the diversion of production facilities from the manufacture of diphtheria toxoid to that of cholera vaccine, a postponement in the inauguration of the diphtheria immunization program is necessary. It is contemplated at present that this program will start by 1 September and will be completed by 15 October 1946.

### Cholera

One case of cholera was reported as having occurred in a repatriate from Shanghai; patient became ill on the day of disembarkation at Hakata repatriation center. The remaining 3,462 passengers were dispersed before the diagnosis was made. Japanese Welfare Ministry has been instructed to these passengers insofar as possible and to keep all prefectural health officers on the alert for the occurrence of cholera in this group.

### Japanese B Encephalitis

A report (telephone) was received of a suspected case of Japanese B encephalitis in Nagano prefecture. Investigation of this report continues.

### Venereal Diseases

A conference was held with the Venereal Disease Control Officer for the Office of the Provost Marshal, Tokyo area, and the Venereal Disease Control Officer 32d Military Government Company. Problems were discussed relative to the difficulty of maintaining segregation and quarantine of infected female patients in the face of present food shortages and inability of the patients to obtain adequate rations.

### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. The Japanese Waterworks Association reported that they had contacted all cities which had formerly used chlorine in water treatment. Of the cities which had replied, fifteen reported chlorinators out of repair. These were advised to contact local Military Government Units for assistance in obtaining repair or replacement at Isomura or Leybold Companies now operating under control of Eighth Army Engineer. Difficulties due to transportation, distribution, and shortage of cylinders will be corrected by the Soda Industries Control Association. Thirteen plants on Kyushu reported inability to obtain chlorine due to excessive demands of 2nd Marine Division for certain cities. It is expected that investigation of this situation by Eighth Army Engineers will correct this condition.

Insect and Rodent Control. Reports from I Corps and 106th Military Government Group areas indicate that all prefectures in these areas have sanitation and general cleanup programs in operation. Insect control teams have been organized and trained, and are operating in some cities. It has been reported by the Ministry that

Japanese-produced calcium arsenite larvicide is being distributed to prefectures. This material may be used in a manner similar to Paris green.

Information has been received that some Prefectural Health Departments do not have money available for carrying out the sanitary and insect control problem. Ministry officials have stated that orders to Prefectural Governors directing the appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers, the organization of sanitary teams, and the institution of the sanitary program should have been sufficient to release money from the prefectural reserve funds controlled by the Governor. Budget estimates for the program have been prepared by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and discussed with the Ministry of Finance for presentation to the next Diet.

Sanitation in Korea. The Bureau of Sanitation has reported the organization of a malaria and fly control program, coordinated with similar work of tactical troops. This has been organized for year-around insect control work with personnel employed on an annual basis. Technicians who have been attending a refresher course at the Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases have been given a course in determination of residual chlorine.

#### Quarantine Service

Activities at the Uraga repatriation reception center were surveyed.

Steps were undertaken to provide modern equipment for the fumigation of ships with hydrogen cyanide at the quarantine station of Ujina. A model demonstration port using HCN will be established and Japanese trained in this method of fumigation of ships.

Measures were instituted to utilize the reception centers of Uraga and Sasebo for the processing of repatriation ships from Shanghai which were declared to be cholera ports. The reporting of cholera from Korea particularly from the port of Pasan has necessitated stopping repatriation through that port.

#### Nutrition Surveys

Nutrition survey reports were reviewed with the Japanese Bureau of Public Health. Simplified method for calculating data was suggested by the Nutrition Consultant.

May survey results were submitted and an analysis of the data was made showing the caloric consumption of the following Tokyo kus:

Ushigama, Akasaka, Hongo, Fukagawa, Omori, Arakawa, Oji, Itabashi, Adochi, Katsushika, Edogawa.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3011 hospitals with a capacity of 204,711 beds, 103,709 of which are occupied. For the same period, there were 236,323 out-patients.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

#### General

The refresher course is progressing satisfactorily at the Red Cross Hospital.

The Demonstration School is underway except for several problems regarding administration which have arisen. These have been discussed and the future of the school looks very good. The Financial Committee composed of representatives of two schools, SCAP representatives and two Japanese Ministries met to discuss what share of the budget each would assume for supplies and operating expenses. It was decided that the schools would share according to number of students and if more money was needed later on the Ministry would help. However, if other schools are opened as National Schools, it will be necessary to have a regular budget set up by the Ministries. This plan is to be discussed with the Educational Minister and a decision will be presented later.

Approval has been received for five American Civilian nurses to be on the Staff of the Demonstration School.

Surveys of prefectures are being continued.

Subcommittee on (National) refresher courses met this week and made plans to set up courses for nurses and midwives in order to enable them to qualify for National Examination. These plans will be brought before the Council on Nursing Education Monday, 10 June, for discussion and approval.

### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### General

A conference was held with Group Captain Corbett and Wing Commander Stuart, medical officers representing BCOF and BCAIR respectively, regarding the quarantine of animals imported by BCOF for food purposes. The plan calls for the importation of 2000 sheep from, Australia every two months for Indian troops.

It was decided to apply Japanese quarantine regulations to these animals and to call upon the Japanese government for quarantine inspection.

#### Personnel

Capt. Robert W. Finch, VC, was transferred to the 105th Military Government Group at Sendai.

#### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported that no new outbreaks of disease during the period 2-8 June 1946.

### SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

### SECTION VII SUPPLY

#### General

Several preliminary discussions were held with member of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association and Deans of Pharmacy Schools relative to the establishment of a Council on Pharmacy and the adoption of a Standard Curriculum for Pharmacy Schools.

#### Production

The price of penicillin has been established at 400 yen for a vial of 30,000 oxford units. This action was taken by the Price Control and Rationing Division, ESS and the Finance Ministry, Japanese Government. The price of 400 yen will not cover cost of production and it was therefore necessary for the Japanese Government to grant subsidies to manufactures. All penicillin produced will now be distributed to hospitals in accordance with allocations made by a central committee established by the Welfare Ministry.

Weekly conference with representatives of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of mosquito and fly control supplies indicates a favorable trend. Approximately 20,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion has been produced. Production will be accelerated by manufacturers immediately upon receipt of U.S. stocks of fuel oil and gasoline. All necessary action for obtaining petroleum products has been taken and physical movement of stocks to manufactures will begin at an early date.

Approximately 10,000 three gallon knapsack sprayers have been scheduled for production by the end of July. Approximately 5,000 insecticide sprayers suitable for spraying rice paddies and large fields are scheduled for production by the end of July. Distribution will be effected as rapidly as production is accomplished. All available Japanese spraying equipment and spraying equipment obtained through army supply channels must be utilized until Japanese production is accomplished. Quantities of calcium arsenite is being distributed to all prefectures on Kyushu Island, Shikoku Island and all prefectures on Honshu Island south on Tokyo. Calcium arsenite may be utilized on the same manner as Paris Green.

The Japanese Government has been directed to allocate 900 tons of pyrethrum flowers for the mosquito and fly control program. Approximately 300 tons per month are to be furnished during June, July and August.

#### Distribution

Plans are progressing for the allotment of funds from the Japanese Government to the Welfare Ministry to be used for training field inspectors to check distribution of Japanese medical supplies for the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Welfare Ministry, and to expedite distribution by Medicine Control Companies in the prefectures.

The Administrator, Naval Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marino has directed that each repatriation vessel be supplied with DDT and dusters to be used in delousing repatriates while enroute, U. S. Army units now furnishing DDT to the reception centers at repatriation ports were directions take sufficient additional DDT available to meet this demand. Ship's masters have been directed to procure the necessary supplies from the reception centers.

Steps were taken to provide necessary motor transportation for the Virus Commission operating at Okayama. Vehicles were shipped from Kobe Base.

#### Narcotics

This Division concluded a report of detailed survey made of the Production, Manufacture and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs by the Sankyo Company, Ltd, Main Office, Tokyo, Japan, to cover period from 1930 through 1945.

A narcotic control officer attended the first meeting at the Ministry of Welfare of a series of meeting designed to acquaint representatives of all prefectural offices with the provisions of impending narcotic legislation. The formation of a national narcotic enforcement agency was discussed in detail.

Investigation by a narcotic control officer and a representative of the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Office resulted in the arrest of a Korean in illegal possession of 25 grams of cocaine. Information obtained from him regarding a large dealer in blackmarket narcotics operating in Iwate Prefecture was turned over to the Ministry of Welfare.

## SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

### General

A field trip was made to Osaka. The purpose of the visit was to investigate the facts submitted in a petition by the Grace Kindergarten. The problem was deemed to be local and arrangements were made with local Public Health Officer, Lt. M. Kaplan to negotiate a satisfactory solution.

At a conference with representatives of the Ministry of Justice, it was informally agreed that legislation would be submitted to the Cabinet for promulgation of a suitable ordinance making the mere possession of sale of food or beverages having a methyl alcohol content of more than 1mg per cc illegal, and subject violators to the penalties provided in Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 435 (9 Apr 46) PH, (SCAPIN 871), subject: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".

## SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

## SECTION X SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA

### Welfare

A training program for medical social workers is being prepared by Mrs. E. B. Cohen, new War Department Civilian Employee, member of the Welfare Staff.

An American Red Cross Civilian Relief Staff member was sent to Taejon to assist in the care of refugees in Chungchong Namdo.

The National Property Custodian has returned control of properties outside of Seoul to the Korean Residence Management Corporation. Rentals collected by the Custodian since 15 August 1945 will be returned to the Corporation.

A gift of about 500 bundles of abandoned Japanese personal property was received by the Welfare Bureau from the Kamebo Department Store for relief distribution.

The Korean women's Police Division began with an organization of 22 women who are undergoing a training course.

### Nursing Affairs

Inspections of hospitals and Maternity Center continued to be made and progress in satisfactory. Hospital personnel are interested and are cooperating willingly.

Movies have been made on modern nursing and after the preview these will be show in the Korean theatres to aid in the educational program. Institute enrollment is now 58 nurses and interest continues to be keen. Conferences and meetings have been held and participated in by the various representatives of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare. Publicity pictures have been taken of the work by Time and Life Magazine reporters. Books on "Nursing of Children" were received from The Surgeon General's Office, and one will be loaned to each of the Provincial Health Departments.

J. U. WEAVER  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1-Communicable Disease Report - 25 May 1946.  
#2- Venereal Disease report - 18 May 1946

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
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**WEEKLY BULLETIN  
For Period  
9 June to 15 June  
1946**



SECTION I  
WELFARE

Public Assistance

The rapid breakdown of ration distribution on urban areas, caused by prefectural government's inability to ship surplus stocks from the rural area, resulted in the necessity of releasing reserve stocks for immediate distribution. This represented the first release of food stocks held in reserve for relief emergencies. The amounts represented:

<u>Kgs</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>
420,000	Biscuits and Canned Goods	Tokyo-To-Kanagawa
372,000	Food Concentrates (Surplus from Saitama Prefecture especially for hospitals and institutions)	Tokyo-To
4,342	Biscuits and Canned Goods (Disaster)	Fukushima Ken (Tajima Mura)

Welfare Organizations

The National Relief Association, a quasi-governmental agency, submitted a report this week indicating they are participating or controlling about 500 institution for the relief of repatriates, poor and needy. This organization was originated shortly after the close of the war and has had successive reorganization under the following names: Soldiers Relief Association, War Sufferers Relief Society (Onshi Zaidan Engokai), Imperial Grant Association, and War Calamity Relief Association.

The work of the Association is to supplement the Public Assistance Directive, SCAPIN 775, 27 February 1946, but does not relieve the Imperial Japanese Government of the responsibility of providing for the needy the basic necessities of life, health and shelter.

Disaster Relief in Fukushima Ken, Tajima Mura

An example of excellent, coordinated disaster relief was given when the 88th Military Government Company, with the cooperation of prefectural welfare officials went to the rescue of the five victims at Tajima Mura at 0200 on 20 May 1946. The school, police station, railroad station and 455 homes were destroyed making 412 individuals homeless. The Food Association at Tajima did not have sufficient food supplies to provide for the victims.

The following supplies were given to the victims:

Biscuits	1930 Kgs.	455 families	2412 persons
Canned Goods	2412 (1 lb can)	455 families	2412 persons
Bean mash	200 Kamme		
Soy	5 Kaku		
Salt	1000 Kgs.		
Cigarettes	2600 each		
Charcoal	455 bales		
Children's pants	500 each		
Slacks (Monpei)	800 each		
Blankets	800 each		
Sundry clothing items	9190 each		
Kitchen utensils	Assorted		

The supplies were for a five day period. Rehabilitation work began immediately and temporary houses, 12' x 18', are being constructed for 200 impoverished families and the remaining 255 families are rehabilitated with friends or relatives. The situation indicated full use of accepted welfare procedures. Food certificates were prepared and issued by the Tonari-Gumi to the heads of families.

Food used in the disaster has been replaced by non-perishable foods on hand.

The disaster relief program was conducted in a very credible and professional manner from its origin to the detailed reports necessary in accounting procedure.

### Joint Inspecting Teams, Home and Welfare Ministry

The Japanese inspecting teams, ten in number, mentioned in last weeks report have been organized and will leave this week for various prefectures to audit the relief and supply accounts. These teams are equipped with credentials and will report to the respective Military Government Companies in each prefecture.

### Child Welfare

A letter was dispatched to the Commanding General, English Army, requesting surveillance of the activities of the Japanese Government in connection with the care and treatment of homeless adults, juveniles, waifs, and vagabonds. Specific reference was made to the activities of the Prefectural Child Protection Committees, the aid given to such persons, the housing facilities provided, the system of case-record keeping, and the segregation of juveniles from adults and criminals. A report on the progress and effectiveness of the Japanese program is to be submitted to GHQ, SCAP, on or before 15 July 1946.

The deplorable conditions under which delinquent children are kept in two jails in Yokohama, visited by welfare officials of GHQ, SCAP, and English Army, were pointed out to Japanese Home and Welfare Ministry officials. Similarly, unwholesome provisions for detention of children were reported in other areas, especially large urban centers. The Japanese Government was instructed to investigate these conditions, institute corrective measures, and report progress and action taken by 30 June 1946.

### Private Welfare

Mr. G. E. Bott, representative of the Federated Council of Churches of Christ in America, and a representative of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, accepted an invitation to attend a one-day conference in Tokyo of the Federation of Christian Social Work Agencies. Present were 40 delegates representing some 100 private welfare agencies out of an original pre-war 300. These agencies are hospitals, orphanages, settlements, kindergartens, nurseries, homes for aged, etc. The delegates were said to represent some 3000-5000 Protestant interdenominational agency works. Common problems and ways in which these agencies could help and advise the government on overall welfare matters were discussed. The welfare policies of SCAP were briefly explained by the representative of Welfare Division, PH&W Section, in an effort to enlighten Japanese in establishing a welfare program for all Japanese subjects. He stated that Federated Christian Social Workers' organization and others like it, representing experienced workers in the welfare field, were looked to for leadership in achieving the goal of an integrated and well balanced relief and welfare program.

### Red Cross Activities

The Welfare Ministry agreed to reimburse the Japanese Red Cross Society the total amount of money expended by the society since 1 January 1946, for repatriation activities. Japanese Red Cross will continue to provide Red Cross nurses in numbers as required and requested by Minister of Welfare, the expenses of which will be borne by the Ministry.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

At the invitation of the Medical Society of Yamanashi Prefecture, a lecture was given at Kofu to an audience of several hundred persons, including members of the Medical Society, nurses, and medical students. Control of communicable disease constituted the principal topic of discussion, with special reference being made to those diseases which are expected to become of most importance in the near future, namely, enteric and other insect-borne diseases, including Japanese B encephalitis.

A meeting was held of the subcommittee on School Inspection of the Council on Medical Education. A revised plan was worked out for the nomination of a larger number of inspectors by the Council.

A meeting of the Council on Education was held at which the above mentioned plan was submitted. The plan was adopted by the Council.

### Typhus Fever

In the face of a general decrease in typhus fever incidents throughout the remainder of the country, a fresh outbreak of this disease was reported in Hokkaido, localized principally in Sapporo and Otaru. Two medical officers and requested supplies of typhus vaccine were dispatched to the focal area.

### Cholera

Confirmed or suspected cases of cholera were reported from several widely separated localities during the week.

Two cases were reported in Fukushima-Ken. No relationship with infected repatriates has thus far been established, although it is suspected in two instances.

The largest number of cases reported in any single locality was reported to be in the northern portion of the island of Tsushima, located between Kyushu and Korea, where over 20 cases have been reported up to the present time. The infection was apparently imported by smugglers or other illicit shipping from Korea.

Several cases have been traced to repatriation ships from Shanghai arriving at Hakata or Sasebo. These cases have occurred in spite of the quarantine of the ships for the presently prescribed minimum period of six days, counted from the date of departure from the port of origin.

On the basis of reports of suspected cholera, two ferries on the Aomori-Hakodate run were placed in quarantine and provisions made to isolate all passengers. The suspicion of cholera was not confirmed; repatriates, however, who had disembarked from cholera infected ships at Hakata were placed in quarantine for surveillance and routine cholera clearance.

#### Japanese B Encephalitis

Cases of suspected Japanese B encephalitis were reported in Nagano and Miyagi Prefectures. Investigation of these cases continues.

#### Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. Concurrence was given to a request for importation of liquid chlorine from the United States for treatment of water supplies in cities having large concentrations of occupational personnel. Additional chlorine will be released from U. S. Army stocks for the same purpose. Allocation of chlorine will be in accordance with priority list of cities set up by the Engineer, Eighth Army.

Reports indicate that the principal problem in the restoration of municipal water supplies to pre-war levels continues to be repair of the distribution systems. Every effort should be made to reduce the extremely high leakage in many cities both to increase the pressure in the systems and the available supply with the coming of the summer season.

Sewage Treatment. A conference was held with the Tokyo Sewerage Department, on operation of sewage treatment plants in Japan. Inspections have shown that while several cities have very good, modern treatment plants, few if any are being operated satisfactorily. This is due principally to a lack of trained personnel to provide the laboratory control so necessary for the proper operation of activated sludge plants. It appears that the only real solution to this problem is through the improvement of sanitary engineering education in this country which has already been started. Sanitary Engineers with Military Government units can improve existing conditions by giving advice and assistance to the Japanese sewerage engineer and plant operators.

Insect and Rodent Control. Conferences have been held with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs regarding the sanitation and insect and rodent control program. Phenothiazine larvicide is being produced and distributed as ten percent phenothiazine in talc on order of the Ministry. It is stated that better distribution of the toxic agent is obtained with this dilution. The Japanese recommend a dosage to provide 0.1 gram of phenothiazine per square meter of water surface Anopheles larvae and 1.0 gram per square meter for Aedes and Culex larvae. A wetting agent has not been used with this larvicide although it is considered desirable. Field checks are necessary to determine the most effective dilution and rate of application.

Two of the four radio talks by Health Ministry officials on sanitation and insect and rodent control have been given, and arrangements have been made for the remaining two - Infectious Disease Transmitted by Insects, and, Supplies and Equipment to be Used in the Control Program. Releases for magazines and other radio programs have been prepared by this office.

A demonstration of Tokyo sanitary teams in action in a typical city area was given this week for medical officers. This included the cleaning of ditches, elimination of insect breeding places, larviciding of breeding places with Japanese and American products and equipment, and instruction of householders in control measures.

#### Quarantine Service

A visit was made to the Sasebo and Hakata repatriation reception centers and activities inspected. Recommendations were drawn up designed to strengthen the quarantine against cholera at all reception centers.

Control of smuggling boats between Korea and Japan continues to be unsatisfactory. Measures are under way to spot this traffic. Cholera outbreaks at Tsushima, Ikishima and Yobuko area were apparently initiated by these boats.

While some epidemic typhus and smallpox continues to be encountered aboard repatriation ships, control measures are satisfactory.

#### Nutrition Surveys

Figures on the nutrition survey completed in May are still in the tabulation process. The Japanese nutrition liaison officer, Dr. Kuwabara is endeavoring to furnish the Tokyo results and some from other prefectures as soon as possible.

Motion pictures were taken on the distribution of rice, vegetable and a supply of U. S. Army flour.

Several conferences relating to the critical food situation took place during the week. All are concerned with the problem of where and how to meet the situation. The recent nutrition survey will be a background for this information.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3010 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,429 beds, 102,640 of which are occupied. For the same period, there were 224,053 out-patients treated.

Effective 10 June 1946, Colonel Harry G. Johnson assumed duties as Chief, Hospital Administration Division.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

#### General

Prefectural surveys of School of Nursing are continuing and the fifth prefecture was completed this week.

Medical books and two large Anatomical Charts for the Model Demonstration School were received this week from 29th Medical Depot. These books will be used by American and Japanese teaching staff in the school.

The Nursing Affairs Division, PH&W Section, was represented in the Chiba Prefecture at the Public Health Nurse meeting, 14 June 1946.

### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Meat and Dairy Hygiene School

A four day Meat and Dairy Hygiene School is in progress in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. In attendance are 51 veterinary inspectors representing all prefectures in the northern one-half of Japan. The Veterinary Affairs Division, PH&W Section, is furnishing educational material and assisting in the instruction.

#### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report – The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 9-15 June, 1946.

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

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

#### Equine Infectious Anemia

This disease is endemic in Kumamoto Prefecture. During the month of May and June, 283 cases have been reported of which 93 died or were destroyed. Control measures are; inspection, slaughter of suspects, and in positive cases payment of indemnity, with quarantine and disinfection. The incidence is rapidly decreasing and control measures appear to be effective.

#### Report of Research Activities by the Veterinary Hygiene Laboratory Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

The following research activities are in progress:

- a. The phosphatase Test for the degree of pasteurization of milk.
- b. Methods of detection of added water in milk.
- c. The Score Card system for sanitation inspection of dairy farms and plants.
- d. Bacteriological meat inspection standards.
- e. The salmonella group or organisms in slaughtered animals.
- f. Disinfection of infected meat.
- g. The utilization of sour milk.

- h. Standardization of the bacteriological examination of milk and milk products.
- i. The bacteriological grading of milk.

## SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting was held with responsible officials of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of dental materials, which is believed satisfactory. The lack of funds to purchase expensive equipment, the shortage of suitable space to establish dental offices, the fact that all transactions are handled by frozen check, and the inclination of the manufacturers to sell at black market prices are the factors delaying dentists in obtaining necessary equipment and materials. A report is being submitted by Welfare Ministry officials indicating the following:

Dental equipment now being used by dentists.

Present production.

Stocks on hand in all distributing agencies and manufacturers that has not been sold.

Quantity of equipment necessary to equip, 3000 dentists during the period 1 July to 30 December 1946.

## SECTION VII SUPPLY

### Production

Production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program is progressing according to plan. Action was taken with the Ministry of Transportation to expedite movement of fuel oil and gasoline into the hands of manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion. Expeditious distribution of pyrethrum emulsion to prefectures was also stressed and cooperation is expected in this connection.

A request was submitted for production of necessary chemicals required for developing X-Ray film, be accelerated to meet minimum needs in Japan for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946.

### Distribution

At the request of the Nursing Division, supplies were made available from Japanese sources to equip a nurses training school at the Central Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Steps were taken to raise Japanese standards regarding the storage of vaccines. In many cases vaccines have been stored and shipped without benefit of refrigeration. Welfare Ministry officials concerned were directed to devise means for handling which would meet accepted minimum standards.

A plan was approved for distribution of 5,010,000 oxford units of locally produced penicillin.

Reports received from the Medicine Control Company regarding the receipts and distribution of Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies show that during the month of May the value of medicines distributed was approximately five million yen. This indicates a definite upward trend as total distribution during February, March and April was only slightly over two million yen.

### Narcotics

This Division is now making a detailed survey of the production, manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs by the Takeda drug Company to cover the period from 1930 to 1945.

Visits were made to several pharmacy schools and the deans were interviewed in connection with the Pharmacy program.

An investigation of Yokohama Relief Hospital and Sumida Hospital in Yokosuka was made as a result of a letter received by this Division alleging narcotic violations. One minor blackmarket violation was discovered.

## SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

### General

Approval of proposed legislation by the Finance Ministry was given. The legislation provides that beverages having a methyl alcohol content of between 0.2 and 1.00 mg per cc must be clearly labeled as such. It also provides for the imposition of a fine or imprisonment for violators.

In a conference with The Ministry of Health and Welfare, it was agreed that the expenses which the Japanese Red Cross had been bearing in connection with repatriation activities should be taken up by the Health and

Welfare Ministry in the future. The past expenditure of the Japanese Red Cross after being determined by an audit, would be reimbursed.

## SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 720.3 (11 Jun 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1013), 11 June 1946, subject: "Report on Revaccination Against Smallpox".  
AG 435 (Jun 46) PH, (SCAP 1473-A), 14 June 1946, subject: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".  
AG 043 (15 Jun 46) PH, (SCAPIN 1482-A), 15 June 1946, subject: "Amendment to Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics".

## SECTION X SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA For week ending 1 June 46

### Preventive Medicine

The outbreak of cholera in Southern Korea is continuing. Principal focus of the disease is in Pusan. Several cases have also been reported from Mokpo and sporadic cases elsewhere.

### Hospital Administration

As of 1 June 1946, the Masan Tuberculosis Sanatorium was opened.

Plans are underway to establish a health center in Seoul. This center will have clinics for diagnosis of tuberculosis, venereal diseases and eye diseases. There will be established in addition, a maternal infant and child health clinic. A course for public health nurses will be established in connection with the center. Treatment will be carried out in hospitals which are affiliated with the center.

### Nursing Affairs

Inspections continued to be made of the various hospitals and refresher courses.

Plans were made for the course in Nursing Administration and supervision to begin 10 June 1946. The establishment of the third Public Health Nursing Course for licensed nurses was proposed and approved. This course is of three months duration and the tentative date is 24 June 1946.

### Veterinary Affairs

The Bureau of Veterinary Affairs reports as follows:

Twenty five hundred cc pneumonia vaccine, 20 cc anthrax vaccine and 40 cc of tuberculin were sent to Chungchong Pukto.

Conference with Agricultural Bureau concerning animal taxes to support veterinary care of livestock. It was agreed that funds for this purpose will be approved upon written application from the Korean Agricultural Association.

Conference with Public Relation Office concerning the photographing of the serum and rabbit-virus method of rinderpest immunization.

Two cases of rabies with two people and 13 dogs bitten and one case of blackleg were reported from Kyongsang Pukto.

### Dental Affairs

Licenses to practice dentistry have been issued to 398 applicants in U.S. occupied zone of Korea. Of this number, 204 are located in Seoul.

### Supply

The new price schedule is nearing completion. This list contains over 1000 items, including raw materials. New amendments have been drafted to existing pharmaceutical laws which will authorize registration of all persons who sell, manufacture or compound medicines.

These amendments were submitted to the Government Council, Bureau of the Department of Justice.

Allocation plan covering distribution of raw materials to manufacturers was completed.

Shipment of an additional allocation of medical supplies was made to all provinces.

J. U. WEAVER

Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1-Communicable Disease Report, 1 June 46.

#2- Venereal Disease report - 25 May 1946

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN  
For Period  
16 June to 22 June  
1946**



## SECTION I WELFARE

### Public Assistance

In response to several requests for the release of summer clothing of Japanese army-navy stocks being held for relief, the Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to release them (SCAPIN 1563-A). Nothing in the directive will be construed as to prohibit gratuitous issuance of this material to needy persons.

### Foreign Nationals

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has informed SCAP that a special ration for foreign nationals has been in operation for sometime. The Japanese Government clarified specific group treatment as follows:

a. American-born Japanese who can prove their American Citizenship will receive supplementary rations on the same basis as other United Nationals. This order was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Governors of Tokyo and Kyoto, 14 May 1946.

b. Filipinos married to Japanese Will receive the Japanese ration.

c. Bonin Islanders of the first American, British, Portuguese descent evacuated to Japan in 1944 will in the first two instances, receive supplementary rations accorded to United Nationals and in the last instance the same as Neutral Nationals.

d. European women married to Japanese will be treated as occidentals as will their children and be given the United Nationals or Neutral Nationals' ration as the case may be.

e. The rations indicated above are as follows which are the monthly allowances per person.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United Nationals</u>	<u>Neutral Nationals</u>
Sugar	1.5 Kin (1b.)	1 Kin
Butter or substitute	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Oil	3 go	2 go
Canned food	7 lbs.	5 lbs.
Beef	300 momme	300 momme
Flour	500 momme	400 momme
Sweet potato	3 kan	3 kan

### Shelters for Homeless Persons

Roganji Temple, Tokyo, has been set aside as a domicile for homeless persons in Tokyo by the Tokyo-To Welfare Department. Two employees of the Welfare Department have been employed and live there. The occupants range from infants to aged persons and have been picked up from all parts of Tokyo.

The persons receive 1.1 yen per day allowance plus any private donations from persons visiting the Temple. There are approximately 100 persons being cared for with an ample supply of bedding, blankets and mats. A medical student is in attendance for first aid. Community cooking is practiced.

### Control of Population Movements

In answer to inquiries, regarding why certain cities of over 100,000 population were not included in the provisions of the directive, (SCAPIN 944) 11 May 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movement", it was explained that the purpose of the directive was to prevent the flocking of people to war-torn areas where normal facilities have broken down and undue hardships would result from lack of food and shelter. Cities which were not bombed are able to absorb the normal shift of population.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

Conferences were held with the Chief of the Communicable Disease Section of the Metropolitan Health Department concerning a threatened strike by the Federation of Metropolitan employees. A later conference on this same subject was held with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS and Labor Officer, 32nd Military Government Company. It was pointed out that health and sanitary services must function uninterruptedly and that any union demands directed toward control of or interference with technical direction or operation could not be entertained. The "strike" commenced on 22 June but assurances have been received from both the governor and from the union that there would be no interruption of services.

A conference was attended which had been called to discuss and formulate an agreement with Soviet authorities concerning a contemplated exchange of repatriates between Japan and northern Korea. Agreement was reached on several points.

A detailed report by prefectures was received from the Welfare Ministry relative to completion of the smallpox revaccination program directed by Memorandum (SCAPIN 921) of 4 May 1946.

No new cases of cholera have been reported during the week outside of repatriation ports.

#### Sanitary Engineering

Insect and Rodent Control. A press conference was held on the control of intestinal and insect-borne diseases. Particular emphasis was placed on the individual's part in this health program, improved sanitation and control of flies and mosquitoes around the home.

It has been reported that DDT is being sold on the open market in some cities. As it seems very doubtful that Japanese are producing this material in sufficient quantities to permit general sale, an investigation as to the source is being made. Strict control must be maintained over U.S. stocks to prevent their reaching illegal channels.

#### Laboratory Activities

Herbert Volk, Lt. (jg) MC-USNR, Laboratory Consultant, reported for duty in the Public Health and Welfare Section on 19 June 1946.

Conferences were held reviewing the Medical Examiners System preparatory to drafting a directive establishing the program on a nation-wide basis.

The penicillin assay laboratory was inspected. Tentative approval to continue operation was granted.

Application from Welfare Ministry to grant "permission for sale of penicillin" produced by Tamagawa factory, Wakamoto Drug Manufacturing Co., Ltd., not favorably considered at this time. Product produced currently does not meet minimum specifications.

#### Nutrition Service

On 17 June, the Nutrition Consultant, PH&W Section with representative from the Bureau of Health visited China City and surrounding villages to inspect the community kitchens. During the rice planting season these kitchens are set up and managed by the heads of each village. The purpose is to assure the community of adequate nutritional needs. Several kitchens were visited and preparation and distribution of food was observed and photographed.

Nutrition survey reports are beginning to come in. Results will be tabulated as soon as possible, and information gathered will be used to determine future nutritional needs.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3012 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,934, of which 103,418 are occupied. For the same period there were 240,910 out-patients treated.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

#### General

Three schools of nursing were surveyed in the Tokyo area. It is noted that there is a growing interest evidenced in the improvement of the nursing education courses. Personnel of the schools surveyed requested any assistance available. The survey of the schools in Iwate Prefecture was started.

#### Education

Several meetings of the Demonstration School Management were held with representative from this office attending. Problems discussed were the establishment of the eight-hour day for the student and graduate nurses, segregation of patients on wards according to type of medical service, procurement of food supplies. Talk was given to a group of thirty-five faculty members regarding the purpose of and plans for the Demonstration School.

The Refresher Course for Graduate Nurses, held at the Red Cross Hospital is about two-thirds completed. The entire group of ninety nurses still continues in attendance. These nurses have already carried back to their own school and put into practice many of the procedures taught in the course.

The Council on Nursing Education held its regular meeting on 21 June. Two reports were presented and accepted. The report of the subcommittee on Supplementary Training recommended and outlined the content of a one-year's course which would make up the deficits in the training of the presently licensed nurses and enable them to apply for the proposed national examination for the licensure of graduate nurses. The subcommittee on Licensure of Graduate Nurses presented two revisions of its earlier report, one limited the length of time during which presently licensed nurses will be eligible to apply for the national examination, the second increased the

membership of the Central Council to fifteen members, and provided for representation on the Council from all districts in Japan.

## SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### General

Veterinary Educational Reform. The Council on Veterinary Education held its monthly meeting on 19 June 1946 at which time various subdivisions presented reports concerning progress made toward raising educational standards.

Meat and Dairy Inspection School. For the purpose of improving meat and dairy inspection procedure in Japan, a four day school extending from 11-14 June 1946 was held at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Chief inspectors from all prefectures north of Shizuoka were in attendance.

### Reports from Japanese

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

Monthly Animal Disease Report for May 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for May 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	3
Trichomoniasis	61
Texas fever	51
Swine cholera	2
Swine erysipelas	2
Rabies	2
Strangles	140
Equine infectious anemia	331
Equine infectious abortion	21
Pullorum (chick)	579

Rabies Control. The Veterinary Hygiene Section of Tokyo Prefecture reports that the present dog population is 3858 and that 91 percent have been immunized against rabies.

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

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,472	1200	39	4207	3338
Condemned					
Ante Mortem	0	1	0	0	0
Post mortem					
Total	13	0	0	1	8
Partial	154	3	0	32	301
Viscera	2066	67	0	1151	386

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

### Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	19
Milk samples examined	15
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0

<u>Plant Inspections</u>	17
Over bacterial standards a/	0
Under butterfat standards b/	0
<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	8695
Milk samples examined	9235
Over bacterial standards a/	437
Under butterfat standards b/	2749
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3176
Over bacterial standards c/	308
Under butterfat standards d/	596
<u>Goat Milk</u>	
<u>Farm Inspections</u>	38
Milk samples examined	30
Over bacterial standards c/	2
Under butterfat standards d/	1

a/ - 50,000 per cc

b/ - 3.3 percent

c/ - 2,000,000 per cc

d/ - 3.0 percent

Report of Research Activities by the Veterinary Laboratory Section. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The following research activities are in progress:

- a. Fowl pox vaccine.
- b. Fowl pest virus.
- c. Bovine tuberculosis, serum diagnosis, chemical analysis of bacillus tuberculosis.
- d. Cattle plague, antigen for complement fixation test.
- e. Bovine abortion
  1. Brucella abortus, immunization
  2. Vibrio fetus, diagnosis and immunization
  3. Trichomonas
- f. Swine cholera, virus studies.
- g. Equine contagious abortion, vaccine and serum.
- h. Equine infectious anemia, diagnosis, immunization and curatives.
- i. Bovine piroplasmiasis, curatives.

SECTION VI  
DENTAL AFFAIRS

For the period ending 15 May 1946, 109 dentists whose offices were destroyed have been rehabilitated.

SECTION VII  
SUPPLY

General

Officers of this Division investigated a report of black market dealings in DDT and found stocks of U.S. produced DDT in the hands of Japanese who had been employed as members of dusting teams engaged in typhus control work. The extent of the illicit dealings are not known at this time and further investigations are being conducted.

This Division is experiencing some difficulty in arranging for prompt payment to manufactures for supplies and equipment produced insecticide and rodent control programs. In order to accomplish these programs it is necessary that manufactures be reimbursed expeditiously and that supplies and equipment be allocated to Prefectural Insect and Rodent Control officers for use as required. The Legal Division, PH&W Section is studying the subject. In the meantime distribution is being made to prefecture with the understanding that financial transactions will be settled at a later date.

Production

The possibility of producing HCN in Japan is being explored. Approximately 50,000 pounds would be required annually for fumigation of Japanese ships. This material should be substituted for the present antiquated sulphur method of fumigation.

The production of hand dusters is being adjusted to maintain a stock level of 20,000.

Monthly report for May 1946 on production of vaccines indicates a favorable trend. Vaccine in the quantities listed below were produced during April and May 1946:

Vaccine	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unit cc			
Cholera	15,000,000	20,000,000	35,000,000
Triple Typhoid	4,484,000	12,000,470	16,484,470
Typhoid	3,481,349	1,137,720	4,619,069
Smallpox	7,346,425	16,243,945	23,590,370
Typhus	67,350	240,850	308,200
Diphtheria Toxoid	244,000	185,590	429,590

These figures indicate the production of vaccines that have been assayed. Additional quantities were produced but the products had been tested at the end of May. Diphtheria Toxoid production will be accelerated during the month of June. Production of small quantities in April and May was necessitated by the urgent need for a large production of cholera vaccine.

The production of 10,000 each Sprayer, Liquid, continuous spray, two quart, has been requested at the earliest possible date. These sprayers can be utilized within cities for spraying of small standing bodies of water.

The supply requirements for the mosquito and fly control program for 1947 have been complied. Approximately 3,000,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion will be required for this program. It was requested that a minimum of 400 tons of pyrethrum flowers be made available from this year's crop for the 1947 program. This was necessary in order that production of pyrethrum emulsion can be accomplished and distributed prior to the mosquito and fly season. Approximately 1,800,000 gallons of fuel oil #2 and 96,000 gallons of gasoline were also requested for this program. It is planned to produce pyrethrum emulsion for distribution not later than 1 May 1947 for the 1947 program.

Distribution of rat poison has been made to all prefectures.

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of supplies for the mosquito and fly control program was satisfactory. Fuel oil and gasoline has been delivered to the manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion and sizeable production is expected for week 24-29 June. Approximately 100 knapsack sprayers, 3 gallon type and 100 sprayers for spraying rice paddies and fields will be forward to Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Saga prefectures in the immediate future since some cholera cases have appeared in these prefectures.

### Distribution

Mal-distribution of medical supplies and equipment continues to be a problem. Aggressive action is being taken to redistribute supplies in National Hospitals. There are still many other stocks which for various reasons have not reached normal trade channels. Prefectural medicine control companies have been instructed to make distribution without reference to the various local associations which have, in the past, attempted to allocate supplies but as a general rule have only delayed distribution. Military Government field personnel should check on the activities of control companies to insure that supplies are not being hoarded. It is evident that most of these companies do not intend to revise long standing policies until forced to do so.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of May, 18,202,963.75yen worth of controlled medicines were produced, and 29,933,122.43yen worth of controlled medicines distributed. This is an increase of 100 percent over distribution in April.

Distribution of necessary medical supplies for the conducting of bacteriological examinations for cholera to the repatriation centers and ports, are now in progress. A field representative from this office is now making a personal tour to the ports involved to ascertain the receipt of these supplies, and to assist the port officials in their procurement, if necessary.

Plans are now being formulated for a national distribution of surgical instruments and appliances, by the welfare Ministry and the Central Instrument Control Association. The distribution of both returned military and civilian produced surgical appliances and equipment will, in the very near future, be set up on a systematic basis.

### Narcotics

Investigations conducted by narcotic control officers resulted in the arrest of two black market dealers in narcotics and the confiscation of 530 ampules of narcocon. Also a Japanese doctor and nurse were apprehended. They were supplying geisha narcotic with narcotics, selling a half gram for as high as 500yen. Both of the cases will be tried Japanese courts.

SECTION VIII  
LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX  
DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

J.U.WEAVER,  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare section.

3 Incls:

- #1 - Instr. on Procedures for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis.
- #2 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 8 June 46.
- #3 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 1 June 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON

11 June 1946

INSTRUCTIONS ON PROCEDURES FOR DIAGNOSIS OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS

These instructions supersede those on same subjected dated 17 May 1946.

I. Education Program for Medical Personnel: TB MED 181 and 212 will be read by all medical officers and they will be carefully briefed on the urgent necessity for detecting and reporting the earliest cases of this disease in order that all major commands in Japan, the Ryukyus, and Korea may have ample warning to take immediate protective measures. Inasmuch as the disease occurs during the month of July, August, and September, and generally appears first in areas farthest south, medical personnel stationed in such areas will maintain particularly close watch, not only in occupational personnel and their dependents, but also in the civilian population, particularly the younger age groups, through liaison with local Military Government units, and transmit such information without delay, through proper channels, to the Office of the Chief Surgeon.

The greatest stress will be given to (1) the serious nature of this disease (case fatality rates have been as high as 40-75 percent), (2) the high susceptibility of non-natives contrasted with the native population which has long been exposed to the disease and, (3) the fact that this disease is the most serious mosquito-borne disease of Japan and Okinawa.

II. Instructions to Medical Officers for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis: Suspected cases of encephalitis will be transferred immediately to a general or station hospital for a complete diagnostic work-up. Drowsiness, lethargy, mental confusion, and disorientation, and semi-coma or complete coma in the more severe cases, occurring in association with high fever, nuchal and spinal rigidity, leukocytosis and pleocytosis constitute the most important manifestations for diagnostic purpose. Purposeless movements athetosis, tremors, incoordination, difficulties in speech ranging from slurring to complete aphasia, may also be seen. Lumber puncture will be performed in all febrile cases with any manifestation suggestive of involvement of the nervous system. Pleocytosis, ranging from 22 to 660 white cells per cu. mm., was found in the cerebrospinal fluid of all serologically proved cases of Japanese B Encephalitis previously encountered in American military personnel. The cells are usually predominately monocular, but in the first few days after onset a predominance of polymorphonuclears may occur. The sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid is within normal limits, and the protein which as a rule is only slightly increased early in the disease, is usually present in greater concentration during convalescence. It should be borne in mind that poliomyelitis and other syndromes, of as yet unknown etiology, exhibiting fever, nuchal and spinal rigidity, and pleocytosis may also be encountered, and the clinical diagnosis of encephalitis shall be made only in patients with signs suggestive of cerebral or cerebellar involvement. However, all suspected virus diseases of the nervous system will be investigated by serological methods.

III. Specific Diagnosis: A specific diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis virus infection can be made only in the laboratory. For practical purposes the diagnosis will be based on the demonstration that complement fixing or neutralizing antibodies for the virus, which were either absent or present in low concentration during the early stage of the disease, have developed or appeared in sufficiently increased titre during later stages or convalescence. Blood will be taken on all cases of suspected virus infection of the nervous system, including suspected poliomyelitis, at the following intervals:

1. As soon after onset as possible.
2. 14 days after onset (or if the patient is in a terminal state just before death).
3. 28 days after onset.
4. Other specimens upon request of the Virus Commission Laboratory.

IV. The procedure for collecting and shipping specimens will be as follows:

1. 20 to 30 cc of blood will be drawn in a dry syringe under sterile precautions and allowed to clot in a sterile container.
2. If the hospital is in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo, the clotted blood should be obtained early in the morning and sent by special messenger to the Virus Commission Laboratory, 42nd General Hospital, Tokyo. If for any reason the clotted blood cannot be sent immediately it should be stored in an ordinary refrigerator (not dry ice).
3. At hospital from which specimens cannot reach the Virus Commission Laboratory, 42nd General Hospital, Tokyo, within 24 hours, the blood should be kept in a refrigerator until the serum can be drawn

off and centrifuged under sterile conditions. Blood or serum should be placed in a sterile screw capped bottle or tube and properly labeled with the patient's name, ASN, hospital and date blood was drawn. Where screw capped containers are not available the container should be stopped with a rubber stopper held tightly in place with adhesive tape. For transmittal the bottle or tube should be placed in a condom and later tied in a knot at the top to keep out water after which it will be placed in a thermos bottle or other closed container filled with cracked ice

4. The first blood specimen will be accompanied by an abstract of the history, clinical findings, laboratory data, dates and type of encephalitis vaccination if any, and any other data which may be pertinent. Subsequent blood specimens will be accompanied by a summary of the progress notes. No serological work will be done on specimens which are not accompanied by such notes.

5. The staff of the Virus Commission Laboratory will carry out virus isolation studies on cerebrospinal fluid, blood, stools nasopharyngeal washings, saliva, etc., but such specimens should not be forwarded except when specifically requested by the Virus Commission Laboratory.

V. Autopsy Material: Autopsy will be performed as soon after death as possible. If the hospital is in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo request should be made to the Office of the Chief Surgeon, GHQ, AFPAC, for a representative of the Virus Commission Laboratory to be present at the autopsy. This representative will arrange for obtaining suitable specimens for virus isolation. The following technique will be used in obtaining suitable pieces of brain tissue for animal inoculation:

1. After reflecting the scalp, towels or gauze will be used to cover and tie back the hair to keep it out of the operating field.

2. The calvarium will be thoroughly washed with alcohol, as will the instruments used in sawing through it and removing it.

3. The dura will be washed with alcohol and sterile scissors and forceps will be used to reflect it.

4. Approximately one cubic centimeter pieces of gray matter will be taken with the sterile scissors and forceps from the frontal, parietal and occipital regions of the cortex of both sides and put into a sterile container.

5. Using the same sterile scissors and forceps to cut nerve trunks, tentorium, etc., the entire brain will be removed and placed on a sterile towel with the ventral surface facing up. Using the sterile instruments the following additional pieces of brain tissue will be obtained: Cerebellar cortex from each side, thin slices from on or the other side of the midbrain, pons, and medulla, and a piece of the cervical cord. These pieces will be added to the others in the sterile container.

6. If dry ice is available, the pieces of nervous tissue thus removed should be put in a sterile, tightly-rubber-stoppered (held in place with adhesive) or screw cap, thick glass bottle or tube, and no liquid of any kind should be added. The bottle is to be surrounded by dry ice and immediately sent by courier to the Virus Commission Laboratory. If there is no dry ice, the tightly closed bottle or tube should be put in a condom which will be tied in a knot to keep out water, surrounded by cracked ice and forwarded immediately by courier as above.

The presence of multiple lesions in all parts of the gray matter of the cerebral cortex (not only the motor area as in poliomyelitis) and in the Purkinje cell and molecular layers of the cerebellar cortex in cases of Japanese B Encephalitis and their absence in cases of bulbar poliomyelitis, governs the selection of pieces for rapid preliminary histological examination. The entire remaining brain and spinal cord should be fixed in a large quantity of 10 percent formalin (at least 5 to 10 times the volume of tissue to be fixed). Both olfactory bulbs should also be included. The brain should be sliced in a number of different areas (without completely severing continuity) and pieces of paper should be inserted in the cuts to permit better fixation.



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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN  
For Period  
23 June to 29 June  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Field Trip to Northern Japan

A representative of the Welfare Division completed a 12 day field trip to Sapporo, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima, and Utsunomiya to study the Japanese welfare program in operation. Conferences were held with military government officials, Japanese prefectural and city welfare representatives, homeni-in (voluntary district welfare commissioners). Visits were made to public and private orphanages, old age home, jails, prisons, reformatories, home for juvenile delinquents, and shelters for the homeless.

Both military government and Japanese governmental agencies were usually found to be inadequately staffed for proper supervision and administration of welfare takes. Improvements were noted in keeping uniform case records and granting aid in accordance with standard schedules of allowances. The homeni-inn generally appeared to have too little time or facilities necessary to handle increasing relief needs, although they seemed sincere and conscientious. The need of program for training persons in welfare work to assume leadership in relief program was apparent.

### Care of Vagrants

A visit was made to the processing center organized in Yokohama five weeks ago by the prefectural government for collecting vagrants, providing temporary care and reforming them to appropriate agencies for control. The third (one -to-two day) vagrant collection drive was underway. About 150 persons of all age groups were fed, bathed, sprayed with DDT, given clean shirts and slacks, interviewed, given medical examinations and haircuts. According to the findings they were then sent to orphanages, old age asylums, homes for delinquent children, hospitals, or other appropriate institutions. The ablebodied were provided with shelter on the grounds and assisted in obtaining employment. Chief difficulty was experienced with the problem of persons leaving institutions mostly because of food shortages. On the whole the project represented a definite and commendable effort towards a program of aid for vagrants and waifs, by coordinating the facilities of various public and private agencies.

### School Lunches

A conference was held with interested sections of SCAP regarding plans for providing school lunches to all children of Japan when the fall school term begins. Emphasis was placed upon the various programs instituted by England, Holland, Norway and other European countries. England felt the program so necessary that school lunches were provided during the years of the war at the expense of all other rationing programs. A study recently conducted reveals the wisdom of England's plan. The children of the British Isles are strong and their health standards have been greatly improved. The same is true in other countries that have engaged in similar programs.

Serious consideration is being given to encouraging the Japanese Government to inaugurate a supplemental feeding program during the coming school term. It was the concensus of the conference that the program should be initiated by CI&E Section in coordination with Natural Resources, ESS, PH&W and other interested sections.

### Housing

The following is an excerpt from the Nippon Times, 29 June 1946, and is quoted because of its interest to all housing programs.

"On 26 June, SCAP ordered the Japanese Lumber Company, Ltd., dissolve in accordance with (SCAPIN 1037). The Japanese Lumber Company, Ltd., is a privately owned, government controlled monopoly dominating all phases of the lumber industry in Japan.

"Replacing the monopolistic concern SCAP ordered the government to permit revival of previously prohibited voluntary, democratic associations of existing private lumber interests which can work with the government in the future to intensify lumber production efforts in Japan.

"SCAP ordered all laws giving the Japanese Lumber Company legal existence abrogated."

With the abolition of the monopoly, lumber for home building is expected to flow more freely to those who have been previous denied.

### Red Cross Activities

Chapter Service, a new department in the Japanese Red Cross Society has been established. Two Japanese general field representatives have been appointed to begin work immediately in reorganization of Red Cross Chapters. The appointment of a woman to this position marks the first time a woman has been placed in an executive position in society.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

A short school for newly assigned public health officers to Military Government Companies in the IX Corps area was held at Corps Headquarters, at Sendai, under the sponsorship of the 105th Military Government Group. Representatives of the Preventive Medicine Division addressed the officers on the following subjects: Public Health in Japan; Arms and Policies of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP; Water Supply; Insect and Rodent Control, and others.

### Insect and Rodent Control

Further conferences were held with representatives of the Welfare Ministry in an effort to procure funds from the several prefectures for the financing of the insect and rodent control program. A new order is to be issued to the prefectural governors, in a more forceful and definite language. Investigation will be made of prefectures allegedly unable to carry the program.

### Laboratory Activities

Application from Welfare Ministry to grant "permission for sale of penicillin" produced by Urawa factory, Yoshima Chemical Company, Ltd., was favorably considered following an inspection of the plant.

Conferences were held with officials of the Welfare Ministry and Tokyo Imperial University Infectious Disease Institute. An Association of Penicillin manufactures is to be formed. While this session will be primarily organizational in nature, constructive plans for materially increasing penicillin production will be stressed.

### Nutrition Conferences

On the 24th of June 1946, a discussion was held with Miss Hayawara, Nutritionist, regarding Japanese recipes for the use of whole wheat in the dietary.

Information was obtained by Nutrition Consult on the method by analysis of food products at the Food Research Laboratory, Fugnawa, Tokyo.

A meeting of the Committee on Nutritional Efficiency of the Imperial Academy of Science was attended by the Nutrition Consultant 26 June 1946.

An inquiry was made as to the significance of the following statement made in the Nippon Times 27 June 1946 and attributed to the Metropolitan Food Department, Tokyo: "a resident in the Metropolitan Area was consuming on the average of 265 gram of staple food and other supplementary foodstuffs per day or obtaining barely 881 calories". This estimate was based on the distribution of rationed staple foods with an estimate of the amount of similar foods purchased on the black market. It did not refer to the total average food consumption.

The subject of school lunches was discussed with representatives of CI&E, NRS and PH&W. It was agreed that school lunches were desirable. The subject was left for further consideration in relation to the food supplies available, the extent of the lunch, or whether it should be a complete or supplement to the average Japanese dietary.

A lecture was given by the Nutrition Consultant at Kyobashi City Hall on 28 June on the use of Japanese food to obtain the maximum benefit from the food available.

### Port Quarantine

Cholera continues to be the foremost quarantine problem. Approximately a dozen foci are known at present in Japan. The majority of these are believed to be the result of importation of the infection from Korea via illegal shipping. Active measures are underway to prevent further importation and eliminate presently established foci.

Only at Sasebo and Hakata are cholera cases, suspects or contacts being held in quarantine.

Action is currently underway to increase facilities at most reception center for handling of cholera infected or suspect vessels. The laboratory at the Sasebo center is being moved and its capacity to examine stool specimens for cholera increased to 15,000 per day.

Aggressive action has been taken in an effort to suppress those draft engaged in smuggling between Korea and Japan in order to stop further possible introduction of disease from Korea.

## SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3015 hospitals with a bed capacity of 208,466 of which 105,690 are occupied. For the same period 246,998 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IV  
NURSING AFFAIRS

General

The survey of school nursing in Iwate Prefecture was completed. Rumors have been circulated regarding the proposed national examination for the licensure of graduate nurses. As a result, the directors of the schools and many of the individual nurses have asked for information.

Education

A class in nutrition was taught in the refresher course, and four classes in history of nursing in the Demonstration School by a representative from the Nursing Affaire Division.

A meeting was held for the Japanese supervisors, head nurses, instructors of the Demonstration School with Dr. Oshima, Director of the hospital presiding and a representative from this office attending. Problems discussed were the inter-relationships between the ward personnel and teaching staff, responsibilities of the supervisors and head nurses in the education program, participation by the staff of American nurses in the program and problems in ward management.

SECTION V  
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

As a result of a conference with representatives of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, with reference to the disease hazards and feed shortages incident to the importation of horses into Japan by the Chinese Army and sheep by BCOF. The following action was taken by G-4 Section, SCAP, prohibiting importation except when specifically approved by SCAP.

- a. Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.31 (21 Jun 46) GD, (SCAPIN 1523-A)
- b. Memorandum for representatives of Allied Governments, AG 091.31 (19 Jun 46) GD.
- c. Memorandum for Commanding General, Eighth Army, Commanding General Pacific Air Command and Commander Naval Activities, Japan, AG 091.31 (19 Jun 46) GD.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report The Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 23-29 June 1946.

SECTION VI  
DENTAL AFFAIRS

Report from the Japanese

The Japanese Dental Association revealed that its present sources of income are:

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| a. Membership free  | 200,000 yen |
| b. Commission for collecting<br>Insurance bills, which amounts to 10 percent. | 70,000 yen  |
| c. Commission for distributing supplies.                                      | 193,000 yen |

SECTION VII  
SUPPLY

General

Information has been received from the War Department to the effect that under present policies, insecticide, freon aerosol will not be supplies to civilians in liberated or occupied areas.

Production

Approval was given ESS to release 930 kilograms gold, 5661 kilograms silver and 30 kilograms of platinum to the Japanese Government for production of medical instruments and dental use for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 March, 1947.

A report submitted by the Welfare Ministry regarding dental equipment and material indicate that sizeable quantities are being produced. Plans for production of sufficient equipment for 3000 dentists during the period 1 July 1946 to 31 December 1946 was submitted. Additional allocation of raw materials will have to be obtained to effect this production.

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding of production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program indicates considerable quantities of petroleum products have now been furnished all manufacturers and it is ex-pected that a large quantity of pyrethrum emulsion will be produced during week 24-30 June 1946. Approximately 40,000 gallons were produced during week 17-23 June 46.

Investigation of the status of glass syringe manufacturing in Japan revealed that present production is satisfactory. Approximately 150,000 are being produced monthly in 23 factories scattered throughout Japan. Syringes are being produced in the following sizes 2 cc, 5 cc, 10 cc, 20 cc, 50 cc and 100 cc.

#### Distribution

Orders were issued by the Welfare Ministry to all governors of prefectures regarding disposition of medical supplies taken from repatriation ships upon arrival in Japan. These supplies will be delivered to National Hospital and used to supply hospital ship handing repatriates.

The Japanese Medical Instrument Control Company and Osaka branch of Japanese Medical Instrument Control Company have been delegated by the Welfare Ministry to handle the distribution of surgical instruments and the appliances. Important items of surgical instruments will be given priority in distribution to the consumers. During the early part of July ninety-two types will distributed and similar programs will follow.

Distribution of Pyrethrum emulsion to Tokyo, Aichi, Niigata, Kyoto and Hyogo amounted to 47,330 gallons.

A total of 4280 kg of insecticide powder were distributed to Chiba, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui prefectures.

Preparations are now underway for the shipment of 250,000 cc of cholera vaccine and 20,000 vials of typhus vaccine to Hulutao, Manchuria for repatriates.

A shipment of 18,900 gallons of insecticide spray, DDT, residual effect is being made to repatriation ports for disinfestation of ships carrying repatriates.

#### Narcotics

Further investigation in the geisha area of the Mukojima district, Tokyo, resulted in the arrest of doctor selling morphine at exhorbitant prices to geisha addicts in the closing of a factory illicitly compounding narcotics for sale to doctors at blackmarket prices. The investigations are being directed by a narcotic control officer, a former federal narcotic agent, who with a Japanese narcotic inspector will shortly begin a tour of every prefecture in Japan to acquaint prefectural narcotic inspectors with modern enforcement and investigative procedure.

On 19 June 1946, new Japanese Welfare Ministry Narcotic Regulations, as required by SCAP, became effective. These regulations revolutionize narcotic controls in Japan. One of the principle features is that all narcotic dealers will be properly classified and registered by 19 July 1946 and will be required to submit periodic reports accounting for all narcotic transactions.

### SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

#### General

Two distilleries for the manufacture of whiskey which had been closed because their products showed more than the minimum tolerance for methyl alcohol were visited at the request of the Finance Ministry, with a view of allowing them to reopen. Samples of their products were taken and will be tested. If tests indicate product is safe for consumption, request to allow them to reopen will be made to Provost Marshal's Office in Tokyo.

Conference with Ministry of Health to assure adequate financing of the Insect and Rodent Control Program resulted in securing of funds to carry program until the Diet can on budget.

### SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 438 (29 Jun 46) PH (SCAPIN 1600-A), subjects "Information Concerning DDT", 29 June 1946.

J. U. WEAVER  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 15 June 46.

#2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 8 June 46.

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

**WEEKLY BULLETIN  
For Period  
30 June to 6 July  
1946**

## SECTION I WELFARE

### Field Trip

A visit was made by representatives of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) Mission, and the Welfare Division to the Seibo-no-Sono Old Ladies Home in Totsuka (Kanagawa-Ken). The home is operated by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary with a staff of 45 Sisters. Thirty old ladies are being care for in a large barracks formerly used by the Japanese Navy. There is ample room for 70 more old ladies, but the usual problem of food shortages prevented admitting larger numbers. The Sisters were meeting this problem partly by raising food on 16 acres of surrounding land.

## SECTION II PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### General

There has been 104 cases of cholera or cholera suspects reported in Japan since 15 June 1946. New cases have appeared in Hiroshima and Okinawa kens on Honshu, and Kagawa ken on Shikoku during the week. The case densities are in Fukuoka, Saga and Hiroshima. This week the Acting Chief, Preventive Medicine Division is visiting foci areas for the purpose of investigating and improving control measures.

To date no confirmed cases of Japanese B encephalitis have occurred. Suspected cases have been reported in the following prefectures: Hiroshima, Shimane, Gifu, Nagano, Miyagi, Yamagata and Akita.

A conference was held with the venereal disease control officers of Provost Marshal's Office, Tokyo Area, the 32nd Military Government Company and PACUSA. Preliminary plans were discussed and it was decided to hold a weekly venereal disease control meeting. The SCAP consultant will act to correlate and coordinate the activities of the various individuals. The venereal disease control officer of Eighth Army will attend next week's session.

### Sanitary Engineering

Reports have been received that the former excessive chlorination of municipal water supplies used by troops in Kyushu has been reduced to a reasonable amount. Cities throughout the country are now chlorinating to prewar standards. Many have increased the dosage where chlorine is available in accordance with the Health Ministry recommendation of 16 May 1946. Due to the shortage of chlorine cylinders, it is important that all empty cylinders be returned to the chemical plants promptly.

Improvement has been made in some cities in the collection and disposal of waste products in the past few weeks. Because of the importance of proper collection and disposal of this material at this time of year in the control of enteric diseases, action is being emphasized in every community to provide adequate collection and disposal facilities.

A conference was held with CI&E Section and representatives of the Health Ministry on the progress of the health education program for the general public. Six radio talks have been given by Japanese health officials and three more are scheduled. Several magazine articles have been written and press releases have had regular distribution. A movie is now in process on mosquito control under the supervision of the Health Ministry, and one on fly control is to be produced. Most prefectures have films on the control of various diseases including dysentery which will be shown as soon as approved by CCD.

### Vital Statistics

The new monthly vital statistics report form as directed under provision of SCAPIN 811, 975-A, and 1482-A, was presented and explained by the Chief of the Vital Statistics Division to the assembled representatives of each prefectural government office in Japan. The assembly was under the direction of the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics and held at Hakone.

A sufficient supply of forms were on hand for distribution to the representatives for use during the month of July by the 11,000 local governments. The need for the collection of current and accurate vital statistics was stressed. For efficiency, the due dates of monthly reports were emphasized where as the prefectural offices must receive the reports by the 10th of each month, the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics by the 20th of the month and the consolidated reports forwarded to GHQ, SCAP, by the 27th of the month.

### Maritime Quarantines

The cholera situation at ports of entry show current improvements and no vessels are known to have arrived during the past week with cholera aboard. Repatriation from Shanghai is almost complete. As Shanghai has been infected with cholera for some time, the termination of repatriation will lessen the threat of further cholera importation into Japan. Smallpox, typhus, and other communicable diseases are not serious port quarantine



problems at present. Further progress has been made in improving conditions for the reception and processing of repatriates.

#### Laboratory Activities

Plans have been completed for the organization of an "Association of Penicillin Manufactures". The first meeting, to be held 10 July 1946, will be attended by representatives from SCAP, the Welfare Ministry, the Japanese Penicillin Board and various manufacturers.

The Kitasato Institute was inspected by the Laboratory Consultant. Typhus vaccine production was carefully examined. The question of financial support to the Institute was referred to the Supply Division. The laboratory officials stated that large sums were frozen in the production of typhus vaccine and that this money could not be realized until the vaccine was sold this fall. The question of governmental subsidation is being investigated.

### SECTION III ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3021 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,903 beds, 105,572 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 224,053 out-patients treated.

The Committee on standards for hospitals of the Japanese Medical Association met in first formal session on 3 June 1946, at the Japanese Medical Association Building in Tokyo. Dr. Hanaoka, President of Chiba Prefectural Medical Association acted as chairman. The following questions were presented:

- a. The large number of small private hospitals in Japan.
- b. Institutions under a certain size (to be determined after free discussion and deliberation) must not be classed as hospitals. These clinics to have a time limit placed on the treatment of patients. No cases requiring more than a few days treatment are to be admitted.
- c. Classification of hospitals after a careful investigation by qualified inspectors.
- d. Follow up inspections and failure to comply with standards to be cause of reduction in classification.
- e. With the exception of the teaching hospitals attached to reputable medical school, "open" hospital policy to be instituted.

### SECTION IV NURSING AFFAIRS

#### General

The refresher course is progressing very well at the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo. Cooperation and interest continues at a high point. Motion pictures were taken of the morning session and the afternoon demonstration work in the classroom. The pictures were shown to the class of students and they were well pleased with the results. The course will be completed on 25 July 1946.

The second booklet translated from English into Japanese, on "What You Should Know About Tuberculosis" has just been completed. Permission for its use has been obtained from Dr. Emerson of National Tuberculosis Association.

The prefectural surveys continue and much interest has been shown by the authorities in the prefectures. Many of the doctors have shown a greater interest by desiring information for raising standards in their training schools. Lectures and conferences have been held, by request, to give information regarding the various types of programs re: nursing in America, with considerable interest being shown.

An inspection tour was made in Korea on Nursing Affairs and various educational projects were visited in Seoul. The cholera set-up at Inchon was visited but because of the floods other hospitals at Inchon could not be reached.

Demonstration School. - Lt. Thompson who is now on TDY until discharged from the Army Nurse Corps is acting as assistant director of the school of nursing which is progressing effectively. Several staff meetings have been held and many problems have been brought up concerning the hospital administration and the school of nursing. Some of the outstanding problems are: lack of water for the Operation Room, T.B. Ward and for use in toilets; the problem of food for patients and getting the central kitchen set up for operation; there is marked lack of help for orderly and laundry work. The laundry is in poor condition and with the lack of soap and water makes it almost impossible to use at present time. The need of DDT spraying again in the school, was reported. This has been accomplished. There now is much better cooperation among all concerned and it is felt that later on there will be a mutual understanding with the program running more smoothly.

### SECTION V VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 30 June - 6 July 1946.

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

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

### SECTION VI DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

### SECTION VII SUPPLY

#### Production

Necessary arrangements were made to furnish approximately 2,000,000 cc of Japanese produced cholera vaccine to the island of Kyushu for immunization of all individuals in Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Saga prefectures. This action was necessary due to an outbreak of cholera in these prefectures.

A conference was held with representatives of Welfare Ministry, Japan Dental Association and Dental Materials Control Company for discussion of the production and distribution of dental equipment and materials. Present production plans were submitted and production for the month of June was submitted. Sizeable quantities of all equipment, with few exceptions, are being produced. The Japan Dental Association indicated that they were not in accord with the present distribution of equipment. The very high prices on all equipment is limiting distribution. The Japan Dental Association was instructed to submit proposed changes in the distribution system and recommendations with respect to prices of dental equipment.

#### Distribution

Distribution of 20,000 hand dusters has been made by Japanese Welfare Ministry to prefectures, ports, railways and to China for use in connection with repatriation and other disease control programs.

Thirty six hundred vials of typhus vaccine were shipped to Maizuru Reception Center by the Japanese Welfare Ministry.

Eleven hundred vials of Japanese B encephalitis vaccine were shipped to Okayama Prefecture by the Japanese Welfare Ministry to complete the inoculation program now in process under the supervision of the U.S. Virus Commission.

#### Narcotics

As a result of insistence by Narcotic Control officers that an investigation be made by the Ministry of Justice regarding the criminal liability of Tsuneo Masuda, Chief of the Yobiko Police Station, in the Wakayama Contraband opium case, a report from the Ministry of Justice shows that after such an investigation had been made Masuda was ordered held as a defendant for trial in Japanese court.

Dr. Yasumi, Records Chief of the Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported that all narcotic wholesalers have been supplied with uniform report forms and that the Pharmacy Section is organized to receive, record and tabulate such reports beginning with July.

Eighth Army has been notified that the Sanitary Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare has been designated to receive, receipt for and deliver into the custody of approved wholesale houses Japanese military narcotics now held by the Eighth army and that a representative from the Sanitary Bureau and a Narcotic Control Officer from SCAP will call at Eighth Army Headquarters to effect such delivery.

### SECTION VIII LEGAL AFFAIRS

#### General

Conferences were held with the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs on the following subjects:

a. Financing of Insect and Rodent Control Problem, The Ministry will investigate the possibility of marking direct payment to manufacturers of equipment and supplies and thereafter seek reimbursement from the

various prefectures of their respective 5/6th portion as required by law. In the meantime immediate action will be taken to relieve the financial distress of the manufacturers by having some of their "blocked funds" released. In addition, the Ministry will renew their promise that payment in full will be made deliveries already accomplished.

b. Enforcement of regulations requiring physicians to report suspected cases of Japanese B Encephalitis. - The existing Japanese laws are sufficient to secure enforcement. Physicians not complying will be reported to local Medical Associations, which will act upon the matter and if necessary will recommend to the Prefectural Governor that the non-complying physician be suspended from the practice of medicine for a period of six months. This, of course, does not preclude any action in addition thereto, that the Provost Courts may take for violations of pertinent SCAP directives on the subject. All doctors in the Okayama Prefecture will be advised by the Health Ministry of the importance and necessity of reporting suspected cases immediately.

c. Medical Examinations System. Provision has been made in some of the larger cities to have autopsy made in cases of suspected death caused by infectious diseases, poisoning, or unknown cases. The system will be extended as soon as sufficient funds are secured.

## SECTION IX DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

## SECTION X SUMMARY OF WEEKLY REPORT IN KOREA – WEEK ENDING 15 JUNE 46

### Public Welfare

Over 7,000 Japanese refugees reaching Seoul were cared for in accommodations intended for 3,000 resulting in sanitation hardships. Completion of a tent area has temporarily relieved this situation.

Consideration is being given by the Seoul Welfare Department for closing a licensed prostitution area and using houses for refugees. Such action was successfully carried out in Taejon.

An in-service training course for institutional supervisors has been arranged and will be conducted by Mr. Kenifich of the American Red Cross Civilian Relief Staff.

Repairs are in progress at the National Orphanage and the National Blind and Deaf School.

Difficulties have been experienced in unloading and warehousing army surplus articles to be used for civilian relief. The warehouse has been broken into on the average of every third night in spite of a 24 hour Korean police guard. Many laborers have been apprehended for pilfering supplies.

The preliminary charter for a National Korean Red Cross Society has been reviewed by the Department of Justice. It was referred to the Korean Citizens' Group to complete the drawing up formal articles of incorporation.

### Nutrition

The nutritive value of "Haingmyun soup" was determined by the Bureau of Laboratories.

The low cost feeding program of the Welfare Advisory Board was discussed on 14 June by Public Welfare.

### Hospital Administration

The Tuberculosis sanitarium at Mason is open with 15 patients. Many more applications are being processed.

Plans are under discussion for the establishment of a provincial leprosarium at Pusan.

The second part of National Medical examination will be held in July.

### Nursing Affairs

The entire nurses' educational program is progressing rapidly. One course for midwives, and the two for nurses continue with great interest.

Conferences have been held on registration and licensure and materials is about ready to be put into Nurse and Midwife Practice Acts.

Inspections in Prefectures continue with encouraging result being obtained.

### Veterinary Affairs

Horseracing was forbidden in Taegu until the animal were properly tested and inspected.

An agreement was reached with the Bureau of Sanitation and Public Health Director whereby veterinary personnel will inspect all foods of animal origin including fish and poultry.

Three hundred and seventy three thousand cc of rinderpest serum was sent to Kangwon-do.

Supply Activities

An examination for pharmacists is to be held in Seoul during July. This information has been disseminated to all provinces.

The Bureau of Commerce has been furnished a price list on surplus items of army stocks being sold to apply against the import program.

The manufacture of three new pyrethrum insecticides was approved and gasoline allocated for that purpose.

Distribution of the third allocation of CAD supplies was initiated. A shipment valued at approximately 10,000,000 yen was made to Kyonggi-do.

J.U.WEAVER  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

#1- Communicable Disease Report for week ending 22 June 1946

#2- Venereal Disease Report for week ending 15 June 1946