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Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office  
Japanese Government

KLO No. 298

5 January 1950

TO : Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region  
FROM : Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office  
SUBJECT : Submission of Report concerning Public Health

Submitted herewith is the subject report received  
from the Yamanashi Prefectural Government.



KANTO  
Liaison & Coordination Office

*K. Imajo* for Director  
I. Kawasaki

Incl:  
as stated above

(S. Saiga, officer in charge)



ORIGINAL

P.H  
WE

Period: December

MONTHLY REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES  
Refer to Memorandum No. 10.

Public Health Dep't.

1. Hospital Administration

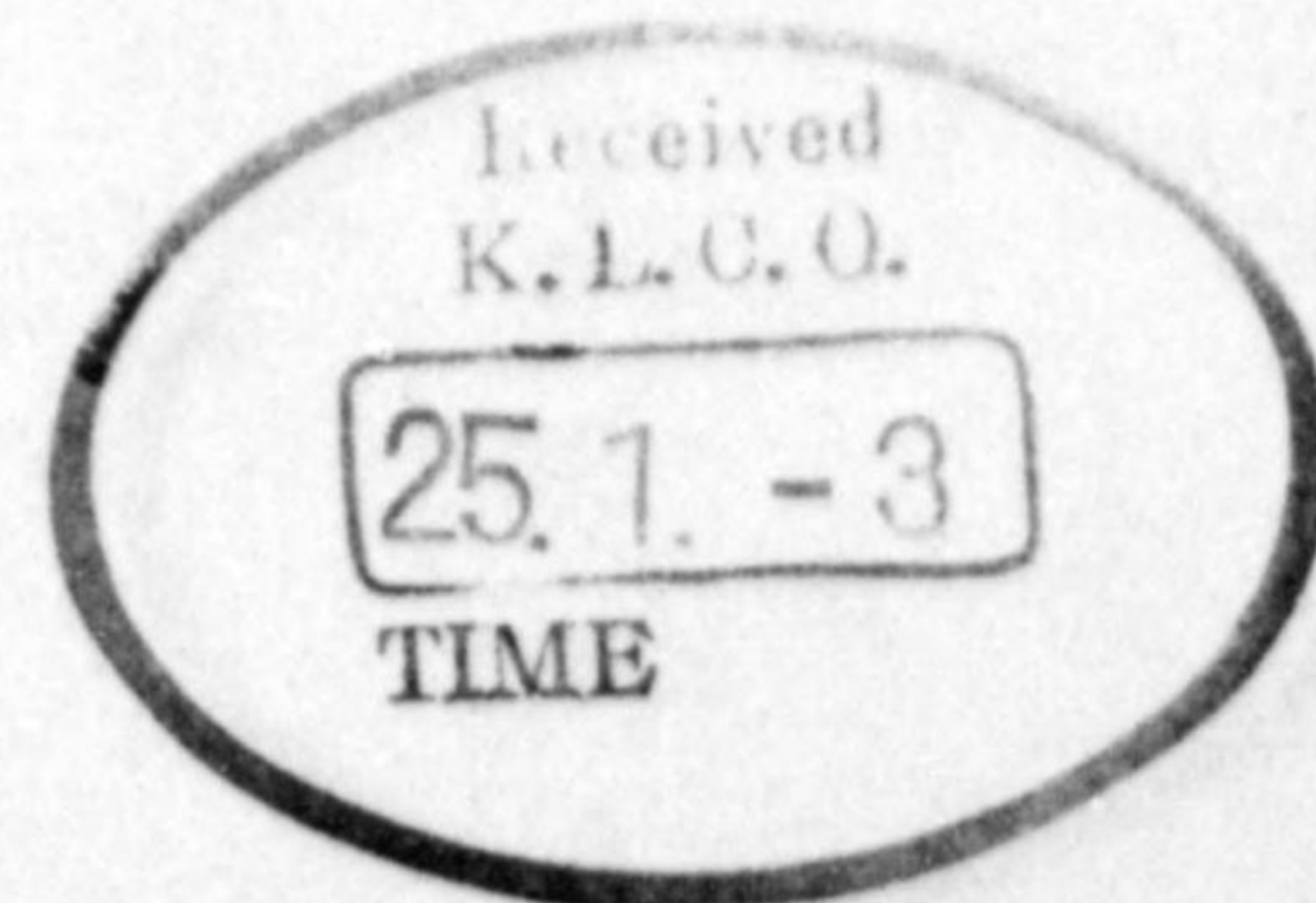
Number of hospitals in the Prefecture ..... 24  
 Bed-capacity of hospitals. .... 1,237  
 Number of beds occupied during the month.....  
 Number of out-patients .....  
 Number of ex-service men (in-patients)  
 in Kofu National Hospital .....  
 Number of general people (in-patients)  
 in Kofu National Hospital .....

1) Changes in management in hospitals, if any, and type.

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Number of beds before change</u>	<u>Number of beds after change</u>	<u>Remark</u>
Social Insurance, Yamanashi Hospital	for general 70	for general 70 for TB 16	16 beds for TB patients were newly installed after change.
Kofu National Hospital	for general 130 for TB 20	for general 120 for TB 20	10 beds for general were abolished since Nov. '49.

2) Number of new hospitals or clinics that were constructed or opened in this pref. during the month. Type of clinic or hospital (i.c. general, surgical, etc.)

a. Newly established hospitals ..... None





b. Newly established clinics	.....	3
Internal, obstetrical	.....	1
Internal, pediatrical	.....	1
Surgery, dermatology & urine	.....	1

3) Contradiction found out and opinions for them.

- a. The window-glass of each hospital were found broken or unclean.
- b. Each hospital was advised to clean up the spider's web in the rooms and on the ceilings of the corridors.
- c. Each hospital was advised also to fix up the damaged nets in the sleeping-quarters, corridors and in the latrines.
- d. The manager, the persons in charge of fire and the attendants of each hospital were guided to be very careful of fires as it was going to the cold season.

All the persons concerning with hospitals and the attendants for patients were noticed strictly about the above-mentioned matters.

II. VETERINARY AFFAIRS

- 1. The infectious diseases of animals that occurred during the month and the number of animals infected.
 

Schistosomiasis	.....	1 cattle, 6 horses.
Brucellosis (suspected)	.....	1 cattle.
Brucellosis	.....	1 cattle..
- 2. Number of cattles, horses, and swines slautered for food.
 

68 cattles, 192 horses and 391 swines.
- 3. Number of animals condemned.
  - a. At slauter houses.



	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Horse</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total carcass	0	0	0	0
Certain organs	31	41	134	206

## b. Number of animals died of natural death.

No cattle, 1 horse and No swine.

4. Milk samples examined for butter fat content .....	240
Number of milk samples found under-fat standard (3%) .....	21
5. Number of milk samples for bacterial count .....	240
Number of milk samples found containing over bacterial standard (2,000,000 per c.c.) .....	24
6. Number of dogs registered in the pref. ....	16,868
Number of dogs injected with rabies vaccine during the month .....	1,307
Cumulative number of dogs vaccinated .....	13,191
% of total number of dogs vaccinated .....	78.27%
7. Number of cows and calves in the pref. ....	1,200
Number of cows tuberculin-tested during the month. ....	0
Cumulative number of cows tuberculin-tested.....	1,184
% of above to total number of cows and calves.....	98.66%
8. Number of slaughter houses inspected during the month .....	6

III. DENTAL AFFAIRS

Number of practicing dentists in the pref. .... 231

Summary of dental activities during the month  
(including meetings, lecture-meetings, etc.)



<u>Date</u>	<u>Place held</u>	<u>Meeting or conference &amp; subject</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Dec. 1	Daiichi Hall, Kasuga-cho, Kofu city.	Examination meeting of Health Insurance	4
Dec. 11	Dentists' Hall	16th Scientific Study	4
Dec. 18	Autonomous Hall, Hyakko-ku-machi, Kofu city.	Examination meeting of National Insurance	2

#### IV. NURSING AFFAIRS

Number of practicing public health nurses	.....	182
Number of practicing hospital nurses	.....	250
Number of practicing mid-wives	.....	375
Number of above who have completed re-education courses	.....	9

Their names : Toshie Yamamoto, Joko Nakada, Mitsue Kobayashi, Kikue Sugihara, Saki Minakami, Keiko Shimizu, Sakae Kasai, Mitsue Nakazawa, Hide Nakgomi,

Conferences or lecture-meetings, etc given to public nurses during the month.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place held</u>	<u>Subject of lecture</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Remark</u>
Nov. 24.	Kofu Health Center	Principle of activities of PH nurses.	PH Nurse Yamamoto.	10	Meeting for locally conveying.
Nov. 24.	Kofu Health Center	Introduction of Public Health Program.	Vice-president of the Health Center.	10	"
Nov. 25	"	Principle of visiting houses & its practice.	PH nurse Yamamoto	10	"
Nov. 25	"	Re registering	PH nurse Minagami	10	"



Nov. 25	Kofu Health Center	Cleaning of whole body	PH Nurse Fukazawa	10	Meeting for locally conveying.
Nov. 26	"	Health Program of Mothers	Miss Sano, director of Gyneacology Dep't.	10	"
Nov. 26	"	Guidance of VD Prevention Program	PH Nurse Nakada	10	"
Nov. 26	"	How to use Bags for visiting patients	PH Nurse Minakami	10	"
Nov. 27	"	TB Prevention Program	Miss Kobayashi	10	"
Nov. 27	"	How to adjust feeding	PH Nurse Nakada	10	"
Nov. 27	"	Bathing	PH Nurse Nakada	10	"
Nov. 28	"	Guidance of Hygienic Education	Miss Kobayashi	10	"
"	"	Hygiene of food	Miss Yamamoto	"	"
"	"	Practice of visiting houses	All nurses of Health Center	"	"
Nov. 29	"	Nursing activities at health centers	PH Nurse Nakada	"	"
"	"	Hygiene by circumstances	Miss Imai	"	Local short course.



Dec. 5	2nd floor of Asst-nurses' Insurance Asso. Hall.	How to prevent TB.	Miss Ishikawa	60	Short course for PH nurses having them gather at 1 place.
"	"	How to nurse TB.	PH Nurse Shimizu	"	"
"	"	Daily Life security law	Jinguji	"	"
"	"	Child Welfare Law	Fukayama	"	"
"	"	Prevention of TB & its nursing	PH Nurse Yamamoto	"	"
Dec. 6	"	Cure of TB.	Mikami	"	"
"	"	Diagnosis of TB.	Miwa	"	"
Dec. 7	"	Prevention of TB & its nursing	PH Nurse Mochizuki	"	"
"	"	Health Center Law	Director of Public Health Section	"	"
"	"	Knowledge of TB	Dr. Morita	"	"
Dec. 8	"	Prevention of TB & its nursing	PH Nurse Shimizu	"	"
"	"	"	PH Nurse Nakada	"	"
"	"	Eugenic protection Law	Director of Public Health Dep't.	"	"
"	"	Demonstration of nursing TB patients	PH Nurse Mochizuki	"	"
Dec. 8	"	Demonstration of nursing TB patients	PH Nurse Nakada	"	"
Dec. 3	"	Returned home from America.	Technician Kaneko	100	Meeting to give welcome to invited chief of Nurses Sect. of Welfare Ministry.



The matters done for the popularization of those who completed the re-education -courses held in Tokyo are as follows:

- a. At the above mentioned meetings or courses, they were in charge of nursing business.
- b. At monthly meetings of every month, they held the conveyance-courses (at each health center).

V. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROLS

- 1. American and Japanese venereal disease control supplies received from the Welfare Ministry during the period. (grs.)  
..... None
- 2. Number of patients who have received treatment during the month.

Note: A. Aikawa National VD clinic & PH center.  
B. In private clinics & hospitals other than those mentioned in A. or by private physicians.

		Gonorrhoea		Syphilis		Chancroid		Lymphogranuloma inguinale	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General People	A.	87	49	201	96	18	2	0	0
	B.	77	22	58	44	0	0	0	0
Others	A.	0	22	0	49	0	4	0	0
	B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3. Total patients who were treated and discharged as cured during the month.

General people    Male: 26    Female: 15  
Other                Male: 0     Female: 4

4. Infection:

Number reported ..... 127  
" examined, found infected ..... 31  
" " not infected ..... 27  
" of visit for infection-tracing ..... 133



5. Cases-finding for all VD

Voluntary	.....	70
Referred to by private physician	.....	23
Brought by police	.....	1
By infection tracing	.....	13
Compulsory prostitution examination	.....	15
All others	.....	

6. Cases that discontinued treatment without permission.

Gonorrhoea	..... 3	Chancroid	..... 0
Syphilis	..... 15	Lymphogranuloma	
		ingunale	..... 0

7. Name, age and address of the person treated for VD with penicillin during the month ..... None applicable.

8. Outline of VD control performed during the month by pref. VD control officer.

- a) Based on the VD. Prevention Law, Art. 16, Clinics were established within Health Centers except Kofu Health Center-and they were approved by the Minister of Welfare.
- b) All the harlots living in Enzan-cho, Higashiyamanashi-that is under the charge of Kusakabe Health Center, were made with compulsory VD. examination according to the Law, Art. 11.



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VI. List of other American and Japanese Medical drugs and equipment received through the Welfare Ministry, (or other sources).

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Received this month</u>	<u>Remainder last month</u>	<u>Total Am't</u>	<u>Am't distributed</u>	<u>Distributed to</u>	<u>Am't.</u>
Sulfadiazine	gr.	0	390	390	0		
Sulfathiazole	"	0	4,000	4,000	0		
Bismuth	amp	0	1,120	1,120	0		
Tuberculin vaccine	c.c.	1,000	1,400	2,400	995	HCs	995
Insecticid 10% DDT	Lbs	800	7,141	7,941	2,790	Towns & Villages	2,790
Residual 5% DDT	gal	0	1,830	1,830	600	"	600
Larucid 100% DDT	Lbs	0	0	0	0		
Disel oil	Drum	0	0	0	0		
Phenothrum emulsion	gal.	0	250	250	0		
BCG Vaccine	person	14,500	6,500	21,000	2,800	HCs	2,800
Autu	gr.	0	0	0	0		
Typhus Vaccine	c.c.	0	520	520	120	"	120
Typhoid Vaccine	c.c.	0	2,900	2,900	1,400	"	1,400
Stibnal Vaccine	amp.	0	0	0	0		



Santonine	tab.	0	49,682	49,682	4,332	HCs Physicians	3,932 400
Duster band	ea	0	0	0	0		
Dot pump (USA)	"	0	5	5	0		
Semi Automatic	"	0	4	4	0		
Sprayers knapsack	"	0	7	7	0		



VIII. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

1. Number of HCs performing TB control work ..... 7
2. Number of HCs employing a full time physician performing only TB control ..... 0
3. Outline of TB control work performed in the pref. during the month by the pref. TB control officer
  - a. The establishment and management of TB Care Com. and anti-TB Women's Asso. were guided.
  - b. Number of households of TB patients guided how to treat the disease. .... 245
  - c. Number of TB patients guided how to treat the disease. .... 222
4. SEIRAKUSO SANATORIUM
  - a. Number of patients.

	<u>Patients at begin- ning of period</u>			<u>At end of period</u>			<u>New patients</u>	<u>Dis- charged</u>	<u>Died</u>
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
Free	60	38	98	59	35	94	2	2	4
Partial	24	15	39	26	17	43	4	0	0
Total payment	2	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	0
Others	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	86	54	140	88	52	140	7	3	4

- a) Number of patients who left sanitarium against the advice of physicians ..... None
- b) Number of patients told to enter sanitarium who were sent by private physicians. .... 5
- c) Number of sent by health centers . .... 2



b. Questions.

Answers to the questions are quite the same as the previous monthly report, so they are omitted, which please note.

c. Is sufficient chest film available at the Seirakuso?  
Yes.

4. Is sufficient chest film available at the health centers?  
Yes.

5. What size ..... Quarter size.

6. Number of persons between the age of 6 to 29:	<u>During the month</u>	<u>Cumulative since 1 June 1949</u>
a. Tuberculin tested	972	8,831
b. Found tuberculin negative	583	3,278
c. Found tuberculin positive	389	5,553
d. Chest X-rays photograph	2,298	16,342
e. Given BCG	563	963

7. Number of lectures, demonstrations and conferences held on tuberculosis-control in the pref. during the month.

Lectures 4 Times ..... Attendance 810 ..... by Chief of Health Center.

8. Statement of problems confronting a vigorous and active tuberculosis program in this pref.

- a. The spirit of Public Health Program is not well known.
- b. Shortage of Medical institutes
- c. Monetary Shortage of private persons

9. Activities of TB Care Committee & the result.  
The TB Care Committee guides the public to endeavour for keeping good health, keeping early hours, exposing bed-furnitures to sun and changing air of rooms.



VIII. Medical Supply Situation

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Beginning of period</u>	<u>Amount Added</u>	<u>Amount used or distributed</u>	<u>Amount remained</u>
<u>1. Insecticides</u>					
Insecticid 10% DDT	Lbs	0	0	0	0
" (Jap)	"	7,141	800	2,790	5,151
Lariviciid 100% DDT	"	0	0	0	0
Disel oil	drum	0	0	0	0
Phrethrum-emulsion	gal	250	0	0	250
Phenathrazine	kg	0	0	0	0
Insecticid Redidual 5% DDT	gal	1,830	0	600	1,230
Insecticid 10% DDT for beterinary	lbs	0	0	0	0
<u>2. Medicines</u>					
Typhus vaccine	c.c.	520	0	120	400
Small-pox vaccination	"	0	23.5	18.5	5
Typhoid vaccine	"	2,900	0	1,400	1,500
Cholera vaccine	"	0	0	0	0
Salfathiazole	gr	4,000	0	0	4,000
Salfadiazine	"	390	0	0	390
Maphalsen	amp	1,630	0	0	1,630
Bismuth sabsalicilate	"	1,120	0	0	1,120
Penicillin salidum	battle	0	0	0	0
BCG vaccine	person	1,500	14,500	2,800	18,200
Carbolic acid	gr	0	0	0	0
Tuberculin vaccine	c.c.	1,400	1,000	995	1,405



3. Equipments

	<u>No. received</u>		<u>No. of distributed</u>		<u>Remainder</u>
	<u>This month</u>	<u>Cumulative No.</u>	<u>This month</u>	<u>Cumulative No.</u>	
Sprayers hand (USA)	0	0	0	0	0
" knapsack "	0	0	0	0	0
" childrical "	0	0	0	0	0
" power "	0	0	0	0	0
Duster hand "	0	0	0	0	0
" rotary "	0	0	0	0	0
" power "	0	0	0	0	0
Foot pump "	0	5	0	0	5
Semi automatic (Jap)	0	119	0	115	4
Sprayer knapsack "	0	126	0	119	7
" hand "	0	100	0	100	0
Duster hand "	0	631	0	631	0

4. The number of surplus former U.S. Army vehicles received by the Health Section.

<u>Momenclature</u>	<u>During the Period</u>	<u>Total</u>
Weapon Carrier	0	2
Trailer	0	1
Command	0	1

Others are the same as the previous report.



## IX. Medical Prevention Activities.

<u>Immunization</u>	<u>During period</u>	<u>Cumulative No. since Jan. 1949</u>	<u>Cumulative No. since Jan. 1949.</u>
Number of persons vaccinated against:			
Typhus	200	1,280	7,298
Typhoid	850	572,515	996,749
Small-pox	450	573,167	655,112
Cholera	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	100,403

X. Incidence of major epidemic diseases1. Legal epidemic diseases

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>New cases</u>	<u>Total cases since 1 Jan. '49.</u>	<u>Total cases this time during 1948</u>
Disentery Baccillary	0	88	42
Children's dysentery	4	66	26
Typhus	0	0	0
Typhoid	0	12	23
Para typhoid	0	5	15
Small-pox	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0
Diphtheria	6	63	73
Jap. Epidemic Encephalities	0	2	38
Cerebraspinalis epidemic	3	10	14



Suspected Jap. Epidemic Encephalities	0	40	111
Scarlet Fever	2	47	27
Amebic Dysentery	2	5	21

2. Registered epidemic diseases

Gonorrhoea	60	978	1,325
Syphilis	72	1,085	1,099
Soft chancroid	16	159	170
Lymphogranuloma inquinale	0	3	1
Measle	40	1,829	49
Whooping cough	147	580	268
Influenza	0	17	21
Yellow fever	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	21	29
Puerperal fever	1	10	27
Pneumonia	67	1,243	742
Typhoid fever	0	0	0
Anthrax	0	0	0
Glanders	0	0	0
Leprary	0	3	5
Trachoma	70	991	498
Dengu	0	0	0
Malaria	0	13	23
Tuberculose	172	2,226	1,678



XI. Preventive medicine activities such as communicable disease prevention and measures for their solution, epidemiological information.

1. Preventive activities by medicine.

- a. DDT powder used in the city, towns and villages to prevent typhus.

<u>No. of dusted with DDT</u>	<u>During the month</u>	<u>Cummulative since Jan. 1, 1949</u>
Houses (rooms)	15,358 (460,74)	718,736 (1,849,466)
Persons	28,056	387,315

b. Temporary Immunization.

HGs and city, town and village offices are now investigating those people who have not yet vaccinated against typhoid and para-typhoid.

- c. Immunization for TB, Typhoid and para-typhoid are being carried out.

2. Counter-measures for epidemic disease.

- a. Leper Mr. Junji Nakayama, Isecho, Kofu City was sent in to the Tama-Zensei-En, Higashimurayama-cho, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo on Dec. 12, 1949.

- b. As the suspected typhoid patients were found in Enzan-cho, Kofu City on Dec. 17, the Ken, Health Centers and Enzan-cho officials carried out the isolation & the disinfection of patients' and vaccinations toward the neighbours.

XII. GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF HEALTH CENTRES

1. Public Sanitation and Nursing Affairs.

In close cooperation with the public health nurses of town and villages, those of health centres are being engaged in guiding the public sanitation in general households, for promoting and enlightening the sanitation thought.

Number of cases guided ..... 403



2. Mother & child hygiene.

The Staffs of health centers visited babies and pregnant women, and gave proper instruction, gave physical examination, blood-exam. and phgienic lectures.

Number of cases guided ..... 517

3. Statistics of population

Health Centers	Birth			Death			Still Birth			Total	Marr- iage	Di- verce
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Un- known			
Kofu	227	217	444	96	83	179	34	32	6	72	142	10
Kusakabe	72	77	149	43	41	84	12	10		22	52	5
Minobu	104	107	211	42	44	86	4	2		6	45	3
Ogasa- wara	128	105	233	47	57	104	8	11		19	48	6
Niraza- ki	131	126	257	43	41	84	9	5		14	46	2
Yoshida	101	98	199	39	34	73	10	4	1	15	42	2
Yamura	137	122	259	40	34	74	8	3	1	12	61	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>29</b>

4. Dental hygiene ..... Cases of Dental Treatments ... 9  
 Cases of Cured ... 21  
 Cases of Consultations ... 30  
 Discussion ... 3 Times, 70 Attendance.

5. Bacteria examination and other tests.

a. Blood Examination ..... 1,030 cases  
 b. ~~Stool~~ " ..... 5,347 "  
 c. Urine " ..... 78 "  
 d. X-rays " ..... 2,099 "  
 e. Sputum test ..... 15 "

6. Nutrition renovation works

a. Lecture meeting on nutrition ..... 18 times  
 840 Attendance.  
 b. Expositions of nutritions ..... 3 times  
 800 Attendance.  
 c. Consultation on nutrition ..... 79 cases.



## 7. Sanitation of water supply, sewer and provisions.

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| a. Guidance in water supply and sewer surveillance | 1,203 cases |
| b. Guidance of environmental sanitation            | 1,136 cases |
| c. Guidance of sanitation of provisions            | 4,030 cases |

## 8. Sanitation education.

We held the short courses for sanitary teams of city, towns and villages, education of members of sanitary teams, and for public health nurses, lectures on TB & VD prevention etc.

Number of cases guided ..... 62

## 9. Social service of medical treatment.

Guidance in livelihood assistance ..... 19 cases

Medical services 25 "

## 10. Prevention of epidemic disease.

Vaccinations were enforced as one of epidemic disease prevention programs and DDT was sprayed in theaters, & public bath-rooms.

## 11. VD prevention.

We practised the treatment of patients, contact tracing, giving advice to have treatment, and blood-test for pregnant women.

## 12. TB prevention

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| a. Number of cases examined and guided | .....1,139 |
| b. Home visits                         | ..... 495  |
| c. Taking X-rays photograph            | .....2,298 |
| d. Giving pneumothrax                  | ..... 47   |
| e. Tuberculin tested                   | .....1,017 |



XIII. Sanitary engineering activities, including insect & rodent control team.

1. Synopsis of plague prevention group of Ken Government.

TYPHUS

a. As soon as the Typhoid Prevention Week began from Dec. 1, 1949, all the officials of each health center started to inspect villages and towns in order to promote the Lice-stamping-out Program. On the other hand, all the assistant-officials were sent out to propagate the thought of Public Health Program to the people of towns and villages. On one hand, the Ken Gov't and all the health centers devoted themselves to the popularization of the Typhoid Prevention Program through radios, newspapers and posters. In each district under the control of all the health centers some Dusting-Stations were installed to spray DDT. without charge for the promotion of the Public Health Program; which received the very high success and effect,

b. Disinfection by spraying solution to prevent Typhus was held on 1st Wednesday this month.

c. Disinfection by spraying DDT. to Governmental and municipal offices, schools, etc. was carried out during the Typhoid Prevention Week.

d. The result of disinfection by each health center is as follows.

Spraying 217,774 sq. meters

Dusting 28,796 sq. meters

2. Synopsis of plague prevention group of Kofu Municipal Office.

TYPHUS

As soon as the Typhoid Prevention Week began from Dec. 1, 1949, the program was propagated to all the citizens through radios and newspapers. And those who live in dogouts, war-damaged people, and those who live in the municipal repatriates' houses and every middle-and primary-school, kindergartens, etc. including pupils and students, companies and factories and their sleeping-quarters were sprayed or dusted with DDT.

Besides this, in front of Kofu Station some Dusting-Stations were installed to spray or dust the DDT. to waifs and strays. Furthermore all the drains in the city were cleaned up.

TYPHUS

The result of Typhoid Prevention Week.  
 Spraying ..... 16,024 persons.  
 Dusting ..... 21,640 sq. meters  
 Beds sprayed or dusted.... 2,664 beds.



XIV. ACTIVITIES OF LABORATORIES

a. Medical consultation and treatment section.

Number of new patients .....888  
 Total number of patients ....:6,073  
 Total income in cash .....400,026,50

b. Number of those who were sent in to the Pref. Hospital after being recognized "to be<sup>sent</sup> to hospital".

	<u>Number of patients sent in</u>
Internal .....	7 persons
Surgery .....	11 "
Obsttrical .....	3 "
Dermatology .....	2 "
Otohinolaryngology ...	1 person
Total .....	24 persons

c. Test Section.

1. Number of cases of water test ..... 10  
 2. Number of cases of test of water supplied through water-works ..... 17  
 3. Number of cases of qualitative analysis of mineral-waters ..... 2  
 4. Number of cases of analysis of medicines ..... 22  
 5. Number of cases of analysis of foods ..... 4  
 6. Number of cases of bacilli test.....2,070  
     Negative .....1,716  
     Positive ..... 299



d. Schistosomiasis Research Sec.

Number of persons examined ..... 1,054  
 Number of persons found having eggs ..... 982  
 % of the above ..... 93.16

<u>Parasites</u>	<u>No. of persons having eggs</u>	<u>%</u>
Ascaris	903	85.67
Hook worm	210	19.92
Schistosomiasis	11	1.04
Tape worm	408	38.7
Others	17	1.61
Negative	72	6.83

No. of patients cured: 189. (151 of Schistosomiasis  
 (38 of Hook-worm.)

XV. Nutrition activities including nutrition survey

1. Outline of nutrition conditions.

The nutrition work conducted during the month is as follows, showing lack of various kind of nutrition.

a) Nirazaki

	<u>Animal protein</u>	<u>Vegetable protein</u>	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Carbo-hydrate</u>	<u>Calories</u>
November	-	28.3	6.8	256.6	1,215.8
December	-	28.8	7.8	254.9	1,206.9

2. Nutrition activities.

a. Consultation on nutrition.

- 1. For TB patients ..... 18
  - 2. For the pregnant ..... 34
  - 3. For the infants ..... 6
  - 4. Others ..... 21
- b. Short courses on nutrition ..... 2 times, 310 attendants
- c. Exhibitions ..... 16 times, 530 attendants.

XVI. Other patient information and comment

None



Monthly Military Government Activities Report 9 June 1949

Region and to the individual prefectures which comprise it, assumed his duties. Two visits to the Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Finance Bureau were made and three trips to prefectural MG Teams for the purpose of meeting personnel and Japanese tax officials.

b. Visits - Saitama (2); Chiba (3); Yamanashi (5); Ibaraki (3).

### 3. Public Health

a. Doctors concerned with Health Insurance have stated dissatisfaction with its present operations because: (1) 26% income tax was paid in 1948, and will pay 59% income tax in 1949, which leaves very little money for the doctors to improve their private medical facilities; (2) they would like (a) the many different existing insurance plans consolidated into one complete overall plan; (b) prompt payment for services in lieu of a three month waiting period; (c) the medical fee point be increased from ten to twelve and one-half as the cost of living has gone up but fees have not been raised accordingly, and (d) more information on health insurance should be given to the rural public.

#### (1) Health Centers

- (a) Increased attendance this year over last year was noted during the Nagano Public Health Center lecture tours.
- (b) Five Nagano Prefecture schools have been selected as demonstrators in the school health program.
- (c) As streptomycin will be available, the T.B. program is being stressed by all Health Centers. X-Ray equipment is receiving priority in health centers as funds and equipment become available.
- (d) Two rooms have been added to the Ibaraki Model Health Center. Further expansion is being planned in the near future in order to accommodate the constantly increasing attendance of patients.
- (e) All Health Centers are stressing the importance of pre-natal care. Efforts are being made to contact patients and midwives and impressing upon them the importance of pre-natal examinations.

#### (2) Refresher Courses

- (a) All Saitama Health Center environment sanitation inspectors attended a one-week course in Tokyo.
- (b) Chiba sent one public health nurse for a refresher course in Tokyo.



- (c) Movie projection technique courses were given to all health education departments of the Ibaraki Health Centers, so that their personnel may take an active part in programs utilizing health films.
- (d) A ten-day in-training course for Yamanashi Model Health Center nurses has been inaugurated. The prefecture health nurse is assisting in the program.

(3) Preventive

- (a) During recent outbreaks of scarlet fever and measles, it was noted a more efficient handling by authorities than in previous years was accomplished. Daily examinations of school children were conducted and suspected cases were ordered home for observation.
- (b) Japanese doctors are accepting well the puncture method of smallpox vaccination.
- (c) The Chiba Serum laboratory was visited to study the complicated methods for preparation of rabies vaccine injections which is prepared immediately prior to administering to patient. This complicated method restricts the use of this vaccine to only a few assigned hospitals and laboratories. Rabies vaccine made in Japan has not been standardized and is unreliable.
- (d) A meeting was held with Professor Ito, chief ophthalmologist of Chiba Medical School during which trachoma was discussed. Dr. Ito stated he has discovered a formula for an ointment which is as good as sulfadiazine in percentage of cures and is definitely cheaper.

(4) Laboratory

- (a) The importance of using the Ide and Murata tests for screening tests only is being emphasized. Dr. I. Niede has been asked to arrange a Tokyo demonstration of dark-field examinations for Health Center laboratory doctors.

(5) Nutrition

- (a) In the Ibaraki nutrition investigation and report in Mito City, it was reported that the daily caloric intake was 1,330 calories and daily protein intake was 25.8 grams. It was disclosed in a later investigation by the Military Government public health nurse that they failed to state they also took about 1,000 calories in unrationed foods such as fish and vegetables.

a. Supplies

- (1) Oxygen is still scarce and soap difficult to obtain.



- (2) Penicillin and sulfa drugs continue to be high priced and obtainable on the blackmarket.
- (3) Sanitary teams have been requested to give public instruction on DDT use now that this item is on the open market.

b. Veterinary Activities

- (1) Due to the presence of rabies in five prefectures in the Region, much time has been given to conferences with Japanese prefectural public health officials as to means of developing control measures. Only approximately ten percent of the dogs in the region have been vaccinated, as the shortage of vaccine continues. Isolation facilities for suspected cases are increasing but are far from adequate. Prefectural quarantines have been effected in infected areas but enforcement has appeared lax to date. Publicity is being given as to the nature and control of the disease through radio, newspapers, and public address systems. Drives for the elimination of stray dogs have been undertaken but it appears that only a small fraction of these dogs have been annihilated.
- (2) One handicap to adequate control measures is the lack of finances. Money collected by town offices from dog registrations is being used for purposes other than rabies control entirely. Defects from a public health standpoint that have been noted include (1) tardiness in sending rabies specimens to laboratories (2) delay in getting reports from laboratories (3) lack of timely treatments to human victims and (4) failure to destroy animals that have been bitten by rabid dogs.
- (3) The work of the animal disease control veterinarians was surveyed during the month. While the work is being conducted satisfactorily from a technical standpoint, too little appears to be accomplished for the number of veterinarians employed. It was suggested to prefectural livestock officials that the veterinarians be further dispersed in order that more livestock may be tested or vaccinated per veterinarian.
- (4) Discussions were held with personnel from welfare institutions with regards to nutrition, breeding, disease control and other problems involving LARA goats.

c. Dental

- (1) With the appointment of a dentist to the Yamanashi Health Center, all model Health Centers have a staff dentist.



d. Nursing Affairs

- (1) Each of the three PHNs in Kanto Region were given jurisdiction of one additional prefecture this month. In the future, each prefecture will receive the part-time services of one MG PHN who will attempt to coordinate and supervise the different nursing programs which exist in varying stages of development. Administration from any source continues to be extremely difficult due largely to the lack of prefectural organization. Nursing has been afforded recognition on the National level but has received little or none on the Prefectural level.
- (2) Approximately two hundred nurses and one MG representative attended each of the annual meetings of the Gumma, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Yamanashi's Nurses' Associations. In June, the newly elected officers will discuss Association plans at the second Regional Nurses' Association meeting in Kanto Headquarters.
- (3) A completed survey reveals that Kanto Region has more than sixty schools of nursing in operation. Since the nursing ordinance was passed on 20 May, administrative conferences have been held to formulate ways of helping those who desire to conduct Class A or B schools.
- (4) Three groups of twenty nurses each from the Regional Clinical Nurses' Course in Ibaraki, made one field trip to Tokyo for observation of nursing activities in the 49th General Hospital and the International Hospital.
- (5) For Public Health Nurses, MG personnel have been assisting those who are responsible for initiating and conducting a five-month's prefectural Public Health Nursing Course. One course has already started and others are ready to start soon providing enough applicants can take advantage of the opportunity to study within their respective prefectures.
- (6) Interview guides for Midwives have been translated into Japanese and distributed to MG for use in Health Centers. Because of the increasing depletion in nursing staffs in Health Centers, the nursing program and services are decreasing in quality and scope.

e. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) Emphasis has been placed on the Insect and Rodent Control program. The danger of a recurrence of



an epidemic of Japanese encephalitis, has been used as an incentive to expedite the program of mosquito control.

(2) A survey has been started on all the water plants in the Kanto Region.

- b. Visits - PHO - Chiba (8), Gumma (2), Saitama, Yamanashi (2).  
Veterinarian - Gumma (2), Chiba (8), Tochigi (2),  
Yamanashi (2).  
Sanitary Engineer - Gumma, Nagano (4), Saitama,  
Yamanashi (2).  
PHN - Chiba, Ibaraki, Gumma, Tochigi, Yamanashi (4).

#### 4. Public Welfare

##### a. Trends

- (1) The first meeting of the Kanto Region Prefectural Welfare Officials was held in Gumma Prefecture 19-20 May 1949. Forty-four Japanese Welfare officials attended, four from the Welfare Ministry, two from Tokyo-to and the balance from the seven prefectures in Kanto Region. The meeting was audited by the Welfare Officers from Kanto Headquarters, Gumma, and the Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs assigned to Kanto Military Government Region. In general the meeting was well conducted and permitted free discussion of problems in which the prefectural welfare officials were most interested. Ministry representatives spoke authoritatively on Ministry policies. The group has decided to organize themselves formally and to hold regular quarterly discussion meetings in addition to semi-annual meetings when they will meet with the Tohoku Region officials in joint conference with Team Welfare Officers from the IX Corps area.
- (2) Saitama Welfare officials have completed a survey of the full and part-time officials entrusted with the responsibility for administering the affairs of town and village welfare offices. Three hundred thirteen towns and villages in the prefecture were utilizing a total of 313 welfare officials, only 79 of whom were spending full-time on welfare duties and 234 or 75% were spending part-time on welfare and were in addition carrying one or more other major responsibilities for local government. The eight District Offices responsible for supervising the local welfare offices employed a total of 34 persons of whom 22 were classified as third-grade employees and the remaining twelve low-grade employees.
- (3) Increased sentiment is expressed among prefectural welfare officials that improved standards of local welfare administration will only be possible when the National and prefectural governments take steps to subsidize local administrative costs, particularly for personnel. They point out that while the National and Prefectural governments foot



90% of the cost of direct financial assistance to people under the Daily Life Security Law, the entire cost of administration is borne by the local units of government. In general practice in the United States where county units of government administer public assistance programs under state supervision, 50% to 100% of the cost of local administration is borne by the State and Federal governments.

- (4) Comparison of public assistance statistics between prefectures in Kanto Region reveal some interesting contrasts. While wide variances would not be expected between prefectures in the amount of assistance granted, since each prefecture is using the same "yard stick" for measuring income and need (Ministry Directive, Shahatsu 129), nevertheless the average monthly assistance per total persons assisted in the month of March 1949 ranged from a low of 289 yen per person in Ibaraki to a high of 510 yen in Nagano. The percent of persons receiving assistance to the total population in March ranged from a low of 1.486% in Chiba to a high of 2.571% in Yamanashi.
- (5) On the suggestion of the IX Corps Welfare Officer inspections were made of National Health Insurance Associations in Nagano, Chiba and Saitama Prefectures aimed principally at determining whether administrative costs might have a direct and serious bearing on the solvency of N.H.I. Associations. Administrative expenses in the Associations inspected were not excessive and it was observed that their financial difficulties were attributable to the usual causes: Failure to collect all outstanding contributions, and lack of sufficient planning to insure adequate budgeting against predictable obligations.
- (6) The National Child Welfare conference held in Yokohama on 25-27 May was attended by a section representative on 26 May at which time recommendations of the following discussion groups were presented: Child Culture; Maternal and Child Health; Child Guidance; and Child Welfare Administration. Among the sound recommendations considered were: An increase in the number of institutions for feeble-minded children; improved training for psychologists, Child Welfare officials and Child Welfare Center personnel; more efficient methods for use of Child Welfare workers (Jido-iin) and possible use of specialized Jido-iin; need for increased assistance and services to handicapped children. Other important matters stressed included the possibility of combining day nurseries and kindergartens; increase in the number of Mother and Children Homes (Boshi Ryo) and other children's institutions; decrease in the present high requirements for foster parents; and approval of private fund-raising for institutions as a means of financing not met from public funds. Observation of the conference indicated that the 250 participants were coming to a fuller realization of the needs and goals in the Child Welfare field but that leadership and guidance in attaining their objectives will be required for some time to come.



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28 February 1949

Guama MC - 17-18 Feb. 2 days - conference with CO, Tax Officer, Executive Officer, Assistant Education Officer, and L2G. Discussed the tax collection surveillance program and other local and government problems.

Chiba MC - 28 Feb. 1 day - conference with Tax Officer and CO relative to the tax collection surveillance program; conference with Executive Officer relative to some L2G matters.

conferences attended.

## 6. Public Health.

### - General -

Health Centers continue to be understaffed regarding doctors, nurses, veterinarians, and dentists. Model Health Centers borrow the services of professional people from other centers in order to have a fairly complete staff.

- (a) Meetings are being conducted to discuss new health laws, especially the Medical Practitioners Law and VD Prevention Laws. The VD Prevention Law contains legal loopholes which is rendering it difficult to bring contacts in for examination. Doctors and nurses are explaining to patients and contacts the benefits derived from appearing voluntarily for diagnosis. Some contacts reported resentment of nurses in uniform visiting their homes, as the presence of the nurse creates suspicion by neighbors. This matter is under discussion.
- 2) In commemoration of Helen Keller's visit to Tochigi, the prefecture has opened an occupational Guide Center for the physically handicapped.
- 3) Qualifications of Prefectural Public Health Officers and employees are being reviewed in order to insure requirements set by the National Public Service Authority are met.
- 4) Prefectural Information office and Public Health Section are coordinating activities for more complete coverage of public health programs. Increased number of home visits by public health nurses has been noted every month. In spite of low prefectural finances, one or two officers are sent to Tokyo for refresher courses.
  - (a) Dental - Prenatal Clinics and schools are referring patients to clinics and private dentists for treatment.
  - (b) Supplies - Shortage of following items is reported: Glycerine, Pituitrin, Cotton, Cotton Goods,

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1. The comparatively low blackmarket price of penicillin has been attributed to the flooding of the market with almost outdated vials by producers. Official sales prices are being posted in drug sales departments of stores.

2. The Shibukawa branch of the Takasaki National Hospital in Gumma reports an excess stock of 1800 rolls of gauze.

(c) Preventive - Doctors have been shown the technique and discussions have been held on the Schick test. The 406th Medical Laboratory tested a group of Gumma people for intestinal parasites. Ninety percent of the patients were found infected. Due to this high percentage great emphasis is being made on proper diagnosis and treatment of intestinal parasites.

1. A case of death resulting from VD treatment with blackmarket drugs administered by a private doctor is presently under investigation.

(d) Laboratory - Health Centers not equipped with X-ray machines are borrowing portable machines from prefectures in order to carry out mass examinations of school children. It is necessary to continue surveillance on established health programs such as VD and immunization, for with the advent of newer programs, these established, long-range activities are not receiving the proper amount of attention. This was found to be true in the case of serological tests. These tests were greatly diminished in 1948 because more attention was given to the Immunization Program.

(e) Nutrition - It is planned to carry out a three-day nutrition intake test on one hundred persons in Ibaraki to determine average caloric intake. Meat production has increased 36% in Tochigi Prefecture. Score cards are prominently displayed in all food establishments for the benefit of the public.

(5) Veterinarian Activities:

(a) Efforts have been made to have veterinary services provided for LARA goats which have been distributed by both the Agriculture and the Welfare ministries in an effort to decrease the high losses which have been experienced during the past year. Several experimental farms have been visited in order to survey the nutritional, breeding, and disease problems involved and the solutions that have developed. Efforts are being made to establish better laboratory diagnostic facilities for animal diseases, since at present what little diagnostic work is done is handled mostly by Tokyo laboratories. Visits to hatcheries show that most eggs used are from pullorum tested flocks.



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## (7) Sanitary Engineering -

(a) It is the opinion of the Regional Sanitary Engineer that the situation in environmental sanitation is suffering from lack of sanitary engineers and sanitarians. The situation could be very much improved if the prefecture would send capable men to the courses given by the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. These men could then be used as key men to expedite the environmental sanitation program and the insect and rodent control program. It is strongly recommended that the various MG Teams give this matter due consideration.

(b) The Regional Sanitary Engineer wishes at this time to review the situation which existed during the Japanese "B" encephalitis epidemic of last year. This epidemic resulted in 1399 people being stricken and 451 deaths. The death rate is always high in Japanese "B" Encephalitis. It is our opinion that this bad situation could have been greatly minimized by a better organized sanitation and mosquito control program. However, it is believed that last year's epidemic could be used to advantage by emphasizing "the ounce of prevention, rather than the pound of cure". SCAP Weekly Bulletin No. 108 could well be translated to Japanese and distributed to Japanese officials. It brings out the importance of the problem and might help in obtaining a more adequate budget for Environmental Sanitation and Insect & Rodent Control.

b. Visits - PHO - Saitama (4), Chiba, Yamanashi, Hokkaido; PHN - Chiba, (Chiba Medical University), Seibo Hospital, Tokyo, Suginami HC, Tokyo; Regional Veterinarian - Saitama, Nagano; Ibaraki, Gumma (2); Regional Sanitary Engineer - Nagano, Yamanashi, Saitama.

c. Conferences - Regional PHN attended medical meeting at 361st Station Hospital, Regional Education Conference at Kanto Headquarters.

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- (b) The scope of the food sanitation law is being debated with prefectural public health officials. Some have finally agreed that it is within the jurisdiction of the law to close fish markets which fail to meet sanitary requirements. Fish establishments at present are one of the main trouble spots in the food inspection program, but with the above concession being made, better sanitary progress is expected, even though it is quite difficult to get an inspector to close a food establishment for lack of sanitary principles.
  - (c) Veterinary associations are now organized in five prefectures with quarterly meetings being held. Membership is excellent.
- (6) Nursing Activities:
- (a) MG Job Descriptions - Saitama and Nagano Prefectures do not have PHO's. The PHN's are rendering emergency treatment without written standing orders, which is a violation of legal code, professionally speaking.
  - (b) School Health Programs - Regional and Prefectural meetings and conferences held in this headquarters and in prefectures have resulted in the inauguration of school health programs. Six schools in Saitama and some in Nagano have started to study and improve their present programs.
  - (c) Health Centers - According to a February report, the number of Public Health Nurses employed in Health Centers, the number of PHNs has decreased slightly since December. (In a previous report from this headquarters, it was estimated that 10% of the total number of public health nurses are employed in Health Centers.) Continued effort should be made to obtain the full complement of Health Center nurses.
  - (d) Hospital Nursing Services - Hospital administrators report increasing shortages of nursing personnel. Their questions concerning the Nurses' Law #203 require a full and detailed interpretation. Information is needed to assist these administrators in operation of schools of nursing.
  - (e) Assignment of Personnel - PHNs and hospital nurses report numerous instances where they are asked to perform a large number of non-professional duties. Eventually, the clerical and statistical duties should be assigned to persons other than nurses.
  - (f) New Personnel - Miss Margaret Scharfenberg reported this headquarters prior to field assignment with Techigi MG Team.

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- (f) New Personnel - Miss Margaret Scharfenberg reported this headquarters prior to field assignment with Tochigi MG Team.

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31 January 1949

## c. Conferences attended.

2

- (1) 4-6 January - Fochigi - regarding development of a plan and procedures for bringing children living with other than their immediate families under the provisions of present Child Welfare, Labor Standards, and Compulsory Education Laws.
- (2) 25-27 January, Yokohama, 8th Army conference of Regional Welfare Officers.

8. Public Health.

## a. General.

- (1) Public Health Centers continue sending their directors, nurses, sanitarians, statisticians, dietitians, child-hygiene nurses to Tokyo for refresher and regular post-graduate courses. Lectures on nutrition and other allied public health subjects are being held by Health Center nurses and doctors. Motion-pictures and slides are being incorporated into the programs. Publicity is being given to the existence and functions of Health Centers in order to stimulate attendance. The Kusakabe Model Health Center, which opened on 17 January 1949, is caring for an average of fifty patients daily.
  - (a) A mental hospital was visited which had no female attendants in the women's ward. The director of the hospital claimed women were not physically strong enough to handle psychopathic female patients. This subject was discussed at length. Occupational therapy for chronic patients is being developed gradually.
- (2) A meeting of the Kanto Military Government Public Health Officers was held on 28 January. Among the subjects discussed at the conference was the streptomycin treatment for tuberculosis and need for beds for hospitalized patients. A report on the number of hospital beds available in this region will be completed soon.
- (3) Plans which include traveling squads visiting each prefecture are being formulated in order to extend the sodium fluoride treatment for the prevention of dental caries, which mass examinations have shown the high percentage in existence among the population. Most hospitals have well-equipped dental clinics and full-time dentists. Many Health Centers still lack dental services.
- (4) Preventive - Public Health Officers are stressing thorough examinations of food handlers. Some prefectures have not been strict in carrying out the provisions of this Public Health Law.
  - (a) Dog bites are not being handled properly by medical authorities. The prophylactic treatment of rabies has been emphasized, both in regard to treatment of patient and dog.



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- (b) Trachoma - Eye clinics consistently state that 10% of their cases suffer from trachoma. There is still some hesitation in the use of sulfadiazine in early cases which may be attributed to indifference, and partly to the high cost of this drug. This program is being constantly emphasized.
- (5) Supplies - There is an increased use of rubber gloves in hospitals and clinics. Publicity on the danger of Santonin obtained in the black market was stressed due to its acetanilamide content and poisoning effects.
- (a) The Morinaga Company of Tokyo delivered 38 boxes of "Bacto" to a health center in Yamanashi Prefecture. The consignment was returned, as this powder was an inferior quality insecticide. Advice has been given to all Public Health Officers, Kanto Region, to be on the look-out for such deliveries.
- (b) Narcotics - Apparently there are no institutions in Japan for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.
- (6) Nutrition - Gains in milk and meat production continue. Vitamins are being distributed in some health centers with the extra food rations.
- (7) Sanitary Engineering:
- (a) The Regional Sanitary Engineer is of the opinion that numerous water supply pipes are leaking and increasing the danger of pollution of the water supply. This is especially true in cities which have been bombed. This pollution is all the more possible when the pressure drops to a minus quantity (vacuum). A vacuum is possible when the supply is shut off at the plant and water is still being drawn at the tap. It is then possible for any ground water which might have been contaminated by night soil or otherwise to enter the water pipe. The danger of such a situation is obvious, and the following recommendations are made in their order of importance to prevent the spread of epidemics:
1. Repair of leaky pipes.
  2. Coordinate any necessary water stoppage with the time of minimum consumption.
  3. Chlorinate all water supplies with a dosage sufficient to maintain a minimum residual of 0.2 ppm.

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4. ~~Minimum~~ ~~RESTRICTED~~ check on potability of water supply by bacteriological analysis and chlorine residual check-up at least twice a week.

5. Boil for at least five minutes all water which is suspected of not being potable.

(b) A great deal of confusion seems to exist among the Japanese as to the relative cost of different programs, one of which is Environmental Sanitation. To clarify the situation, the following data is given: It is estimated that the total health Department budget should be approximately 5% of the prefectural budget. Also, the cost of Environmental Sanitation, which includes Insect & Rodent Control, should be around 20 to 30% of the total Health Department budget. It is the opinion of the Regional Sanitary Engineer that the situation in environmental sanitation is suffering from lack of sanitary engineers and sanitarians. The situation could be very much improved if the prefecture would send capable men to the courses given by the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. These men could then be used as key men to expedite the environmental sanitation program and the insect and rodent control program.

(8) Nursing.

(a) Recruitment of Student Nurses: No region-wide recruitment program has been initiated by LG personnel. Since the morale of those who are actively engaged in nursing is low, any recruitment program will be exceedingly difficult. "Japanese nursing is 1,000 years behind, but we have been held firmly down and loaded with responsibility. We are not, however, altogether incapable. We need help."

1. Prefectural Organization of Nurses: With the exception of Saitama, no organization of nurses exists within the prefectural health bureau. Instead of establishing a Nurses Division or Section with a Chief Nurse who is directly responsible to the Director of the Health Bureau, the prefectures tend to utilize the professional Branch Nurses' Associations. These Branch Associations are not legally responsible for nursing services rendered within a given prefecture or for handling national monies for educational training courses. Supervision and coordination of nursing services requires prefectural organization.

2. National Nurses' Association: The membership committee of the Branch Associations are being urged to enroll new members and all nurses are encouraged to renew their membership. Active membership is required in order to participate in the election of National Association officers to be held in Tokyo this April.



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2. **Public Health Nursing:** The Chief Nurses in the Health Centers need MG assistance in developing an educational program for their respective health districts. Many nurses report the continuance of non-nursing assignments which prevents their carrying out nursing duties.
- (9) **Veterinary.** - Despite advice to the contrary, food inspectors continue to be too lenient in the inspection of food establishments. Many repairs have recently been made, but sanitation is very poor. Pressure is being exerted for the adaptation of at least minimum hygienic measures at wholesale fishhouses and wharves. Surveillance of LARA goats shows that those distributed to welfare institutions are suffering from lack of feed to a greater degree than those that have been delivered to farmers and repatriates. Also, the people in charge of goats at these institutions appear to know less about animal husbandry than the farmers. Rabies control measures, especially vaccination and isolation facilities, are being stressed to all prefectural public health officials. Equine encephalitis vaccine appears to be sufficient to at least properly immunize horses in this region which are under five years of age. Plans have been made to secure blood samples from all slaughterhouses for brucellosis agglutination tests so that an estimate of the amount of this disease in the cattle of Kanto Region can be made. An attempt is being made to establish better unity within the profession by getting an active veterinary association in each prefecture. This has been accomplished in some prefectures at present. Surveillance of schistosomiasis in Yamanashi Prefecture in cattle shows that it has decreased about forty percent during the past eighteen months. At present about one thousand cattle are affected.

**b. Field Trips.****(1) Public Health Officer:**

- (a) **Gumma** - Inspection Red Cross Hospital, Yabashi Kosei General Hospital, Takasaki Hospital (Private Hospital), Takasaki Meat Packing Plant, Prefectural Government Stock Farm, Ryoga Ice Plant.
- (b) **Saitama** - Inspection Yanoto Slaughter House, Yanoto Bakers, Yanoto Meat Packing Plant, Saitama National Hospital, Kawaguchi Slaughter House, Kawaguchi Butcher Shops.
- (c) **Yamanashi** - Inspection Minobu Health Center, Minobu Hospital, Minobu Leprosarium, Ogasawara Health Center, Model Health Center Kusakabe, Yamanashi Health Center, Yamanashi Mental Hospital, Yamanashi Restaurants and Butcher Shops.



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(d) Nagano - Inspection National Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Red Cross Hospital and conference with staff physicians. Visit to Nagano Water Works. Conference with LG F. C. and officials, two lung specialists, president of midwives and nurses association, three hospital heads and head of Nagano City Health Center.

- (2) Sanitary Engineering - Visited Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Ibaraki Nagano. Discussed budgets, inventories, and better planning of environmental sanitation program. Inspected water plant at Nagano and Saitama.
- (3) Nursing - Visited Chiba, Yamanashi, Ibaraki.
- (4) Veterinary - Visited Chiba, Yamanashi, Tochigi

**c. Conferences:**

- (1) Public Health Officer attended two-day Public Health Regional Officers' Conference in Yokohama. Attended Kanto Region Public Health Officers' Conference at this Headquarters.
- (2) Regional Veterinarian attended conference in Yokohama.

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## 4. LARA Distributions TB-PH-vel 3 (Rev 1948)

a. Accountability of Prefectural Welfare Departments for districts and reporting to Military Government.

## 5. Foreign Nationals CD 14 (1948)

PUBLIC HEALTH1st Priority:

1. Health Center Improvement. Emphasize procurement of doctors for health centers.

2. "In-service" training for Public Health personnel.

a. Encourage attendance of PH personnel to in-service training course wherever held.

3. Public Health Education meetings open to the general public.

a. In coordination with Information Section.

4. Distribution of Medical Supplies.

2nd Priority:

1. Insect and rodent control program.

a. Typhus control during winter months.

2. <sup>Surveil.</sup> Distribution of Medical Supplies CD 50 (1947)

a. Production and distribution of supplies and equipment for disease control purposes.

b. Surveillance over quantity and quality of vaccines for typhus, whooping cough, and diphtheria immunization programs.

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chief procurator re: widespread and impartial prosecution of large tax violators without fear, favor, or affection; conference with tax collection officials re: obstructions and hindrances to tax collection efforts and proper corrective measures; two days.

## c. Conferences Attended.

- (1) Inspection conference conducted by Major Kimmel, PSD, Eric Br., GHQ, SCAP, at Kosuge Prison, Tokyo, on 23 December 1948 0900 - 1145; acted as observer and obtained information and statistics on prison administration, reforms, and future programs as peculiarly applicable to Kanto MG Region.

7. Welfare.

- a. (1) Regional attention has been drawn to the continued practice of the "sale" and indenture of children under a system long established in Japan. Initial surveys by Child Welfare and Labor Standards officials in Tochigi Prefecture indicate that some three thousand such children are residing in homes of persons other than their lawful families or legal guardians. Prefectural and National Child Welfare and Labor Standards authorities are faced with the necessity of registering such children, studying the problems presented under the old system and bringing such children under the protection and supervision of the new Child Welfare and Labor Standards Program.
- (2) Inquiry into the program of the Dobo Engo Kai in Ibaraki and other prefectures in the Region has brought further attention to the limitations of the local agencies in carrying out responsibilities for care and services to repatriates. A camp of three thousand persons turned over to the Dobo Engo Kai for operation by the National Government in Tauchiura City, Ibaraki Prefecture, is an example of the acceptance of responsibility by the agency for which it has neither the finances nor resources to handle.
- (3) The following general observations of the Social Insurance programs have been called to the attention of the teams: Many industries are delinquent in forwarding premium collections; payroll reports have been altered in order to reduce premium payments; Health Insurance referees have not been appointed and are not functioning properly; reports are not being forwarded promptly; and, more and better publicity is needed on each type of insurance, both to the general public and the insured.
- (4) During the month the following major subjects were taken up with the teams: procedures for Welfare reporting; use of existing channels for dissemination of information and directives pertaining to Child Welfare; second annual recertification of all active public assistance cases; importance of public information in the Welfare program; coordination on all important Welfare conferences; liaison with Japanese to the end that Military Government is advised of any activity which affects the Welfare Program; and, surveillance of LAR.

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## b. Visits.

- (1) A total of 10 visits - 26 days - were made to IA Corps Headquarters and to the following teams:

Sendai - 2 days  
 Chiba - 2 days  
 Nagano - 6 days

Gumma - 7 days  
 Yamanashi - 3 days  
 Ibaraki - 6 days

8. Public Health.

a. General. - To offset weekly current shut-offs which occur in some localities, hospitals and laboratories are gradually installing separate electric lines. Some hospitals which have heating facilities do not receive sufficient coal allocations. This matter is being investigated. Efforts are being made to equip the Health Centers with portable X-ray machines for mass chest X-ray examinations in schools and factories. Meetings of Health Center statisticians are being promoted to increase accuracy and efficiency of reports

- (1) The women's associations have had a great influence in increasing attendance in Health Centers of obstetrical cases and children. The need for obstetricians to devote more time to Health Centers should be stressed.
- (2) Tuberculosis sanitariums are understaffed. The Department of Health has been asked to obtain a larger budget allocation to attract more doctors for these positions by increasing their salaries.
- (3) The Health Center is giving refresher courses in Tokyo for hospital and public health nurses, V.D. doctors, and pediatricians.
  - (a) Mass examination of children's teeth is being continuous emphasized. Lectures are being given to school nurses and dentists. Efforts are being made to enroll all dentists in the dental association. It is hoped more cooperation can be gained through an association for Health Centers, which are suffering from lack of dentists.
  - (b) Supplies - Sulfanilamide is being used extensively again because diazine is scarce in the market.
  - (c) Preventative Medicine - Before immunization programs were discontinued, small pox vaccinations in some prefectures averaged 100%, and typhoid-paratyphoid vaccinations 96.8%. 25 cases of typhus were reported in

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December, of which 23 cases were in Saitama. Special sanitary teams were organized to control an epidemic in this prefecture. 6,500 persons received typhus injections.

- (4) Japanese doctors are lecturing to the public with traveling exhibit of posters and wax models on V. D. in Tochigi prefecture.
- (5) Nutritious candy containing large amounts of Ca and P is being distributed to children two to five years old. The Tochigi prefectural government has started a special meat ration for tubercular patients which is 10% cheaper than current prices, and are encouraging them to increase their meat rations by taking advantage of this low price. Health Centers are giving lectures to heads of families on proper distribution of food and milk. Milk production has increased 37% and meat 19% in Tochigi Prefecture.
- (6) Veterinary Affairs: Constructive improvements in food establishments is continuing, though somewhat more slowly than is desired. Inspectors are still too lax regarding sanitation in the various food establishments. Laboratory facilities are increasing for milk and meat analysis, but what laboratories are available are not being used to the fullest extent. Rabies vaccination for the Region as a whole has been given to over ninety per cent of the dogs, but there are inadequate isolation facilities and insufficient registration of dogs at present. Inspections by the Regional Veterinarian show that prefectural public health officials are not giving proper surveillance to food inspectors in the health centers. Verbal pressure is being given to correct the above-mentioned faults and some results have already been seen. One thing appears certain - it will take some time to educate the Japanese people as to the "why" and "wherefore" and the necessity for what we consider to be the rudimentary and primitive forms of sanitation.
- (7) Sanitary Engineering:
  - (a) Public participation in the Rodent Control Program might be increased by the following method, sponsored by the Saitama KC Team, which the Prefectural Health Department has already put into action with many good results. A few rats are caught alive and marked with special numbered identification tags. Each rat is then set free in a special locality, which is recorded. The people are informed by posters, newspapers, et cetera, that prizes will be given to the lucky catchers of the identified rats. The plan has real merit, as shown by the results obtained. The method also has the advantage of showing how far from the original location the identified rat has traveled.

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- (b) To eliminate the confusion existing in the matter of chlorination at the Water Plant and "residual chlorine" at the consumer's water tap, the following formula may be used throughout the Kanto Region: The amount of chlorine added to the water at the Water Plant should be sufficient to maintain a "chlorine residual" of a minimum of 0.2 p.p.m. (parts per million) at the further tap. It is estimated that in most cases, and under ordinary circumstances, 1.0 to 1.5 p.p.m. chlorine added at the Water Plant will be sufficient. The amount of chlorine necessary will vary from time to time, due to changing conditions, and a regular and continuous series of tests is necessary for good operation.
- (8) Nursing Affairs: Many individual and group conferences and interviews have been held this month. Throughout the Region there seems to be more interest in nursing problems and programs. Local initiative in all phases is being encouraged by Regional PHN.
- b. Visits to Teams:
- (1) Public Health Officer: Chiba - Visit to Model Health Center, Chiba Serum Laboratory, and Chiba Water Plant. Tochigi - Visit to Model Health Center and Prefectural Laboratory. Saitama - Attended closing ceremony of two week course given by Japanese nurses. Visited Kurajama National Tuberculosis Hospital. Yamanashi - Visit to Seracuso Tuberculosis Hospital. Saitama - Inspection of public bath house in Urawa and slaughter houses in Omiya and Kawaguchi.
- (2) Nursing: During the month two hospitals and three Health Centers were inspected; one special ceremony in Kofu City - attended the opening of a professional nurses' building. Approximately eight days were spent in observation and participation in the Regional Public Health Nurses Course at Kurohama National Tuberculosis Hospital. Field trips totaling 16 days were made to the MG Teams and Prefectures - Chiba, Gumma, Saitama, Tochigi, and Yamanashi.
- (3) Veterinary: During the month of December demonstrations and lectures on the intra-dermal tuberculin test for cattle were given before veterinarians in Ibaraki and Chiba prefectures. All prefectures in the Kanto Region have now received this demonstration. Teams visited during the month were Nagano, Chiba, Ibaraki, and Gumma.



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(4) Sanitary Engineer; Visited Gumma, S. Tochigi, Yamana<sup>sh</sup>  
inspection of water plants, lectures on water control and  
sanitation.

c. Conferences: Conferences with Public Health authorities and vari<sup>ous</sup>  
team Public Health Officers were held during the month of December.

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- (3) As a result of the Saitama situation, a near political crisis arose. The Governor was going to resign with his entire staff -- not by way of accepting official responsibility for personal negligence or commission, but purely by way of a "face saving device". Finally, through the continued efforts of the Commanding Officer of the MG team and his Legal and Government officer, the Governor and his staff were dissuaded from following that course of action, and even indicated that a general "housecleaning" will follow in the near future. Whether the latter is politically expedient or possible is doubted. The Governor also was saved chiefly by the efforts of the team commander from having to face a vote of confidence in the prefectural assembly at this time.
- (4) That there is considerable graft and corruption among some of the employees and officials of all prefectural governments is quite widely and universally accepted. Procuratorial authorities have been given to firmly understand, however, that there is no place in a representative-type government for those who violate the public's trust and confidence. They have been told to conduct thorough and unbiased investigations whenever there is any indication of offenses of that nature.

## c. Administration of the Courts.

- (1) There generally has been no change in the situation in this field of activity. Most of the Judges are giving due consideration to the changes in the procedural code which go into effect the 1st of January 1949. This headquarters is not too confident that the legislative changes will actually result in any material noticeable improvement at first. It is believed that it will take time for all of the changes to be appreciated and understood to the extent where they will be accepted as an understood universal practice. Considerable education will necessarily have to be given to all judges, procurators, and members of the bar -- to say nothing of the public generally -- before they will become an inherent part of the judicial system of Japan. Here again, the necessity and desirability for film strips and other visual aids cannot be overemphasized.

## d. Police Affairs.

- (1) Two or three towns or villages have approached MG teams with the suggestion that they be permitted to merge their local autonomous police on the grounds that the cooperative operation would solve financial problems to a great extent. When it was pointed out that the Police Reorganization Law did not contemplate such a merger, even though it did not specifically prohibit it in so many words, and that there were many

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practical as well as legal and political objections and handicaps to such a move. The local mayors concerned then indicated that they would contemplate action to merge their two adjoining towns into one, as provided for by law in certain cases. This headquarters believes that it is just possible that this incident is a forerunner of a trend which may develop, as since the time of the above incident rumors of four or five more towns looking into possibilities of an arrangement or political readjustment of that nature have been heard.

- (4) A prefectural-wide conference of Public Safety Commissioners was held in Chiba City, Chiba-ken on 26 November 1948. While this was strictly a Japanese affair, nevertheless the Commander of Chiba MGT and the Chief, L&G Section, this headquarters attended the morning sessions as invited guests and gave talks on the duties and responsibilities of public safety commissioners in a representative government and their normal and expected relations with the public, the executives of the local public bodies, the prefectural government, and the police chiefs and departments. The afternoon session was devoted by the Japanese to an open forum and conference on their own problems in police department management and operation.

e. Conferences Attended.

- (1) Conference of Legal and Government officers and NCO's in Yokohama, 1 to 5 November, 1948 was attended by the Chief, Legal and Government Section, and the L&G NCO.

f. Staff Visits to Teams.

- (1) Saitama MGT - 15 and 25 November 1948  
(2) Chiba MGT - 26 November 1948  
(3) Ibaraki MGT - 29 and 30 November 1948

3. Public Health.

a. Public Health meetings open to the public have been started in several prefectures, and they are arousing some public interest. Some authorities are slow in approving appointments of doctors whose names have been submitted for health centers. Meetings have been held with those concerned and they have been encouraged to expedite these matters, as some health centers are operating without a physician. Women's associations are helping to enlighten the public on the benefits that may be obtained at the health centers. Hospitals are emphasizing the use of rubber gloves in surgery, as they are now available on the market. Many hospitals are obtaining full-time voluntary internes. Midwives are beginning to attend to the examination of their patients at the health centers.



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## b. Administration of Health Activities:

- (1) **Dental Affairs:** Hospitals have full-time dentists who are kept busy, and apparently are doing good work. Health centers with few exceptions, need dentists, and this point is being emphasized. Lectures to school children in dental hygiene are being conducted by the Military Government Public Health Officers, and dental mass examination of children is being encouraged.
- (2) **Medical Supplies:** Gauze, alcohol, and soap have been scarce this month. Penicillin and sulfadiazine are supposed to be plentiful in the market, but doctors state that the high price of the drug makes it difficult for them to prescribe its use as intensively as they would like. Narcotics are being procured by hospitals on a monthly or bi-monthly basis, and are being safeguarded better than has been indicated in previous reports.
- (3) **Preventative Medicine:**
  - (a) The diphtheria immunization program was being delayed, due to delay in its assay, and now with the death of ten children in Kyoto after their injections the program will be further delayed until the public fully understands the cause of this accident.
  - (b) Two cases of typhus were reported during the month of November. Trachoma prevention and treatment are being emphasized. More chest X-rays are being taken, and other tuberculosis prevention programs are developing satisfactorily.

c. **Sanitary Engineering:** The Regional Sanitary Engineer has recommended to all Military Government Teams that the following action be taken:

- (1) That any cleaning necessary on "slow sand filters" be done before the winter months.
- (2) That the program of Rodent Control be started by 1 December 1948 at the latest.
- (3) That the Sanitary Engineering Division be elevated to a "Section" status on a par with all other sections of the Health Department, instead of being only a division of the Preventative Medicine Section.

d. **Nursing Affairs:**

- (1) **Administration:** While the Japanese nurses are to be commended for the training programs which they are initiating, it should be remembered that these attempts to train nurses are of an

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emergency nature. In five prefectures, where no MG PHN exists, these programs are receiving little or no supervision. Psychologically and professionally, it is most unfortunate and unsound for the Japanese nurses to assume greater and greater responsibility for which they have had little or no experience and preparation. In view of the critical nursing situation in Japan and the acute shortage of MG personnel, Regional PHN is placing greater emphasis on overall, joint planning. A one-day Regional Conference was held in Kanto Hq. to arrange a ten-day Refresher Course for PHNs. A special conference, initiated by Regional staff members, was held in Tokyo to discuss prefectural, school health programs.

- (2) Supervision: A total of seven days were spent in Ibaraki and Gunma. From observation and reports, the following information seems significant:
- (a) The majority of health centers have 1/3 of the required nursing personnel.
  - (b) Most health centers lack the necessary nursing equipment.
  - (c) Some health centers are paying PHNs a monthly salary of less than 1,500 Yen.

If the patients who are being encouraged to "pour" into these health centers are to receive the expected "good" nursing service, measures to eliminate the above-mentioned conditions should be given immediate attention.

e. Veterinary Affairs: Demonstrations and lectures on the bovine intradermal tuberculin test were given in Nagano and Yamanashi during the month, bringing the total to five prefectures in which demonstrations have been given to date. Lectures on the use of score cards have also been given in the prefectures visited. During field inspections improvements have been noted in food establishments, both from a repair and from a sanitation standpoint, although the battle along this line has just begun. Programs are now under way for the elimination of stray dogs, and efforts are being made to have rabies isolation facilities available at all health centers. In prefectures thus far checked, approximately 13% of LARA goats received have died, the two major causes of death being pneumonia and listerellosis.

f. Laboratories: Health center physicians are improving their technique in the diagnosis of Venereal Diseases, guided by the Military Government Team Health Officers whose help they are asking. Most health centers have microscopes. Biologicals are being kept at more desirable temperatures than before, and when they do not have the desired facilities for adequate storage they obtain their biologicals as they are needed from the prefectural laboratory. Some laboratories have only part-time technicians, due to insufficient funds.

g. Nutrition: Distribution of milk to children under one year of age is increasing. National hospitals are still providing part of the patient diet. Central kitchens are operating in some hospitals.



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h. Inspection Trips: For the entire Public Health Section, a total of 17 trips was made. Chiba - 3, Ibaraki - 3, Nagano - 1, Saitama - 5, Tochigi - 3, Yamanashi - 2.

4. Public Welfare.

a. Trends.

- (1) As of 30 November 1948 Community Chest-Red Cross Joint Campaign collections totaled 89.1% of the Region quota. Collections have continued in five of the seven prefectures throughout November and will possibly continue through December in an effort to make the pre-campaign goals. Prefectural and local officials have been much in evidence in post-campaign activities and have largely accepted responsibility for final efforts at collections and reporting. Weekly progress reports required of prefectural and local committees have tended to place continued emphasis on the desire of all concerned that maximum funds be raised in this campaign to offset the increasing demands being placed on private welfare agencies for essential welfare services. The Regional office was consulted by the IX Corps Welfare Officer on the conclusions and recommendations presented in his Special Report on the Status of Community Chest in IX Corps Area, 30 November 1948. The conclusions are felt to be completely applicable for Kanto Region and will be of valuable aid to the team officers in summary campaign conferences with responsible Japanese Chest and Red Cross officials.
- (2) Teams have continued to experiment during the month with the new comprehensive Administrative Review form. Team officers are generally of the opinion at this time that the new review form is not practical for routine reviews of local offices, but that what is needed is a compromise between the comprehensive form and the "shot gun" schedule in general use before the new form was introduced. Most teams are attempting to develop a new schedule which they believe will meet their requirements both for inspections of local offices and for demonstration and training purposes in important aspects of welfare administration.
- (3) Attention of teams has been drawn during the month to the following matters through field conferences and the weekly situation report: closer surveillance of the LARA program to insure prompt and efficient distribution of supplies in accord with Welfare Ministry plans, and that the recipients are fully advised concerning the use and/or distribution of LARA goods and animals; the tendency of government to arbitrarily shift personnel from one specialized area of service to another without consideration of services involved; the necessity of a single channel for all welfare reporting and information inclusive of the Child Welfare program; the importance of closer coordination between the Welfare and

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Civil Information Sections to insure a development of sound information services in the welfare field; the current national Ministry program for the apprehension and care of vagrant and transient children; the new Public Assistance re-certification program to be started only when specific assurance has been given the prefecture by the Welfare Ministry that scheduled and instructions are current and are proper for use in re-certifications; the necessity of gauging current and contemplated child placement and treatment programs against the present limitations of children's institutions.

b. Social Insurance: During the month of November this office, through inspection trips to various teams and in talks to Japanese personnel, has stressed the following:

- (1) The desirability of having Japanese insurance reports at all levels submitted promptly and completely as required in order that the whole picture of the Japanese National Insurance Program will be available to the Ministry of Welfare.
- (2) That premium payments be brought up to date and, where required, be forwarded properly through the prefectural channels in order that both society-administered and government-administered insurances and associations may be maintained on a healthy basis.
- (3) The desirability of good publicity programs directed at the general public and at the insured so that, on one hand, the general public will become aware of insurance and its benefits and, on the other hand, the insured will understand completely what they are paying for, how much coverage they have, and what to expect under any given set of conditions.
- (4) The proper use of the appeals privilege in case of dissatisfaction with granted benefits.
- (5) The desirability of closer coordination between the insurance section of the Welfare departments and the activities of the Health sections in matters concerning health centers, clinics, dispensaries, nursing, and associated problems in order to prevent, as far as is possible, the present wasteful overlapping, duplication, and competition between private and governmental insurance and health facilities and resource

c. Visits.

- (1) Ten team visits were made to Chiba, Saitama, Yamanashi, Ibaraki, Gumma, and Tochigi totaling twenty-six days. Of these, seven days were spent assisting the Gumma Team Section in the absence of a full-time Welfare Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201

Report Control  
Symbol, MG-4

File No. 319.1

31 October 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report.

TO : The Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. In accordance with OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NUMBER 71, Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343, dated 10 December 1947, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for October 1948 is submitted.

2. Legal and Government.

a. Local autonomy.

(1) As a result of continued surveillance and activity in this priority it has been determined that the chief problems and obstacles to the full and complete installation of representative local government are those which have been heretofore and repeatedly reported. Among them, of course, the inadequacies of local finances for local projects is paramount. The local public bodies are not getting a large enough portion of the monies collected in taxes.

(2) The Japanese government at a national level is apparently doing little or nothing to aid the progress of local self-government, and is not conducting any sort of an informational or educational campaign designed to encourage a full and complete understanding by the common people of what self-government means.

(3) A conference was held in Ishikawa-mura, Yamanashi-ken, on 20 October and was attended by approximately 1,100 Japanese local officials and citizens from approximately three villages. A great majority of the ones present walked anywhere from one to seven miles and back home again to be able to hear the two lectures given by the L&G officer, YMG, and the Chief of L&G Section, this headquarters. The questions submitted reflected deep thought upon democratic principles of representative government, and only emphasized that the Japanese common man at "rice roots" level is eager for greater and continued information on the subject to convince him that this is not merely a dream of an ideal, but is a reality capable of accomplishment even in his native Japan.

(4) The team programs in local autonomy are progressing satisfactorily, and according to reports every gun in every prefecture in this MG Region will have been covered by the end of November by at least one such meeting, and



some of them more than once. The progress of such programs is hampered and retarded only by the shortage of qualified personnel in the Team Legal & Government Teams.

(5) Surveillance of the School Board elections was undertaken and satisfactorily handled by the teams with the aid of additional surveillance personnel furnished by the 1st Cav. Division. Reports of the election surveillance in all prefectures have been forwarded to IX Corps.

b. Administration of the Courts.

(1) Judges are still not inclined to attempt to handle matters of direct contempt, much less indirect contempt, under any enlarged interpretation of articles 71 and 73 of the Court Organization Law, and are waiting for positive action by the national Diet giving them proper power to do so independent of Rule of Court.

(2) The back log of case upon the court calendars is not materially decreasing, and where the total number appear to have decreased it is believed that the increase in the number of cases in the procurators' office compensates therefor. This angle will be checked during the next monthly period.

c. Civil and Economic Matters.

(1) A supplementary investigation, in conjunction with the Chief, Economics Section, this Headquarters, into illegally-held and concealed or hoarded goods, equipment, or merchandise was conducted in the Lake Suwa area of Nagano Prefecture on 25 and 26 October 1948. (Reference Par. 2, c (1), MG-4 Report, this Hdqs., 30 Sept 1948). An additional 44 warehouses were inspected, and a considerable amount of hoarded goods or equipment - possibly held illegally - was discovered. A report was forwarded to CG, IX Corps.

d. Staff visits to Teams.

- (1) Saitama - 12 October.
- (2) Yamanashi - 19, 20 October.
- (3) Nagano - 25, 26 October.

In addition to the above visits, numerous telephone conferences were held with the personnel of the team Legal and Government sections, some of the Team Commanders, and four or five office conferences were held at this headquarters with such personnel during the month.

3. Public Health.

a. During this reporting period the Kanto Region Public Health Officer attended the 14-day Military Government orientation course in Yokohama. Gumma and Nagano prefectures were visited, and conferences were held with team and prefecture health officials.

b. Administration of Health Activities: The hospitals inspected showed that improvements were made over conditions indicated in previous



reports. Some desirable practices still exist and were noted by the superintendents. The waiting rooms need better lighting. Doors were screened but were being kept open, and food was being prepared in the private rooms.

(1) Dental Affairs: Most of the health centers visited had only part-time dentists. This is due to poor salaries permitted by the budgets.

(2) Medical Supplies: Hospital and health centers visited were receiving enough supplies and LARA goods, except some prefectural health officials stated that the supply of typhus vaccine was low.

(3) Preventive Medicine: The typhus vaccine immunization program has been started with the small amount of vaccine on hand, and the Japanese officials stated that the Ministry did not promise adequate amounts in the near future.

(4) Laboratory Activities: The health center laboratories are conducting routine urine and blood tests in all the obstetrical cases examined. It is hoped that the KAHN test will be available by April 1949.

(5) Nutritional Activities: Most of the hospitals furnish part of the patients' food, and at present their families are able to get the balance for an adequate caloric supply.

c. Nursing Affairs: Field visits were made to Nagano, Saitama, Ibaraki, and Yamanashi. As programs expand and responsibilities multiply, the requests by the Japanese nurses for assistance and guidance from MG nurses are increasing. Regional PHN attended one nursing conference in Yokohama and one Medical Conference in Tokyo.

d. Sanitation: The Regional Sanitary Engineer accompanied representatives from Public Health Section of SCAP and Tohoku Region on an inspection trip including Yamagata, Akita, Aomori, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi. Observations at the six conferences held lead to the following conclusions:

(1) Money available for Insect and Rodent Control is often inadequate to finance a well-organized program.

(2) The majority of sanitary teams are now working for the cities and the transfer of teams from cities to the Health Department of the prefecture will have to be gradual and will require patience and coordination.

e. The Regional Sanitary Engineer concurs with the opinions of the SCAP representatives that:

(1) The Public Health Department budget should be approximately 5% of the total prefectural budget, and 20% to 30% of the Public Health budget should be earmarked for environmental sanitation, which includes Insect and Rodent Control.

(2) The Sanitary Engineering Division should be elevated to a "Section" status on a par with all other sections of the Health Department,



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instead of being a division of the Preventative Section. This would make possible a better distribution of funds for Insect and Rodent Control work, and facilitate the employment of better qualified personnel.

f. Inspection Trips - Sanitary Engineering: Gumma MGT, Saitama MGT, Nagano MGT; six prefectures in Tohoku Region.

#### 4. Public Welfare.

##### a. Trends.

(1) The new comprehensive Administrative Review form received by Team Welfare Officers at the September IX Corps Welfare Conference was introduced to prefectural and district Welfare officials throughout the Region during the month. Generally, prefectural officials were interested and impressed with the scope and content of the review. Reactions from Team Welfare Officers were mixed; however, consensus was that the form should be completed in at least one representative local welfare office, with prefectural officials participating, before an attempt should be made to evaluate the form as a review device or suggestions made as to its best use. Such evaluations and recommendations will come forward from the teams in the form of special reports.

(2) Prefectural Welfare departments have not yet received uniform instructions from the Welfare Ministry clarifying the interpretation of Sha Hatsu 94 concerning public assistance allowances, and local offices are continuing to regard the prescribed schedules as maximums in terms of individual money payments. (Reference, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins 85 and 92 dated 9-15 August and 27 September - 3 October, which interpret the schedules as the maximum of family needs against which all income and resources are to be deducted.)

(3) Indications are that Joint Community Chest - Red Cross fund collections will continue throughout most of November, and that final results of the campaign will not be known before December. Generally, officials are optimistic that goals will be reached or exceeded. While street collections were generally successful, particularly in the cities, rural collections have been slow due to the fact that the money sale of rice and other fall crops will not be completed until November. Apparently, too, considerable amounts of monies collected in rural sections have not been reported and are being held until local quotas have been reached. It is evident throughout the Region that prefectural and other public officials have played an active part in the campaign, both during the organization and during the collection period. Field services from National Community Chest Headquarters have not been in evidence during the campaign month, although National Red Cross representatives are reported to have visited the prefectural chapters in the interest of the campaign. Team Welfare Officers will continue to take an active interest in the progress of collections and in the later distribution of proceeds. Evaluations of the campaigns with pertinent recommendations for consideration of higher headquarters will be encouraged in the form of special reports.

(4) Regional Welfare Officer is collection information relative to social insurance conditions in the prefectures of the Region in



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attendance of defense counsel at court. Mass demonstrations within and outside of court rooms were held. Such action at times borders on anarchy, and reflects a wilful and contumacious contempt for the orderly processes of government administration and law. By letter dated 29 April 1948 this headquarters submitted a special report upon contempt matters under the subject "Administration of the Courts". Detailed recommendations designed to provide the courts with power to deal with direct and indirect contempt matters of this nature were included therein. Unless positive action by the Japanese Government is taken, incidents of this nature may be expected to increase considerably in the future.

c. Civil Matters:

- (1) A comprehensive investigation into alleged hoarded critical items in the warehouses of the Suwa-Soko Company, Okaya City, Nagano-ken, was conducted by the Chief, Legal & Government Section, this headquarters, during the period 15 September through 23 September 1948. Possible violations of SCAPIN 1863, 21 February 1948, Subj: "Inventory of Critical Materials", and Economic Stabilization Board Instruction No. 6, Japanese Government, 10 February 1948. Cabinet Order #65, Japanese Government, 27 March 1948, OD #25, Hq. Eighth Army, 9 April 1948, and OD #27, Hq. Eighth Army, 13 April 1948, were indicated. Among the large stock of Communications, radio, signal, and electrical equipment were several portable short-wave radio transmitters and receivers, some of them being 500-watt field type, 27 heavy generators, several hand and gasoline power generators, 7 large reels of telephone cable, several telephone switchboards, new, from 20-circuit to 200-circuit, 60 new electric power drills, 250-300 8-cell, 12-volt new storage batteries, 17 telephone wire automatic monitors. The Nagano Communications Bureau claimed that all items, formerly property of the Japanese Army, had been released to the Ministry of Communications in October or November 1945 by the 922nd FA Bn, 97th Division. Japanese officials in Nagano were unable to produce documents pertaining to the alleged release, other than a letter dated October 1945, from the Old Home Ministry. A special report is being forwarded to higher headquarters requesting release or other disposition instructions.

d. Military Matters.

- (1) A special investigation into the handling, accounting for and disposition of U.S. Army Medical Corps narcotics since August 1946, was conducted by the



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Chief, Legal & Government Section, this headquarters, during the period 2-4 September and special report forwarded to higher headquarters.

e. Staff visits to Teams:

- (1) Yamanashi MGT, 2,3, Sept 1948
- (2) Nagano MGT, 7,8,9,10 Sept 1948
- (3) Saitama MGT, 14 Sept 1948
- (4) Nagano MGT, 15, 16, 17, 18 Sept 1948
- (5) Nagano MGT, 21, 22 Sept 1948
- (6) Saitama MGT, 28 Sept 1948.

f. In addition to the visits and organized conferences enumerated herein, individual office and telephone conferences on MG subjects were held with several of the subordinate team Commanding Officers or team L&G officers.

3. Public Health.

a. 251 new suspect cases of Japanese "B" Encephalitis and 139 deaths have been reported during the period 1 Sept-30 Sept 1948. This is an increase of 18% in reported cases and an increase of 66% in the deaths. The current regional total is 1557 cases with 347 deaths. In the last week of the report period only 7 cases were diagnosed and reported.

b. Model Health Centers are now in operation in all prefectures.

c. Sanitation: Regional Sanitary Engineer prepared a lecture on "Sanitary Teams in Japan" which was given at the conference of Sanitary Engineers held in Yokohama on the 23rd and 24th of September 1948. Some prefectures in the Kanto Region have not yet organized sanitary teams working directly for the prefecture. When such is the case, the cities are using their own teams; but a business-like coordination between the cities and the prefectures is lacking.

d. Nursing: A superficial analysis of nursing affairs in Kanto Region reveals the need for the establishment of a uniform system of administration and directing a unified nursing program on a region-wide basis. For example, the appointment of Japanese nurses to regional positions should, if the regional divisions of the Japanese correspond to the MG regional divisions, facilitate the coordination of prefectural, regional, and national programs. The National Hospitals have nurses assigned regionally. Their division of Kanto Region does not coincide with that of MG, which complicates administration. Continued effort is being made to build a strong professional association of nurses - one which is representative of all nursing groups.

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e. Veterinary: Conferences were held in prefectures with veterinarians in Public Health and Agricultural departments of the prefectural government. Inspections were made of slaughter houses, dairies, butcher shops, ice plants, cold storage plants, fish markets, experimental farms, and one veterinary college. A demonstration on intradermal tuberculin testing of cattle in Tochigi Prefecture was given on 28 September before 200 veterinarians and veterinary students.

f. Dr. Jaime Benavides assigned as Public Health Officer 24 Sept 1948.

g. Staff visits to teams:

<u>Team visited</u>	<u>Visited By</u>
Chiba	PHO, PHN, V
Gumma	PHN, V, SE
Ibaraki	PHN, V
Nagano	V, SE
Saitama	PHO
Tochigi	PHN, V (visits)
Yamanashi	PHO, PHN

Conferences were conducted with the Team Public Health Officer and Prefectural Public Health Officials. Public Health Nurse attended the Eighth Army Medical Conference at Sendai.

#### 4. Public Welfare.

a. Trends.

- (1) At the request of the IX Corps Welfare Officer, all teams submitted special reports analyzing their prefectural 1948-49 Joint Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Campaigns to be conducted during the month of October. Copies of the special report received to date in the region indicate that the campaigns have been generally well planned, and that the organization for fund raising will provide all people with the opportunity to contribute voluntarily to the support of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross. While it appears that there is still considerable dependence upon public officials for direct assistance in the campaigns, particularly in the towns and villages, there is also indication that an effort is being made to break away from official support and to place the Chests on an independent basis. Special reports provide the Welfare Officer an excellent basis upon which to analyze the individual programs.



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- (2) Concern is felt for the high percentage of public assistance cases in which cash grants appear to be a supplement to earned income. For example, recent reviews in Gumma have indicated that 70 to 100% of cases receiving Daily Life Security have some form of earned income. A recent study of representative cases of mothers with dependent children receiving assistance in Chiba indicate that the major income of the families was from sources other than public assistance. While the public assistance loads show only a minor percentage of persons on assistance because of unemployment, these observations indicate that a much higher percentage are receiving assistance because of under-employment.

b. Visits:

- (1) Regional Welfare Officer accompanied Dr. & Mrs. Milton T. Stauffer, members of the Helen Keller Mission in Japan, on visits to Ibaraki, Tochigi, and Gumma 9-13 September. Arrangements were made through the Team Welfare Officers for Dr. Stauffer to meet with Japanese officials and committees interested in the Helen Keller Fund Campaign. Arrangements were also made for Dr. Stauffer to visit a representative institution for the blind, deaf, and mute in each prefecture. The Stauffers were highly pleased with their reception by the teams and by the Japanese officials with whom they met.
- (2) Inspection visits were made to Chiba, Ibaraki, Nagano, Tochigi, and Gumma, totaling eight days.

c. Conferences:

- (1) Regional Welfare Staff attended the IX Corps Welfare Conference held in Fukushima, requiring attendance and travel time from 14-19 September.

5. Economics.

- a. Surveillance Teams against Blackma...ing were assigned and arrived for duty at Kanto Prefectural Military Government Teams.

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1 Sept 1948

originated in Nagano-ken and describes activities similar to those existing in Nagano-ken as outlined in a special report several weeks ago. Similar associations exist in virtually every city, town or village in the seven prefecture, in this MG Region. They all follow the same general organizational pattern with the local politicians heading and controlling the society.

d. Staff visits to Teams.

- (1) Chiba MGT - 2-17 August
- (2) Gunma MGT - 12-15 August
- (3) Tochigi MGT - 19-20 August
- (4) Saitama MGT - 19 August
- (5) Saitama MGT - 31 August

Office conferences were held with the CO Nagano MGT, and several telephone conferences were conducted and concluded with the Legal & Government Officers of all Teams not visited personally.

3. Public Health.

a. The first reported case of Japanese Encephalitis in Kanto Region came from Gunma Prefecture on 2 August. Mounting numbers of geographic reports came in rapidly after that from the various Teams until cases were reported from all sections of Kanto Region. The earliest date of onset was recorded from Chiba Prefecture as of 21 July. The Sanitary Engineer of this Headquarters, with the added stimulus of this outbreak, attempted, as he had been doing, to build up the woefully inadequate sanitary team system. The peak of the epidemic was reached during the period 12 Aug - 18 Aug, greatest number of cases being reported on 14 August. As of 31 August in Kanto Region total cases 1306, total deaths 208. A complete report will be forwarded through channels when the epidemic has ended.

b. Model Health Centers are operating in six of the seven prefectures in Kanto Region. Gunma Prefecture is constructing their Model at Ota. It should be functioning by the end of September.

c. The Regional Sanitary Engineering activities were mostly concerned with the organization of permanent and emergency Sanitary Teams to combat the Japanese "B" Encephalitis epidemic. Some difficulties have to be overcome to obtain the National Government Allotment for Insect & Rodent Control. Prefectures without available monies to meet government allocations had to refer to Welfare Ministry to obtain additional funds. Due to faulty coordination of reports on finances, the local finance section of the Finance Ministry has delayed the approval of reports until the end of August. The matter has now been settled.

d. Regional PHN reported on 23 August 1948. One field visit to each prefecture in Kanto Region will be attempted in September. Monday and Saturday, the PHN can be reached in the Kanto office.



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## e. Visits and Conferences.

(1) Regional PHO visited two prefectures in August - Chiba and Gumma. Model Health Center activities were discussed and various Japanese PH officials conferred with.

(2) Regional Sanitary Engineer visited four prefectures, Yamanashi (twice), Nagano, Chiba, Saitama (three times). Nine conferences were held.

(3) Regional PHN visited Saitama MGT PHN for three days.

4. Public Welfare.

## a. Trends

(1) Welfare Officers are showing considerable initiative in devising effective means for using the results of Administrative Reviews of local offices have generally ceased to bring out new problems but are only proving again and again where the various programs need strengthening. More time and emphasis is now being placed on pertinent in-service training programs and in assistance to prefectural and district officials in their responsibilities for supervision of local offices.

(2) Welfare Officers in Kanto Region have been asked to give Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross officials every possible encouragement in insuring the success of the joint fund campaign scheduled for the month of October. Plans for the campaign are being carefully reviewed as they are submitted by the responsible officials and helpful suggestions made where indicated. Generally, the plans seem complete and follow the instructions and policies issued by the National Community Chest and National Red Cross Headquarters.

(3) A disaster demonstration being planned in Chiba will complete "dry runs" on the new disaster plans in all prefectures. The demonstrations are reported to have been effective in pointing out the parts of the plans which require strengthening for effective operation in an actual disaster.

## b. Visits.

(1) Inspection visits were made to Yamanashi, Ibaraki, Chiba, Gumma, Saitama, and Tochigi, totaling fifteen days.

5. Economics.

a. Food collection for this period lags behind collections a year ago. (1947, percent collected: grains 90.8%, white potatoes 97.1%. 1948, percent collected: grains 73.7%, white potatoes 82.07%) It is believed that continued pressure by prefectural governors on Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture officials plus

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telephone conferences were held with all team L & G Officers and their assistants relative to current and pending matters.

3. Public Health.

a. Typhoid epidemic in Hongo-mura Nagano Prefecture in this month demonstrates clearly a lack of sense of responsibility and non-compliance with current directives on the part of Japanese Prefectural PH department officials in Nagano. People first became ill about 28 June; diagnosis was established on two cases 6 July; prefectural PH department notified on 7 July; Nagano Military Government Team PHO notified by prefecture on 12 July. No reasonable excuse for this negligence in reporting is possible or tenable.

b. Health Centers: the status of Model H.C. in the seven prefectures of Kanto Region is as follows:

(1) Chiba - A completely remodeled Model H.C. started operation in Chiba City 1 July with minor shortages of personnel. (Total of 50).

(2) Nagano Model H.C. started operation 1 July in Veda City with some shortage of personnel (Total of 48); 6-room annex to be completed about 1 August.

(3) Saitama Model started operation 1 July; shortages of personnel are being combatted by utilizing local physicians on a part-time basis. Minor construction on H.C. should be completed about 1 August.

(4) Yamanashi Model began operation 1 July in Kusakabe with limited personnel (Total 39) part-time doctors are being utilized. Addition to building to be completed about 11 September.

(5) Tochigi - A completely new building has been completed in Utsunomiya, but all equipment will not be installed until the month of August; limited personnel will be utilized in operation.

(6) Gumma - A fine, large, new Model H.C. is being constructed in Ota; tentative opening date is 10 September. Personnel shortages will exist.

(7) Ibaraki - Remodeling of former hospital building for use as a Model H.C. is proceeding in Mito - should be completed in late August. Personnel shortages will exist.

c. Sanitary Engineering Activities.

(1) Some progress has been shown in the organization of sanitary teams. The regional sanitary engineer has checked the government allocation for Insect and Rodent Control program

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and recommended that the prefectures expedite the voting of moneys to meet the Japanese Government Allocation.

d. Visits & Conferences.

(1) Five visits were made by the Regional Sanitary Engineer, three of two days each and two of one day, namely, Ibaraki, Yamanashi, Gumma, Tochigi. A total of three conferences were attended, as indicated below.

(2) Conferences were held with the Prefectural Health Officials in Ibaraki-Gumma and Tochigi prefectures. Environmental sanitation was discussed and the formation of Sanitary Teams for Insect and Rodent Control work was again stressed. The allocations of the Japanese Government to the Prefectures for Insect and Rodent Control work were analyzed. It was recommended that the prefectures expedite their demands for moneys to match the Government Allocations and proceed with the formation of an adequate number of Sanitary Teams.

(3) Regional PHO visited four prefectures during the month (Chiba, Ibaraki, Nagano (twice), Gumma) for the purpose of inspecting Model Health Centers, hospitals, and other related PH activities. Two visits were made to Nagano in relation to typhoid epidemic there.

4. Public Welfare.

a. Trends.

(1) Child Welfare Center case loads are increasing as the public becomes aware of the service. The usual difficulties in organization are being experienced. Many of the Child Welfare Centers still have inadequate physical set-ups. There is a need for centralized family recording and for more distinct separation of staff function. The tendency to make hurried placements has been widespread. As yet, Child Welfare Officials have not been accepting their full responsibilities in most of the prefectures.

(2) The welfare officials in Saitama have progressed to the point where they have initiated their own administrative reviews of public welfare offices. The Welfare Officer has been observing these reviews and plans to make a special report on their progress.

b. Visits.

(1) Inspection visits were made to Saitama (2 days), Chiba (1 day), Ibaraki (3 days), and Tochigi (4 days).

5. Economics.

a. A survey of Japanese prefectural Food Section Officials and interviews with farmers in visits to all prefectures

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(5) Surveillance is being maintained on the indictment against the former Governor of Gumma-ken involved in illegal property transactions in violation of economic controls. It appears that sufficient evidence has been accumulated to justify a conviction.

d. Visits to Teams and Conferences.

(1) In addition to the conference on local autonomy held at Maebashi, Gumma on 8 and 9 June, the conference at Tochigi MGT on 24 June was extended into a staff visit through 25 June, Saitama MGT was visited on 18 June, and Chiba MGT on 22 and 29 June. On the occasion of the last mentioned visit, a conference relative to the suit against the Governor was held.

(2) Telephone conference with the several team legal and government officers were held during the month, and visits were received at Hqs. Kanto M. G. Region from the Legal and Government officers of Nagano and Saitama teams.

3. Public Health

a. Health Centers: Approximately 50% of the prefectures in this region will have Model Health Centers operating by 1 July. None of these will be operating ideally at that time due to the unfinished physical set-up and/or inadequate personnel. The remainder of the prefectures are in the process of getting the model ready. All of them will probably be functioning by 1 August. All prefectures are having trouble getting doctors to work full-time in the Model Health Centers because of the disproportion between the pay they get at the Health Center and what they can make in private practice. A possible solution that may have to be resorted to is the employment of part-time physicians so many afternoons or days a week.

b. A n inspection was made in Saitama prefecture of reported floods resulting from the heavy rains during June. There were no people displaced from their homes and no Public Health problems presented themselves. Damage was confined principally to crops adjacent to rivers.

c. Narcotics: Checks of hospitals and private physicians throughout Kanto Region reveal that inadequate security of narcotics exists in almost every case. Corrections are made on the spot, and the team PHO and Japanese officials concerned are directed to stress the importance of narcotics security to all individuals concerned in their prefectures.

d. Sanitary Engineering Activities:

(1) The organization of sanitary teams under the jurisdiction of the Prefectural Health Department is making slow progress. However, the new allocations made to the prefectures by the Japanese Government might improve the situation.

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## e. Visits and Conferences:

(1) Maj. H. Magens, VC, IX Corps, visited each prefecture in Kanto Region for the purpose of conducting inspections and demonstrations in meat and milk inspecting procedures.

(2) Miss Johnson, PHN, MG, Ho. 8th Army, visited three prefectures in Kanto Region and conducted conferences with the Team PHO and Japanese officials concerned with PH nurses, nurses and midwives associations.

(3) Dr. Verslius, PH, MG, IX Corps accompanied Regional PHO on inspection to Ibaraki prefecture.

(4) Regional PHO visited five prefectures during the month. (Saitama, Ibaraki, Chiba (twice), Nagano, Tochigi) for the purpose of going over the over-all PH picture with the Team PHO and Japanese officials, and of inspecting the Model Health Centers, hospitals, and other related PH activities.

## (5) Visits &amp; Conferences of Regional Sanitary Engr.

(a) Three visits were made by the Regional Sanitary Engineer, two of one day each and one of three days, and a total of three conferences were attended, as indicated below.

(b) The Regional Sanitary Engineer attended a three-day conference on Environmental Sanitation at Sendai and gave a lecture entitled "The Value of Insecticides and Poison in Insect and Rodent Control."

(c) Two conferences were held with the Prefectural Health Officer at Saitama and Chiba. The allocations of the Japanese Government to the Prefectures, for Insect and Rodent Control, were discussed. It was recommended that the Prefecture take action to have the Assembly vote the moneys to match the Government allocations.

4. Public Welfare

## a. Trends.

(1) The region welfare section, with the cooperation of the women's affairs representative of the region Education Section, is outlining planned activities to be offered as possible programs for organized women's groups in the Kanto Region prefectures. These planned programs will be presented as suggestions which can be adopted by these groups in order to further welfare education of the Japanese people and the general advancement of the Japanese public welfare program.

(2) A special report on "School Counseling," a cooperative project of the Gumma Education and Welfare Sections, which presents the basic principles of social casework as applied

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KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201Report Control  
Symbol MG-4

File No. 319.1

1 June 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report.

TO : The Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. In accordance with OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NUMBER 71, Headquarters, Eighth Army, APO 343, dated 10 December 1947, The Monthly Military Government Activities Report for May 1948 is submitted.

2. Legal and Government

a. Local Autonomy.

(1) Prefectural conferences were held on 14 and 15 May in Chiba and Saitama sponsored and supervised by personnel of the Government Section, GHQ. SCAP. The Commanding Officer, KMGR, and the legal & Government officer, this headquarters, participated in the Saitama conference while a representative of the Legal & Government section took part in the one at Chiba City. Attendance by interested Japanese was highly satisfactory and was comprised of a representative cross section of public officials and common citizenry. The questions presented reflected considerable thought upon the chief problems connected with democratic self-government and were closely related to those received in other prefectures. Reference is made to par. 3, a, of the monthly activities report, this headquarters, for April, 1948. Fiscal problems predominated in the current conferences with the stress being laid upon sources of income to finance purely local autonomous projects.

(2) A staff study upon the operation and progress of local autonomous government in Japan, with emphasis upon the obstacles encountered to date, was prepared and submitted to the Commanding General, IX Corps.

The Public Information Program throughout this region with respect to this subject is gradually gaining impetus and will be the so-called "target" of this priority during June.

b. Administration of the Courts.

(1) Recommendations for amendments to the code of criminal procedure to give Japanese courts more power of independent action in the enforcement of injunctions or restraining orders and the punishment of violations thereof were prepared and forwarded.

(2) Several defects were noted in the Japanese code of criminal procedure which foster or actually encourage delays in the normal course of justice and final disposition of cases. Special reports with recommendations for remedial action are in the process of being prepared and will be sent forward.

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(3) Considerable back-log continues to exist in cases pending in the District Courts. Antiquated methods and procedures and lack of qualified court personnel are the primary reasons as determined by an informal study by the legal officer, this headquarters.

c. Miscellaneous.

(1) The legal and government section inaugurated an informal periodic bulletin by issuing and distributing the first copy to all prefectural teams. The publication will contain information of general interest, references to legal and governmental data, and operating methods and aids found to be of practicable use value. Subsequent issues will be distributed every ten days to two weeks.

d. Conferences and Visits.

(1) Saitama M.G. Team was visited by the legal and government officer on 4 May with specific reference to procrastination and delay in court cases; on 8 May on general legal and government matters and to make preliminary plans for the prefectural local autonomy conference.

(2) Yamanashi M.G. Team was visited on 5 and 6 May and again on 10 and 11 May. On the latter dates the 1st open hearing conducted by the standing committee on labor of the Yamanashi assembly, which was then in session, was held in Kofu. The operating procedure was noticeably democratic in nature with considerable local interest being displayed. Several interested Japanese were present and delivered their opinions on the subject of Vocational Guidance.

(3) Several telephone conferences were held with the legal and government officers of the Nagano, Saitama, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Chiba M.G. Teams relative to current priority activities and operating policies and procedures.

(4) Office conferences were held with the legal and government officers, or their non-commissioned assistants, of the Nagano, Ibaraki, and Tochigi M.G. Teams.

3. Public Health

a. Communicable Diseases: The strange gastroenteric disease that has occurred in various parts of Japan in the past four months has visited at least five prefectures in Kanto Region - Nagano, Gumma, Saitama, Yamanashi, and Chiba. A meeting of Japanese officials from eleven prefectures in this section of Japan was held in Tokyo recently. Informal information indicates that at this time it was decided that the clinical picture, laboratory findings, pathogenesis and epidemiology pointed to a virus gastroenteritis similar to that which has occurred in the United States in recent years. Improved sanitation is stressed in the control of the disease; however, it is felt that this will not be too effective in view of a report of investigation of a similar outbreak in the states in which food, water, or milk could not be incriminated as conveyors of the disease.

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b. Rodent Control: It was revealed during the month that the Agricultural Associations of two prefectures (Saitama and Gumma) were distributing a rat poison of bacterial nature - presumably *Bacillus muris typhi* (*Salmonella aertrycke*), which is pathogenic for both rats and man, producing a disease similar to paratyphoid fever. It was stated by the Gumma prefecture Public Health Department head that the original culture was obtained from Nishigahara Agricultural Farm, Tokyo in December 1947. The poison is said to be distributed in rural areas only in the winter time, and apparently this procedure has been going on for many years in Japan.

c. Health Centers: The establishing of physical plants for Model Health Centers is proceeding in all prefectures. In some, however, it has not reached the construction stage as yet because supplementary budgets are waiting to be presented to and approved by the June meeting of the prefectural assemblies. One of the biggest stumbling blocks to successful operation of a Model Health Center will be the providing of an adequate staff of doctors.

d. Sanitary Engineering Activities: Survey of the water systems has been continued.

(1) The number of full time, paid sanitary teams in Kanto Region is woefully inadequate. Their continued organization under prefectural control is being stressed to the Japanese officials. They have been content, despite directives, to depend upon and relegate their responsibilities to so-called voluntary Sanitary Associations. It is felt these associations could be a source of graft to petty politicians, and less desirable, a medium for political pressure and propaganda. Their dissolution is being pressed as more regular, paid Sanitary Teams come into being.

e. Visits and Conferences:

(1) Five visits were made by the Regional Sanitary Engineer, two of one day each and three of three days each and a total of six conferences were attended, as indicated below:

(a) Conferences with the prefectural officials of Yamanashi, Saitama and Chiba prefectures for the purpose of stressing the formation of Sanitary Teams. Inquiries were made on the existence of Sanitary Associations and their gradual elimination was recommended. Conferences with the City Officials of Soka City and Omiya City, in the Saitama prefecture to gather information and stress the benefits of cooperation between the City Health Department and the Prefecture Government.

(b) A lecture was given to the Sanitary Teams of the City of Urawa, on the use of DDT for spraying and dusting; and on the preparation of bait for rodent control. Two twenty minute talks were delivered to stress the benefits of environmental sanitation - one at Miyazaki Kasei Girls' High School in Urawa, the other at a Sanitary Team demonstration at Maebashi.

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(c) Water plants were inspected at Kofu City and Yoshida City (Yamanashi Prefecture), also Urawa City and Omiya City in Saitama Prefecture. Recommendations were made as to their proper operation. These recommendations were forwarded to the various teams for information and compliance.

(2) Five visits and conferences by Regional Public Health Officer, as indicated:

(a) For the purpose of gaining a knowledge of the over-all Public Health picture, the following prefectures were visited and Japanese officials conferred with: Yamanashi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba.

(b) Regional Public Health Officer conferences was attended at Military Government Headquarters, Eighth Army, on 27 and 28 May.

#### 4. Public Welfare.

##### a. Regional Trends.

(1) Total figures on the completed minsei-1in re-appointment program received from Kanto Region teams show a 6% increase in the number of women minsei-1in. New minsei-1in appointed range from 33% of the total in Chiba to 63% in Ibaraki.

(2) Misuse of L.A.R.A. supplies has been uncovered in Tochigi and Ibaraki prefectures. Special reports will be submitted by both team welfare sections.

##### b. Inspection Visits.

(1) During the month a total of nine (9) days was spent on inspection visits to four teams, as follows: Saitama 1 day, Chiba 2 days, Yamanashi 3 days, Ibaraki 3 days.

#### 5. Economics.

a. Fish receipts by Saitama Prefecture from Miyagi Prefecture during April 1948 were 27,706.73 Kan against an allocation of 20,000 Kan. The improved condition of receipts is believed due to a cross checking of reported shipments and receipts by Military Government Teams concerned. Reports are a month late due to time required to check records at shipping and receiving points.

b. Two visits were made to Saitama Prefecture. One visit was made to the Ohno Leather Works on 11 May 1948. Results of visit are contained in "Report of Visit to Ohno Tannery", file 333, dated 13 May 1948 which was forwarded to higher headquarters on 15 May 1948. Second visit to Saitama Prefecture was made with SCAP and Saitama M.G. Personnel on 28 May 1948 to observe inspection of Saitama Employment Security Agency by Japanese Central Government Employment Security Personnel. Shortage of Trained Japanese personnel for this type of work at the local level and a low wage scale were two problems disclosed at this conference.



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HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201

Report Control  
Symbol: 16-4

File No. 319.1

1 May 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report.

TO : The Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. In accordance with OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NUMBER 71, HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, APO 343, dated 10 December 1947, The Monthly Military Government Activities Report for April 1948 is submitted.

2. General: This headquarters has gained a definite impression that the phase of Military Government involving initial stages of organization of the Japanese government and the orientation of Japanese officials has been completed or at least has reached a turning point. Prefectural officials in particular have shown an increasing willingness to make decisions and take positive action within the limitations of their office. Routine functions of government are being carried out with greater confidence. Officials are taking the initiative in conferring with Military Government and generally have preconceived plans and projects to offer for consideration and discussion, whereas formerly they came in the guise of receiving instructions. Their manner of approach has assumed a greater semblance of assurance in the knowledge of the proper execution of their duties.

Special efforts such as tax collections and the allocation of crop quotas have been carried out more smoothly and with less delay than has heretofore been experienced. It is still necessary to motivate the officials to activity, but this is being accomplished with less effort and detailed supervision than has been necessary previously. This general trend is also noticeable with lower echelons, but is not as marked.

3. Legal and Government.

a. Local Autonomy - Prefectural conferences on the Local Autonomy Law were held in Ibaraki, Tochigi, and Yamanashi, sponsored and supervised by personnel of the government section, GHQ, SCAP, and participated in by personnel of this headquarters. During these conferences it became apparent that there were at least four major problems or questions of universal concern and interest. Briefly, these may be stated as follows:

(1) Powers of, and conflicts between, the Governor and the Assembly in connection with the prefectural budget and finances.

(2) The matter of limiting, restricting and reducing the number and scope of operation of local branch offices of the bureaus and departments of the national government.

(3) The policy to be followed with regard to branch offices of the Ken government in the Gans.

(4) The problems arising out of unionization of government employees resulting in labor disputes with and strikes against the government.



The questions presented by the Japanese in attendance generally reflect deep thought upon the practices and problems of Democratic autonomous government. A sincere desire for additional and increased, continuing information of a printed and visual nature was generally revealed.

Preliminary plans for like conferences to be held in Saitama and Chiba prefectures were made and conclusion of the series in Nagano and Gumma prefectures during June is anticipated.

b. Administration of the Courts. Conferences were held with Military Government officers and with Judges and Procurators relative to democratic processes in the Japanese courts and reducing the delays incident to trial in Gumma and Yamanashi.

c. Police Reorganization. A regional survey revealed that a large percentage of skilled police detectives were being or had been transferred to the National Rural Police upon the reorganization, but that it was not anticipated that such would permanently result in decreased efficiency of local organizations as "on the job training" programs were being inaugurated.

d. Office conferences were held with the Legal and Government officers of the Saitama, Chiba, and Ibaraki Military Government teams and with the Commanding Officer of Saitama M.G. Team relative to the general objectives of military government, tax collections, economic controls and judicial administration.

e. Visits. In addition to those referred to in "a" above, visits were made to the Gumma M.G. Team on 9, 10 April and to Yamanashi M.G. Team on 13, 14 and 15 April.

#### 4. Public Health.

a. Health Centers: The establishment of the physical plants and staffing of the model health centers are now under way. The Military Government Public Health Officers are working in co-operation with Japanese officials in the selection, procurement and training of qualified personnel to staff the health centers. The statistical health section is being re-organized to include vital statistics as well as disease incidences.

b. Narcotic Violations: The number of narcotic violations has declined this month as closer checks have been made and increased emphasis placed on severe penalties for violations.

c. Organization, education, and elevation of the status of nurses are being emphasized. Progress is slow, however, because the doctors in general are quite resistant to the progress and advancement of nurses. This is one of the big problems with which we are faced in getting a nursing affairs section properly established in the health department. The nurses who have attended the courses in Tokyo are being encouraged to teach other nurses the methods and techniques which they were taught.

d. Sanitary Engineering Activities: Survey of the water and sewer system has been continued. The organization of Sanitary Teams under control of the prefectures has been stressed and it is expected that these sanitary teams will gradually replace the Sanitary Association now in existence.



e. Visits & Conferences: Seven visits were made by members of this section, two of one day each and five of three days each. A total of eight conferences were attended as indicated below:

(1) The regional Sanitary Engineer held conferences with the prefectural officials of Nagano and Gumma prefectures for the purpose of getting information on the formation of Sanitary Teams. Inquiries were made on the existence of Sanitary Associations and their gradual elimination was stressed.

(2) The Regional Sanitary Engineer attended a conference of all Sanitary Engineers of Eighth Army at Yokohama, whose purpose was the setting up of a program of sanitary work in Japan. Also attended lectures and demonstrations on Insect & Rodent control given by the Eighth Army.

(3) Water plants were inspected at Nagano, Maebashi, Utsonomiya, and Ashikaga.

(4) The Regional Commander and the Public Health Officer made an inspection of the Saitama National Hospital for the purpose of evaluating the status of V.D. diagnoses and treatment of street walkers and prostitutes sent there from the 1st Cav. Div. area. It was found that the proper diagnoses and treatment was not being given and the hospital officials were requested to correct their deficiencies. It was recommended that the hospital get an assistant to the present Chief of Venereal Diseases, another laboratory technician, and that steps be taken to insure proper care of patients. Following this inspection a conference was held with Colonel Augar, Chief of Staff, 1st Cav. Div., and the V. D. problem at this hospital was discussed and a solution reached.

(5) The regional P.H. officer held a conference with Team Commander and his Public Health staff at Saitama where the problem mentioned above was discussed.

(6) The Regional Public Health officer held a conference with P.H. officer at Chiba on V.D. contact tracing. He also attended a conference on V.D. control at 1st Cav. Div. conducted by Major General Chase. No special measures were introduced.

## 5. Public Welfare.

### a. Regional Trends.

(1) Throughout the Kanto Region the stressing of in-service training of minsei-iin has resulted in an increase in such training program.

(2) The progress of the Child Welfare program is slow in Kanto Region because of the lack of qualified personnel. Prefectural C.W. Boards have been organized and, during the last week of April, held their first meetings, during which the various chairmen were elected.

The locations of C.W. Centers have been chosen although suitable Buildings are scarce. Efforts are being made to obtain women doctors for the staff of these C.W. Centers.



(3) Disaster plans of each prefecture were reviewed during the month.

(4) Greater co-ordination between the welfare and information sections of each team has been urged by this office so that all phases of welfare activities, its directives, and its training programs receive appropriate attention.

b. Inspection Visits.

(1) During the month, welfare inspection visits were made to seven teams. Six Japanese welfare offices were inspected and twelve conferences held with prefectural welfare officials. A total of twenty-two days were spent on these visits.

6. Economics.

a. Region Tax Collection average through 20 April was 101.94%.

b. Japanese Economic Stabilization Board's report of fish shipments for January and February to Kanto Region were checked against receipts. Reports were forwarded to shipping prefectures concerned for checking. Results indicated that:

(1) Shipping prefectures were not making equitable distribution of fish caught.

(2) Receiving prefectures were not, in all cases, receiving amounts reportedly shipped.

(3) Corrected reports were forwarded to headquarters concerned with a view to getting a more equitable distribution of fish for Kanto Region.

c. Teams reported completion of Destruction of "special Purpose" machinery as scheduled.

d. One visit was made to Saitama Prefecture with Personnel from War Department Civil Affairs Division, SCAP and Eighth Army to observe food collection program in operation.

e. One conference was attended with personnel from SCAP, Eighth Army, Tokyo Military Government Team and Japanese Kanto Regional Power Bureau for purpose of ascertaining degree of compliance with paragraph 3 of Operational Directive 2 for 1948. It was found that 30% of Power Allocations had been made for the second quarter by 1 April and that remainder would be completed by the middle of the month. Automatic 20% increases in power had been authorized by the Power Bureau to large consumers pending issuance of allocation certificates.

7. Labor Relations.

a. Candidates for appointment to the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee were selected in three prefectures during the month. Actual appointment was made in only one prefecture - Tochigi. In Chiba and Nagano, where final selection has been made by the governors, the committees have not been formally appointed. The Tochigi Labor Relations Committee, appointed 12 April 1948, contains one communist member for labor. The names of several



HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201

*Mr. Munn*  
Report Control  
Symbol MG-4

File No. 319.1

1 April 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

TO: The Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. In accordance with OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NUMBER 71, HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, APO 343, dated 10 December 1947, The Monthly Military Government Activities Report for March 1948 is submitted.

2. Legal and Government.

a. Conferences were held on 3, 4, and 5 March with the legal and government officer and the labor officer of Gumma Military Government Team, together with the procurator of Gumma Prefecture relative to criminal prosecutions arising out of offenses committed while labor disputes and strikes were in progress. Interpretations of the Japanese Criminal Code and the trade union law were obtained from the procurator during the course of such discussions and ideas were exchanged to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

b. Three cases of alleged production control strikes in Gumma Prefecture were re-investigated and advice thereon given to the Gumma Military Government Team Commander and his interested officers.

c. Several office conferences were held with the Legal & Government officers of Saitama, Ibaraki, and Chiba Military Government Teams relative to Economic Controls, the Tax Collection Program, and general Legal and Government long-range objectives.

d. Preliminary plans were made for attendance and participation in a series of conferences relative to local autonomy in all prefectures of this region to be conducted during the months of April and May.

3. Public Health.

a. Preventative Medicine: Good progress has been made in the typhoid-paratyphoid vaccination program. Two of the prefectures are more than 90% complete, and the average for the Region is approximately 75%. Diphtheria vaccinations are progressing in accordance with the amount of vaccine received. Efforts have been made to increase the tuberculin testing and BCG program.

b. Sanitary Engineer Affairs: Mr. George H. Munnier, Sanitary Engineer assigned to this region the 17th of March, is making a survey of the water and sewer systems in the region. Measures are being taken to obtain spoiled food for use as rat bait. Preparations are being made for the ensuing spring drive on flies and malaria.



c. Supply: A check of former Japanese Army medical bags available for release to the Japanese is being made with a view to using them in the field nursing program in this Region.

d. Visits & Conferences: Five routine visits of one day each were made by members of this section to the prefectures, and a total of five conferences were conducted as indicated below:

(1) The Regional PH Officer attended the model health center demonstrations in Sugunami Ward, which was one week in duration. The PH Officers in this region thought the demonstrations were excellent, and are making plans for the establishment of one such health center in each prefecture in the near future.

(2) The Regional Sanitary Engineer and PH officer held conferences with the prefectural officials of Saitama and Chiba for the purpose of gaining background information, particularly in respect to the water and sewer systems. These conferences also disclosed the fact that rodent control is adversely affected by a shortage of flour for use as rat bait. As a result of this information, inquiry was made into the disposition of spoiled foods and the practicability of using them as rat bait. (See Par. 3b, above).

(3) The Regional PH Officer conducted a conference on drug supply and preventative medicine with the team PH Officer and Japanese PH Officials in Yamanashi Prefecture. Routine matters were discussed.

#### 4. Public Welfare.

##### a. Regional Trends.

(1) Throughout the region the minsei-in reappointment program has been completed except for vacancies being held until competent persons are found. In general, the average age is lower and educational level higher, and more women minsei-in have been appointed.

(2) Administrative review of public assistance cases completed throughout region, but surveillance by team welfare officers showed that it had been incorrectly done in several prefectures. Another review is being made with closer supervision of prefecture and gun officials by team welfare officers.

(3) In all Kanto prefectures national public assistance subsidies are being received from one to two months late. Such delinquency has caused widespread borrowing from other sections of local governments and from banks. In Chiba prefecture it has caused non-payment of cash grants in several villages during the first quarter of 1943. A special report from Saitama M.G. Team has been forwarded concerning the delinquency of national subsidies.

##### b. Visits.

(1) During the month, four teams were visited, 6 welfare offices were inspected, and a total of 11 days was spent on trips.



HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201

Report Control  
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File No. 319.1

1 March 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

TO: The Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. In accordance with OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NUMBER 71, HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, APO 343, dated 10 December 1947, the Monthly Military Government Activities Report for February 1948 is submitted.

2. Legal and Government.

a. A case which had been pending in the courts of Saitama Prefecture since early fall of 1946 came to the attention of this headquarters. The case involved the Toya Watch Co. and one Kazuo Hyuga, a prominent member of the local communist party. It had arisen out of a labor dispute and involved serious violence. Investigation revealed that there had been far too many delays without reasonable justification, and that this was a typical example of one of the causes in court bottlenecks. The legal officer, this headquarters, made preliminary arrangements for a conference on 24 February 1948, between the presiding judge, the chief procurator, the chief defense counsel and the legal officer of Saitama MG Team relative to the immediate trial of this case. Emphasis was to be laid upon the vital necessity of all parties concerned to refrain from doing anything in any case which might reflect adversely upon the dignity and prestige of the Japanese courts. Like wise, that they should all do everything to raise such prestige and dignity of the courts so that under the procedural reforms the courts would gain their prominent and rightful place in strongly influencing democratic processes.

b. As a result of this conference, trial of the above case was set for 5 March and all concerned agreed that similar delays should be avoided in the future. Information presently available to this headquarters indicates that the trial will proceed as scheduled. The effectiveness of this procedure is being brought to the attention of all MG Teams in this region.

c. Visits were made to Saitama MG Team on 5, 11 and 23 February 1948 relating to legal and government matters in general and to the matter referred to in sub-paragraph "a" above. Advice was offered on administration of routine military legal matters. Tax collection enforcement was discussed with the legal officer and the special surveillance officer with emphasis on matters relating to the Korean and Chinese nations.

d. Legal and Government Officers from Chiba and Ibaraki visited this headquarters. Technical guidance was given and routine matters were discussed. Emphasis was laid on violation of economic controls and the tax collection program.

3. Public Health.

a. Supply Ration System: The new supply ration system seems to be operating efficiently as no complaints have been received. The chief problem now is to raise sufficient funds to purchase the drugs and supplies that are available. Complaints that drugs are too high have been explained to Japanese Officials by indicating that the cost of living has risen many times more than the cost of drugs and medical care; therefore, these prices are not comparatively excessive.



b. Narcotics: Closer checks are being made on narcotics and secure storage of the drugs is stressed. It is felt that the cases described by SCAP PH Weekly Bulletins are of value in directing thought and attention to the means resorted to by narcotic law-breakers.

c. Visits and Conferences: Two routine visits of one day each were made to prefectural teams, and a total of six conferences were conducted as indicated below:

(1) The Regional PH Officer accompanied Lt. Col. M.E. Smith, PH Section, Eighth Army, to Saitama and Chiba where conferences were held with the PH staffs of these teams. The chief subject discussed was the Monthly Activities Report, with emphasis on what this report should contain, and the manner of presenting subject matter.

(2) Mr. Bailey, Sanitary Engineer, IX Corps, held short conferences with Regional PH Officer and several team officers. He stressed the retraining of I and R Teams, and checking to see that the teams are actually on the job.

(3) The Regional PH Officer attended the Eighth Army medical meeting held at the 49th General Hospital in February. The subjects discussed were primarily of medical and surgical interest.

(4) Conferences were held with the Yamanashi Health Officer and with the 1st Cavalry Division Supply officer; routine matters were discussed.

#### 4. Public Welfare.

a. Regional Trends. (1) A slight improvement has been noted in: (a) knowledge and understanding of laws and directives on the part of Japanese welfare workers and officials, (b) instructions on directives by prefectural officials to district and town officials, (c) computation of public assistance grants.

b. Visits. Kanto Region Welfare Section was inspected by representatives of the Eighth Army and IX Corps Welfare Section. During the month 6 teams were visited, 3 Welfare Offices were inspected, and a total of 8 days was spent on trips.

c. Conferences. On 27 February 1948, a Kanto Region Conference of welfare officers was held. In addition to all team officers a representative of the Tokyo MG Team, and a member of the Eighth Army Welfare Section were present. The purpose of the conference was to acquaint welfare officers with two new Japanese directives in re public assistance grants and Minsei-in recertification in order to insure proper surveillance of the Japanese laws. In addition the trends as noted in paragraph 3a, above, were discussed.

#### 5. Economics.

a. Tax collection for the Region has continued to improve since augmented teams reported for Tax Surveillance duty. Region average 31 January 1948, 27.7%; February 1948, 59.3%.

b. Kanto Region Economic Officers attended a one day conference on 19 February 1948 at this headquarters. Problems of Organization, Interpretation of Agriculture Cooperative Law, Surveillance of Agriculture Cooperative Program, Transportation Control and Electric Power Rationing Program were discussed by personnel from SCAP and Eighth Army. A conference was held with Head of Tokyo Finance Bureau (Tax Section), Tax Officer, Tokyo Military Government Team, Economics Officer IX Corps, Economics Officer Kanto Military Government Region and Tax Surveillance Officer (TDY) IX Corps at Tokyo Tax Office on 24 February 1948. Problems discussed were speed up of tax collections, tax publicity and



4 February 1948

**SUBJECT:** Monthly Activities Report Public Health for month of January 1948.

**To:** Commanding Officer, Kanto Military Government Region, APO 201.

During this report period MG PH officers made recommendations to the Japanese PH officials on the selection of officers to attend the courses that began in Tokyo, January 1948. Emphasis has been placed on the completion of the typhoid immunization program, spot checking RR stations, theaters, etc, for DDT spraying and dusting, checking to insure the retraining of I & R teams continuously, the organization of poison campaigns for rodent control, and spot checking narcotics and the distribution of drugs. Lectures and distribution of information on home sanitation have been made, greater efforts have been made to organize civic anti-tuberculosis groups. The new ration system of drugs has been explained and the adoption of same requested. Abolition of the practice of issuing health cards for the purpose of prostitution was requested. The suggestion was made to the prefectural Japanese officials that they request visits by the officials of the Welfare Ministry to make suggestions and advise them. All prefectures are making efforts to get the Public Health budget increased to 10 per-cent for the next fiscal year.

LELDON P. PITT, M.D.



**RESTRICTED***Public Health*HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201Report Control  
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File No. 319.1

1 January 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

TO: The Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

I. In accordance with OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE NUMBER 71, HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, APO 343, dated 10 December 1947, the monthly Military Government Activities Report for December 1947 is submitted.

## BASIC REPORT

1. Political and Government: Activity of the Legal and Government Section centered around promotion of local Autonomy to the extent permitted by the narrow confines of National Law Number 67. Conferences were held with certain Japanese Prefectural officials regarding legal and government problems. Little activity by political parties was noted except that it appears that the Communist faction is devoting its efforts towards capitalizing to every extent possible. Blackmarket activities noted indicate that such transactions assume the proportions, if not actually exceeding, legitimate business and commercial transactions. No serious violations of SCAPINS were noted, or reported, other than a few incidents made the subject of special reports. Plans were made for activities during January 1948.

2. Public Health: During this report period extended efforts have been made through the Prefectural Public Health Officers and the Prefectural Governors to get the budget for public Health raised to at least 10% of the total budget. Military Government P. H. Officers in the Region are trying to get the non-professional personnel (clerical, etc.) reduced considerably with a view of using the money now paid these people to raise the salaries of the doctors and nurses. By doing this it is hoped that public health will attract the better qualified and more ambitious doctors and nurses. There have been 23 cases of diphtheria reported in Gumma Prefecture this month. However, they have been sporadic, with not more than two or three cases in any one Gun. Preventive measures have been taken. Continued efforts are being made to control typhus by vaccination and insect and rodent control. Emphasis has been made and the typhus vaccination of all in-mates and officials in jails, detention wards, etc. Tuberculin testing of cattle has made good progress; for instance, in one Prefecture (Tochigi) 100% of the cattle has been tested for tuberculosis and Bangs disease.

3. Public Welfare: Public Assistance. The newly issued "Minsei-iin Handbook" prepared by the Welfare Ministry has also been translated into English and will be sent to each of the Kanto Region welfare Officers in January 1948. Child Welfare: A member of Kanto Region Welfare Section attended the SCAP Welfare Council on 15 December at which the new child welfare law was discussed. Translations into English of the Japanese Child Welfare Law were made and sent to each team welfare officer of the Kanto Region, enabling them to become familiar with its contents by 1 January 1948 when it goes into effect. A regional conference of the Kanto Region Welfare Officers was held at Kanto Region Headquarters on the 10th and 11th of December. Seven of the eight team welfare officers had attended the Eighth Army conference the previous week. A representative of the Eighth Army presented the proposed administrative review and

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reporting procedures. The second day was devoted to local team and regional problems, welfare priorities, schedules of welfare work and activities reports. A member of the Kanto Region welfare Section attended the Chiba Prefectural conference of Minsei-iin on 1 December and talked to them on their duties and responsibilities.

4. Economics and Labor: Attended conference at Yokohama Economics Section 2 December 1947 on Distribution and Price Control. Chiba, Saitama Economics personnel also attended conference. Notified 1st Cavalry Division, G-4 of provisions of par 4 of Operational Directive 18. 3 December 1947 visited Chiba MG Team on problems relative to Labor, Economics Reparations and Reports for one day. December 4, Liaison Officer for Kanto Region reported on result of request for Transportation of seed white potatoes from Hokkaido to Nagano. Attended conference of Prefectural Governors and Team Commanders held at Kanto Hdqs. on 4 December 1947. Delivered address on food collection, food distribution and labor problems to governors and team commanders. Cpl Gabriel visited Gumma, Nagano and Niigata Teams on Labor and Economic matters and reports from 9 December to 13 December 1947. Liaison Office for Kanto Region expedited movement of charcoal and fire wood from Kanto Prefectures to Tokyo and Yokohama. Mr. Tamioka of E. S. Bureau reported on investigation of rice collections in Gumma and Yamanashi on 29 December 1947. Held conference with Major Weinert Mr. Ono, Asaka Labor Union Leader on 31 December 1947. There has been no trouble with this Union at Camp Drake. Conference was held to determine what parties made a report to SCAP of expected labor troubles at Camp Drake. Negative results Received Economic Stabilization Bureau plan for inspection of distribution of fresh foodstuffs for Kanto Region on 29 December 1947 for the period 12 January through 15 February 1948. Notified Teams concerned that all Coal Mine Labor Disputes had been settled on a national level on 31 December 1947.

5. Civil Information and Education Section: The Regional CI & E staff assisted the team CI & E officers in the fuller development of a broader program. Emphasis was given to such areas as: educational leadership among the Japanese, participation of women in activities concomitant with their new rights and responsibilities, establishment of experimental schools incorporating the principles and practices of the new education in Japan, school guidance programs, and the development of youth organization. A girls' vocational guidance meeting was held with guidance teachers and principals in Chiba and Yamanashi to discuss the introduction of a girls' guidance program in the girls' high schools. Two women's orientation conferences, a meeting with the newly organized JACA, and several meetings of youth leaders were held in Yamanashi. A meeting with inspectors and two with principals of secondary schools took place in Gumma to discuss a framework for efficient administration and supervision of the schools and to introduce a school survey leading to the establishment of experimental schools to demonstrate the newer teaching techniques being proposed in Japan.

*Loren L. Gmeiner*

LOREN L. GMEINER  
Lt. Colonel, INF.  
Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201

MEMORANDUM TO: COMMANDING OFFICER, KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 201.

SUBJECT: MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1 November to 30 November 1947.

(2) Public Health Activities(Annex B-1)

(I) Administration of Hospitals.

The status of hospital administration is essentially the same as previously reported. The hospital superintendents could profit greatly from a course in hospital administration. When such a course is offered every effort will be made to get the chiefs of all hospitals, asylums, and sanitoria to attend.

Some of the hospitals (in Chiba and Nagano) have not been providing the patients with even a minimal diet; thus requiring the patient's relatives to furnish most of their food. Investigations have revealed that in some instances the hospital staff were taking the food that had been allotted to the patients. This has resulted in a drop in the hospital census and rebellion on the part of the patients in these hospitals. Corrective action has been taken in these cases and the food condition has improved.

In general, health center staffs (doctors and nurses) are not doing the quantity and quality of clinical work that they should be doing. In far too many of the centers, where the buildings and facilities are adequate, the doctors and nurses are sitting around doing nothing. Almost any excuse is used when asked why they aren't doing clinical work. Efforts are being made to correct this condition, and emphasis is being placed on clinical work rather than a lot clerical work.

(II) Veterinary Affairs.

There have been several cases of shistosomiasis among the cattle and horses in Yamanashi Prefecture during the past few weeks. These were diagnosed at post mortem.

Regular conferences are being held for orientation of new veterinarians in Ibaraki Prefecture. Dairies throughout the region are inspected for sanitation and pasturization of milk. Sample bacterial counts and fat contents are done.

The program for the control of rabies is being carried out. Dogs are receiving rabies inoculations and those found to have the disease are destroyed.



## (III) Dental Affairs.

Negative Report.

## (IV) Nursing Affairs.

More conferences and meeting are being held for the elevation of the status of nurses, and for orientation of the Public Health Nurses in their duties. In Saitama Prefecture a program is underway for the organization of nurses. Efforts are being made to have the best qualified nurse as Chief of Public Health Nurses, she will be directly under the supervision of the Chief of Public Health in the Prefecture. The nurses will have an organization in each police district with a nurse as head of each district. Periodic meetings will be held. In general, the nurses who attended the nursing course in Tokyo will be appointed as leaders of these groups.

## (V) Medical Supplies.

Most of the needed supplies are coming through in adequate amounts now, including X-Ray film.

## (VI) Preventive Medicine.

The enteric diseases are still on the decline. Two cases of typhus were reported to this region during this report period; one in Tochigi Prefecture and one in Saitama Prefecture. One case of small pox was reported in Nagano Prefecture.

Major Epidemic Disease Incidence:	Nov	Oct
Cholera	0	0
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	0	0
Plague	0	0
Small pox	1	1
Typhus	2	0
Epidemic Influenza	0	0

Completion of the typhoid vaccination is being pressed. Gumma Prefecture has fallen behind on this program, having completed only 30% of the population. The officials responsible for this delinquency have been duly lectured to about their neglect by the Regional Public Health Officer, and they will be followed more closely by the Prefectural Military Government Health Officer; however, it has been difficult to carry out this program because of the rice harvest.

Only a small amount of diphtheria vaccine has been received as yet. Typhus control is being stressed throughout the region.

## (VII) Sanitary Engineering and Insect and Rodent Control.

Insect and Rodent Control Teams are being increased and retrained. They are instructed to carry out deratization measures in an entire city at one time, and to place Antu in all areas where rats may harbor. Periodic DDT spraying is done, and thorough spraying of houses and clothing of contacts is done routinely.



(VIII) Laboratory Affairs.

Negative Report.

(IX) Nutrition.

Recent surveys in several hospitals in Ibaraki Prefecture show each patient is receiving from 44 to 58 grams of protein, and 16 to 2000 calories per day.

Surveys conducted in several schools and villiages in Chiba Prefecture revealed that the average calories per day were 2200.

(X) Port Quarantine.

Not Applicable.

(XI) Miscellaneous.

The Public Health Train began a tour of this region the 13th of November. A publicity program in each prefecture was underway prior to the arrival of the train in an effort to get as many people as possible to see the exhibits.

The Regional Public Health Officer visited Gumma, Chiba, Tochigi, and Saitama Prefectures during this report period.



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HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commanding Officer,  
Kanto Military Government Region  
APO 201.

SUBJECT: Monthly Activities Report for the Period 1 October to 31 October  
1947.

(2) Public Health Activities (Annex B-1)

(I) Administration of Hospitals.

The administration of hospitals is still far behind; however, progress is slowly being made. In some prefectures the percentage of beds occupied has been increased, this increase is attributed partly to the increase of food in the hospitals.

Efforts are continuing to be made in eliminating cooking in the wards. At present, all the National Hospitals in Ibaraki Prefecture have no cooking in the wards. They have established either central kitchens or the cooking is done in adjacent rooms. This is also true of many other hospitals through out the region. The other hospitals are being urged to take the same steps as soon as possible. However, many insist they cannot adopt such measures now because of ration shortages, and it is much easier said than done to get people to pool their food that has been contributed by relatives.

Many medical installations were inspected during this report period by the Regional Public Health Officer. Among the best hospitals visited were the Shigata National Hospital and Sanatorium in Niigata Prefecture, and the Red Cross Hospital in Nagano. The administration is good, supplies adequate, diet per patient 2200-2400 calories per day, have central kitchens, general sanitation good, and good lighting. The patients with advanced tuberculosis are separated from early cases and no children allowed to visit them. Rubber gloves are worn in the operating rooms, and conferences are held periodically where cases are present and discussed with the prefectural military government Health Officer often in attendance. Public Health officials are being encouraged to use such hospitals as models for others in the prefecture.

(II) Veterinary Affairs.

There were no outbreaks of anthrax in the southern part of Ibaraki Prefecture or Chiba Prefecture after the flood as was suspected.

There has been a rather large epidemic of equine encephalomyelitis among the horses in Niigata Prefecture, but this occurred for the most part before this reporting period. However, the Japanese were slow in making



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KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commanding Officer,  
Kanto Military Government Region  
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the diagnosis, and although most of the cases occurred in September they were not reported to this Headquarters at that time. There have been approximately 170 cases throughout the prefecture since a complete report has not been received by this headquarters.

Major Magnus, Veterinarian from Hokkaido M.G. D. has been in Niigata working with the Japanese veterinarians on the problem. Major Magnus has not sent his report to this headquarters as of this date.

There has been no cases reported among the civilian population as of this date.

(III) Dental Affairs.

Negative Report.

(IV) Nursing Affairs.

Mrs. Roller, RN, was assigned to Saitama Mil. Government Team as Public Health Nurse, and has started a new nursing program in that prefecture. She has shown a group through the 49th General Hospital in Tokyo, giving them an opportunity to see how a large hospital should function. Efforts are being made to educate the Japanese nurses and elevate their profession from scrub girls to actually doing nursing. The Nurses that attended the Nursing School in Tokyo are now teaching other nurses in their respective prefectures.

(V) Medical Supply.

In general, adequate supplies are being received by the prefectures. For the most part in cases where supplies have been inadequate, it has been due to local funds to purchase them. There are still complaints by some installations that they cannot obtain adequate X-Ray films. However, now that the prefectural authorities have been informed as to the retail agencies from whom they are to purchase the films their supply should increase.

(VI) Preventive Medicine.

Dysentery and typhoid are decreasing.

There were 13 cases of para-typhoid type B reported in the Gumma Prefecture.

No typhus cases were reported this month.

One case of small-pox has been reported in Niigata Prefecture.



Due to the lack of diphtheria vaccine this program will be delayed. It is hoped that adequate vaccine will be available soon. The completion of the typhoid vaccination program is being urged. Measures are being stressed to continue typhus control measures.

The health centers are discouragingly inadequate both in the quality and quantity of medical care given. Many are headed and staffed by unqualified personnel who are difficult to stimulate in Public Health Programs. The chief reason for this seems to be inadequate funds in the Prefectural Health Departments available to pay their personnel. Therefore, the better doctors in particular refuse to work for Public Health. It is hoped that the budget will soon be increased.

Poly-Clinics are being recommended and it is hoped that funds will be available soon for the establishment of these projects.

(VII) Sanitary Engineering and Insect and Rodent Control.

Now that cold weather is approaching and rodents will tend become a greater problem, measures are being taken to combat them, and keep the typhus cases to a minimum.

(VIII) Laboratory Affairs

Several laboratories were visited by the Regional Public Health Officer during the reporting period, those visited were found to be quite satisfactory in regard to sanitation, storage of vaccines, and etc. The largest, and best equipped, laboratory visited was the Toshiba Institute in Niigata, which produces 15,000 liters of Typhoid Vaccine per year (14,000 liters assayed and approved this year), or about 10% of all Typhoid Vaccine produced in Japan. This laboratory is also equipped to produce 800 liters of Diphtheria Vaccine (7% of that produced in Japan), but to date has only produced 50 liters. Other vaccines produced are Small pox, Pertussus, TB testing preparation, and Weil's Vaccine. Storage was maintained at proper temperatures.

(IX) Nutrition

Prefectures are receiving stocks of powdered milk for the School Lunch Program and for pregnant mothers.

(X) Port Quarantine Activities

Not applicable

(XI) Miscellaneous

A meeting for Regional Public Health Officers was held at Headquarters Eighth Army, Mil Govt Section, on the 9th and 10th of October. Col. Sams, Chief of PH&W Section, SCAP, and several Eighth Army Mil Govt officials presented information which will be of much help in the regional program.

During this report period the following Medical Corps



Officers were assigned to Kanto Mil Govt Region :

Capt W. H. Pike to Saitama

Lt R. J. Casey to Chiba

Lt T. H. Holmes to Gumma

Major Magnus, Veterinarian, Hokkaido Mil Govt District, was on  
tdy in Niigata Prefecture for several days.



MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER, KANTO MIL GOVT REGION

SUBJECT: MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1947

(2) Public Health Activities (Annex B-1)

(I) Administration of Hospitals

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Inspection of National Hospitals and Sanatoria reveals the fact that many patients are allowed to remain in these hospitals after the maximum benefits of treatment have been secured. Directors of these hospitals have been advised to discharge these patients and to insist that they leave. They have also been instructed to see to it that these people do not receive food, bed clothing, or space after they have been discharged.

(II) Veterinary Affairs

The previously reported difficulty in obtaining an adequate program of tuberculosis testing for cattle in Chiba Prefecture has been taken up with the Prefectural Government and a representative from the Welfare Ministry. These men were made cognizant of the necessity for the completion of this program and of its value in relation to the prevention of the spread of bovine tuberculosis, and the fact was also pointed out that tuberculosis testing was very important in building up the dairy herds of the prefecture.

The recent flooding of the Tone River has caused alarm in the southern part of Ibaraki Prefecture and the northern part of Chiba Prefecture in anticipation of an outbreak of anthrax. This region is being watched very carefully by veterinarians in both prefectures.

There have been no outbreaks of animal disease in epidemic proportions during this report period.

(III) Dental Affairs

There is much interest being shown in the formation of the new Dental Society and many inquiries are being made to Military Government Public Health Officers concerning the eligibility of the members in the old association to be elected officials in the new organization.

(IV) Nursing Affairs

Spot checks have been made on the activities of Public Health Nurses in Health Centers to ascertain their effectiveness in carrying out tuberculosis control and V.D. Contact tracing and other related public health functions. These nurses have a general idea of these functions, but do not have the specific knowledge to make these program as effective as possible. It has been recommended to the Prefectural Public Health Departments to hold regular classes for orientation of these nurses in these specific fields to increase their efficiency.

All nurses that were questioned have been informed of the legislation changing certain laws and regulations concerning nurses.



(V) Medical Supply

All prefectures visited are ready to begin the new distribution plan for controlled medicine on the 1st of October.

(VI) Preventive Medicine

During the recent floods in Gumma, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki, and Chiba Prefectures adequate emergency biologicals, Sulfa drugs, and chemicals were received: except Gumma did not receive adequate chlorine compound for the water purification program.

Complete reports have not reached this headquarters concerning the total number of deaths, injured, and incidence of epidemic disease. Consolidated figures will be reported as soon as the statistics can be compiled, however, there has been no real outbreak of disease reported.

Only two cases of scrub typhus have been reported from Niigata Prefecture during this report period, there have been no ~~other~~ reports of major epidemic diseases. There has been very little change in the incidence of dysentery and typhoid according to reports received by this headquarters.

(VII) Sanitary Engineering and Insect and Rodent Control

During the weeks ending 27 September a sanitary engineer from Eighth Army made a survey of those areas effected by the recent flood in Kanto Region. Particular emphasis was placed on the region in close proximity to the break in the Tonegawa levee in Saitama Prefecture since this area was still inundated over a week after the typhoon of 16-17 September. Flood damage in Gumma, Tochigi, Ibaraki, and Chiba Prefectures was also observed and recommendations made to Team Commanders relative to public health problems resulting from the flood.

<sup>as</sup> In Saitama Prefecture a program of water purification was initiated, a most important disease control measure. As the flood waters receded all wells were chlorinated with a Japanese product designated as "chlorocalc". It was recommended that a minimum of twenty five (25) grams of this material be placed in each well. It was stressed that a chlorinous taste and odor should exist in the water one half hour after the chemical dose was applied. The lack of knowledge among both the Military Government and Japanese public health personnel on the proper manner of applying "chlorocalc" indicates a need for training in the use of such disinfectants.

Water purification programs are also being carried out in the flood areas of the other prefectures. In general the Japanese in the flooded area seemed well informed as to the need for such water purification measures and were either boiling their water or drinking from only chlorinated wells. The prompt action taken by the Japanese in the work may be responsible, in part, for the remarkably low incidence of dysentery.



Typhoid immunization has been vigorously carried out in the afflicted regions as a necessary adjunct to sanitary measures. Supplies of vaccine have been adequate although in several instances distribution to isolated aid stations was not satisfactory. Where large groups of people were evacuated to the levees, pit latrines were dug and 10 percent DDT dust applied as a fly control measure.

Sanitation and insect control on the average has been successful with an encouraging interest being shown by women's organizations that have been established through the C.I. and E Section of Military Government Teams. The program for the control of rodents has suffered with the heavier emphasis being placed on insect control and sanitation during the summer months but a constructive program for control is being started with particular attention being paid to graineries, food warehouses, and milling plants.

(VIII) Laboratory Activities

Negative Report

(IX) Nutrition

Adequate food supplies were sent to the flooded areas under supervision of SCAP and Eighth Army. These supplies came from stocks of imported foods.

(X) Port Quarantine Activities

Not applicable

(XI) Miscellaneous

To supervise and assist Military Government Teams in the flooded areas, teams were dispatched from SCAP and Eighth Army Public Health and Welfare Sections. Lt. Col. Merle Smith, MC, Chief of Eighth Army Public Health Section, Military Government, inspected Yamanashi, Niigata, Gumma, and Nagano Prefectures. Major P.E.M. Bourland and Major R.E. Riordan, from SCAP, Public Health and Welfare Section, Capt. W.M. Causey and Mr. Conway of Eighth Army Military Government, Public Health and Welfare Section, inspected and assisted in the flooded areas.

Several officers were assigned to the Region during this reporting period. L.P. Pitt, Capt., MC, formerly Eighth Army Port Quarantine Consultant was assigned to Kanto Military Government Region Headquarters, as Public Health Officer. R.W. Merkle, Capt., MC, SCAP, Public Health and Welfare Section was on tdy in Saitama Military Government Team for several days working in the flooded areas. Mr. Kaufman, WDC, Sanitary Engineer, from I Corps, has been on tdy working in the flooded areas. Three medical officers recently arrived from the states; Capt Thomas, Lt. Holmes, and Lt. Casey have been on tdy with the Region



MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 201

SUBJECT: MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1 AUG TO 30 AUG 1947

(2) Public Health Activities (Annex B-1)

(a) Administration of Hospitals

National Hospitals in Saitama, Chiba, and Ibaraki prefectures have received funds from the Welfare Ministry to repair hospital buildings. Material for repair in most instances is available, but the high cost of skilled labor will either cause an abnormal amount of these funds to be spent for labor, or the program will be delayed arranging for skilled labor at the current official labor wage scale. The benefit of the program is obvious from the more attractive appearance of the Chiba National Hospital, and better working arrangements.

(b) Veterinary Affairs

There have been no outbreaks in epidemic proportion among animals reported to this headquarters during this report period.

The program for testing dairy cattle for Tuberculosis in Chiba Prefecture has been delayed, and in spite of the fact that two thirds of these cattle have been tested by the thirty first of July, Prefectural officials state that it will be impossible to finish the program because of insufficient personnel and lack of transportation facilities.

(c) Dental Affairs

Negative Report.

(d) Nursing Affairs

Negative Report.

(e) Medical Supply

Mr. Charles V. Band from the Medical Supply Section GHQ, SCAP, has visited Tochigi, Saitama, Yamanashi, Chiba, and Ibaraki Prefectures during the month of August, to check on the medicine distribution companies. Primary interest of this inspection tour has been controlled drugs distribution and storage.

The Regional Public Health Officer has visited the Prefectural Medicine Distribution Corporations in Saitama, Chiba, and Ibaraki. Conditions in Saitama and Ibaraki were satisfactory but the Distribution Corporation in Chiba Prefecture was behind schedule in allocation and distribution of controlled drugs. The Prefectural Health Department was informed of this condition and immediate correction was requested.



(f) Preventive Medicine

Six cases of Japanese "B" Encephalitis have been reported in this region during the month of August. These cases have been in isolated areas. Three cases in Chiba Prefecture, one case in Gumma Prefecture, one case in Nagano Prefecture, and one case in Tochigi Prefecture. These cases have not been confirmed as actual Japanese "B" Encephalitis.

One case of suspect poliomyelitis has been reported from Nagano Prefecture.

There have been twenty two cases of typhus reported in this region during the month of August. One case in Chiba Prefecture. Twenty one cases in Niigata Prefecture. The cases in Niigata Prefecture have been diagnosed as mite born typhus. In view of the fact that Niigata Prefecture is an edemic area for typhus this report of twenty one cases is not considered high, nor is an out break in epidemic proportions imminent.

The Matsudo Health Center in Chiba Prefecture was visited and enough Typhoid Vaccine to immunize 10,000 people was found stored in a room where the temperature was approximately 90° Fahrenheit. At this same health center 37 cartons of United States produced Typhus Vaccine was found stored in the X-Ray dark room. The prefecture was notified and it was requested that the Typhoid Vaccine be reassayed, and the usable portion be returned to Chiba Prefecture for use. The Prefectural Health Officials were also instructed to refrigerate all biological products according to the latest instructions from the Welfare Ministry.

(g) Sanitary Engineering and Insect and Rodent Control

The Prefectures in this region have drawn their full quota of all materials for this program, with the exception of Chiba Prefecture. The majority of prefectures have exceeded their allocation by purchasing more material from the Welfare Ministry as they became available.

The difficulty in Chiba Prefecture was found to be a shortage of 55 gal. drums to transport and distribute 5% residual spray. This condition has been corrected by the Commerce and Industry Section of the prefectural government.

(h) Laboratory Activities

The Sugawara Institute in Ibaraki Prefecture has been permanently closed because of insufficient facilities, personnel, and materials. The Chiba Institute was visited and the procedure of labeling and storage of vaccines was found to be faulty, the matter has been brought to the attention of the Prefectural Health Department for investigation and correction.

(i) Nutrition

Five National Tuberculosis Sanatoria have been visited during the report period and all of the hospitals are having difficulty with the delivery of the regular food ration. The regular food ration is behind on the average of 25 to 30 days, and while the supplementary



food ration is being received, the actual caloric intake is for all practical purposes the same as in March 1947. Prefectures where this condition existed have been requested to take appropriate action.

(j) Port Quarantine Activities

Not applicable.

(k) In this region Gumma, Saitama, Ibaraki, and Chiba Prefectures do not have medical officers. Gumma Prefecture is being visited when needed by Lt. Theodore H. Spate from Nagano Prefecture. The Regional Public Health Officer of Kanto is making regular weekly visits when possible to Saitama, Ibaraki, and Chiba Prefectures.

Lt. Col. Merle E. Smith, Chief of the Public Health Section, Eighth Army Military Government Section, visited Ibaraki, Saitama, and Chiba Prefectures, he was accompanied by the Regional Public Health Officer of Kanto on these inspections.



MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION APO 201  
SUBJECT: MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1 July to 31 July 1947

(2) Public Health Activities (Annex B-1)

(a) Administration of Hospitals

The hospitals and clinics, which were owned and operated by the Japan Medical Treatment Corporation, have now been turned over to the National Government and no cessation of activity has occurred. Each branch hospital in individual prefecture are presumably functioning under their former presidents and managers, and now that these men are operating a national hospital they are being urged to raise the standard of treatment and patient care in these hospitals.

(b) Veterinary Affairs

No unusual or serious outbreaks of animal diseases have been reported to this headquarters.

It is understood that the rabies immunization program is progressing satisfactorily in all prefectures and that the program will be completed before the end of August.

(c) Dental Affairs

Much concern is expressed by prefectural dentists associations about the high prices that must be paid for dental equipment. A survey is being conducted at the present time in Ibaraki Prefecture to determine the minimum amount of equipment necessary to establish a dental practice and the approximate cost at official prices and the free market price.

(d) Nursing Affairs

Negative Report

(e) Medical Supply

The cost of venereal disease control drugs to prefectural government and to patients receiving treatment has risen out of all proportions in accordance with the former price of these drugs when they were procured through Military Governments. It is the opinion of prefectural health officials that the increased costs of these drugs will seriously effect the current venereal disease program to such an extent that it will be impossible to carry out future plans of extension, because all funds originally appropriated for venereal disease control will be dissipated paying for an increase in the price of drugs with none that originally was designated for other phases of venereal disease control.



MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION APO 201  
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(f) Preventative Medicine

There have been twelve case of typhus reported in this region during the month of July. Nine cases occurred in Niigata Prefecture, two case in Ibaraki Prefecture, and one case in Chiba Prefecture. All of these case were in individual areas and control measures were put into effect as soon as possible. No out break in epidemic proportions is iminent.

Two cases of small pox occurred in Niigata Prefecture and one case in Tochigi Prefecture. These were isolated cases and an out break of this disease does not seem feasible.

One case of Japanese "B" Encephalitis was reported in Ibaraki Prefecture. This case latter was provent to be Tubercular meningitis when an autopsy was performed by Japanese Doctors. One case of Japanese "B" Incephalitis reported from Tochigi Prefecture has not been confirmed, as an actual case of Japanese "B" Encephalitis.

(g) Sanitary Engineering and Insect and Rodent Control

With increased emphasis placed on prevention of dysentery, early diagnosis, isolation in all cases where it can be practiced, and education of the patients family and contacts, it is believed that some progress is being made in decreasing the number of cases this yeat as compared with the same period of the previous year.

The increased amount of supplies available for insect and rodent control and the use of these materiels to interest the people in control measures and give them a practical picture of better sanitation measures is believed responsible for the improved overall dysentery rate.

(h) Laboratory Activities

Negative Report

(i) Nutrition Activities

Nutrition in National Hospitals and Sanatoria is gradually improving. A survey of these hospitals in one prefecture revealed a diet with a daily average of 1650 Calories per day in regular ration. With the food purchased on the free market and food produced by the patients family the approximate daily diet is estimated to be about 2000 calories per day.

(j) Port Quartine Activities

Not appllicable

(k) No field trips have been made during this report period.



HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 201

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER KANTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION APO 201  
SUBJECT: MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR PERIOD 1 June to 30 June 1947.

(2) Public Health Activities (Annex B-1)

(a) Administration of Hospitals

Inspection of former medical treatment corporation hospitals has revealed that they have been turned over to the national government. No reduced efficiency of these hospitals has been noted under the new management.

The general sanitary situation of hospitals continues to improve but there is much room for improvement. Hospitals have been advised to screen and make fly-tight the kitchens and latrines but considerable difficulty has been experienced in accomplishing this due to the low level of supplies on hand.

(b) Veterinary Affairs.

No serious outbreaks of animal diseases have been reported to this headquarters.

(c) Dental Affairs.

Negative Report.

(d) Nursing Affairs.

At the present time selected nurses from the prefectures are attending the course for public health nurses now being held in Tokyo.

(e) Medical Supply

All medical supplies for use in Japanese venereal disease clinics are now being provided through Japanese channels. As yet it is too early to evaluate the efficiency of this program.

(f) Preventive Medicine

Typhus

The report by prefectures indicates that there has been a marked decline in the number of reported suspect cases.



	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Chiba	8	1
Ibaraki	0	2
Gumma	0	0
Nagano	1	0
Niigata	1	0
Saitama	0	0
Tochigi	1	0
Yamanashi	1	0
Total for region	12	33

All cases reported have been restricted to isolated cases and no concentration of cases has been noted.

#### Venereal Disease

Dr. Elkins venereal disease consultant of Public Health and Welfare section GHQ FEC visited several of the prefectures in the region and gave valuable information and guidance in relation to the functioning of the public health prefectural venereal disease programs.

Contact training through the Japanese channels continues to improve in efficiency.

#### (g) Sanitary Engineering and Insect and Rodent Control.

With the noted rise in incidence of bacillary dysentery added emphasis has been placed upon the early recognition of epidemics and the proper isolation and care of the patient so that he will not constitute a hazard to his community. A program for the establishment of at least one area in each prefecture in the region for the institution of bacillary dysentery control study has been outlined to be carried on in addition to the general program now in effect. It is hoped that such a program will give valuable information relation to etiology, methods of transmission, and methods of control. It is planned to select areas which have had high enteric disease rates for several years and institute highly efficient insect and rodent control and sanitary measures in these areas and then at the end of this period compare these rates with previous years. This program will be voluntary on the part of the Japanese prefectural authorities.

Adequate insect and rodent control supplies appear to be on hand for an intensive program this summer. In all prefectures of this region plans have been formulated and in most cases clean up drives preparatory to weekly cycle insect and control measures are in progress.

#### (h) Laboratory Activities

Negative report

#### (i) Nutrition Activities

The general picture of nutrition in the Japanese civil population in the region appears to be about the same. It has been noted that