

7. Serologic test for syphilis

- a. Serologic tests shall be made as directed in paragraph 4 at time of employment, of all persons listed under paragraphs 2 a and b and may be made of other employees or may be repeated whenever indicated for cause.
- b. The Kurata or the Ide test shall be considered acceptable for screening purposes. Positive or suspicious findings shall be carefully checked. When facilities are available for their performance the Kahn or Wassermann tests will be used for this purpose.
- c. A single positive serologic test for syphilis shall not be interpreted as a diagnosis of syphilis. Any person on whom such a positive finding is made shall be studied carefully and a proper diagnosis made on the basis of history and physical examination as well as repeated serological tests. A determination of the state of infectiousness (or absence thereof) shall be made at the same time.

8. Immunization: All employees will be immunized in accordance with directives currently in force.

9. Records:

- a. Permanent clinical records of all examinations and immunizations performed shall be maintained at the clinical station serving the area or unit where the employee is on duty. These records will include all pertinent findings and diagnoses as well as a record of treatment, when treatment is indicated. These records shall be available for inspection by authorized Allied or Japanese officials.
- b. The applicant, when found physically qualified for employment, shall be given a health card on which shall be noted the following:
 - (1) Name, address, and other suitable identification of the employee
 - (2) Immunization record.
 - (3) Date or dates of examination and signature (seal) of the examining physician.
- c. Under no circumstances shall diagnoses, treatments, recommendations for change of employment or others be entered upon the health card and given to the employee.

- d. The health card shall not be given to the employee unless or until he is physically qualified for employment. Whenever it is recommended that an employee be laid off during the course of treatment for a remediable defect, his health card shall be withdrawn and kept with the clinical record at the place of treatment until such time as he is considered physically fit to return to duty.

10. Interpretation of findings:

- a. Sound professional judgment must be used in interpreting the results of physical examination and laboratory procedures and in making recommendations based thereon.
- b. Intestinal parasites: Persons found to be infested with intestinal parasites shall be given an adequate course of treatment and shall be reexamined following completion of treatment, to determine freedom from the parasite or organism involved.
- c. Tuberculosis: Any person in whom a diagnosis of active tuberculosis is made will be immediately relieved from duty and arrangements will be made promptly to place him under proper treatment.
- d. Venereal Diseases:
 - (1) Gonorrhoea and Chancroid: Any person found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea and/or Chancroid shall immediately be placed under treatment and shall not be issued a health card until found free of the disease or diseases in question.
 - (2) Syphilis: Any person in whom a diagnosis of syphilis is definitely established should immediately be placed under treatment except when contraindicated on medical grounds. In the case of new syphilis or in any other case in which the disease is in an infectious stage the patient shall be relieved from duty until the disease is no longer infectious. As long as the patient remains under treatment he should not be discharged for the reason of the disease alone. Any patient who is undergoing treatment for syphilis while employed shall be furnished a schedule of treatment, said schedule to be dated and initialed by the treating physician or authorized administrative official of the clinic at the time of each treatment.

- e. Other communicable diseases: Any employee found to be suffering from or found to be a carrier of a reportable communicable disease should be immediately relieved from duty and placed under the proper treatment until free from the disease and/or until the possibility of communicating the disease has passed.

11. Rescission

- a. Such portions of PFMJG 15 as may be in conflict with the provisions of this memorandum are hereby rescinded.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section

APO 500
3 July 1947

(PHMJG-30)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign
on Fly-borne Diseases.

1. Reference is made to "Plan for Educational and publicity Campaign on Fly-borne Diseases", dated 24 June 1947. Subject plan submitted by Dr. M. Eusumoto, Public Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry.
2. There is no objection of the plan as submitted.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief

775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section

(PHWJG-29)

AFD 500
30 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Proposed Plan of Special Research on Japanese B.
Encephalitis.

1. Reference is made to "Proposed Plan of Special Research Works for Japanese B. Encephalitis", dated 27 June 1947. Subject plan submitted by Dr. K. Hamano, Director of Disease Prevention Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

2. There is no objection of the plan as submitted.

CRAWFORD F. SANS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section

(PHWJG-38)

APC 500
30 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government.

SUBJECT: Proposed Plan of Special Research on Ekiri.

1. Reference is made to "Proposed plan of special research on Ekiri", dated 27 June 1947. Subject plan submitted by Dr. K. Hamano, Director of Disease Prevention Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

2. There is no objection of the plan as submitted.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

(PHMJG-27)

APC 500
13 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Narcotic Section, Welfare Ministry, Japanese
Government.

SUBJECT: Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese
Military Narcotics.

1. Reference is made to request dated 12 June 1947, subject:
"Application for the Authorization of Release of Japanese Military
Narcotics."
2. There is no objection to the request for release as submitted.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
13 June 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum (PHMJG-27), 13 June 1947, subject: "Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics."

1. With reference to Memorandum PHMJG-27, 13 June 1947, subject: "Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics," the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. The narcotics being released to regular civilian channels, as established by narcotic control regulations, include all narcotics among former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now held in the custody of SCAP-approved wholesale firms, with the exception of powdered morphine, cocaine, medicinal opium and narcocon.
3. No special surveillance is considered necessary.

Cranford F. Sams
CRANFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

AFG 800
13 June 1947

(FEMJG-36)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Social Affairs Division, Welfare Ministry,
Japanese Government

SUBJECT: National Disaster Plan

1. The Japanese draft of the Disaster Relief Law dated 16 May 1947 is out of harmony with the letter and the spirit of the new constitution. It is vague and indefinite.

2. Many fatal defects are present in its provisions, among which are the following:

a. The expropriation of property and the impressment of labor affect two of the most cherished rights enjoyed by a free people under a democratic government. Any law for their use should be as specific as it is possible to make it. The draft fails in this respect.

b. Many of its articles say "all necessary matters" are to be done by cabinet orders. This gives the Cabinet unlimited powers to write "law" which is not to be countenanced under the new constitution.

c. It provides various payments to be made from the national treasury on the order of the Cabinet. If this means that the Cabinet may draw orders on the Treasury against appropriations made by the Diet it should state so specifically.

d. It is also provided that operating expenses of the organization are to be drawn from the Treasury on Cabinet orders. Criticism of 2c applies in this case. Sound administration dictates that the fund for disaster relief, being of a permanent character and for a specific use, should not be drawn on for the purpose of carrying the organization required in normal times between disasters. These administrative expenses should be part of the annual budget to be passed by the Diet.

e. The draft bill provides for assessment to be made on prefectures on Cabinet orders. This would transfer the taxing power from the national Diet to the Cabinet and is unconstitutional. If it is desired to encourage prefectures to establish funds for their own emergency use, a plan for matching national funds with funds raised by prefectural action might well be considered.

No 71

f. The bill provides in vague terms that the Cabinet may issue orders to the prefectures and that the prefectures in turn may issue orders to cities, towns and villages for the accomplishment of certain objectives. These things should be set forth in specific terms and with clarity. Attention is directed to the local autonomy laws which have recently been placed on the statute books by Diet action.

3. The Ministry of Welfare is directed to revise the proposed law to conform to the constitutional requirements, the provisions of the Local Autonomy Law, and financial procedures adopted at the last session of the Diet.

STANFORD V. SANS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APC 500
9 June 1947

(PBMJG 35)

MEMORANDUM TO: Disease Prevention Bureau Ministry of Welfare

SUBJECT: Japanese B. Encephalitis Vaccination Program in
Okayama Prefecture in Japan.

No objection is made by the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, to the plan of the Japanese B Encephalitis vaccination program in Okayama Prefecture as submitted in the memorandum for the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, by the Ministry of Welfare, dated 7 June 1947.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel Medical Corps,
Chief,

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

GMV:b
9 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Japanese B. Encephalitis Vaccination Program in
Okayama Prefecture, Japan

1. The Ministry of Welfare submitted an outline of the Japanese B. Encephalitis vaccination program for Okayama Prefecture. This program was outlined in a memorandum for the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 7 June 1947.
2. No objection was made to the plan as submitted.
3. The work will begin on or about 20 June 1947 dependent upon receipt of necessary vaccine supply.

CRAWFORD F. SANS,
Colonel M.C.
Chief.

775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

(PHMJG-24)

APC 500
28 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese
Government.

SUBJECT: Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese
Military Narcotics.

1. Reference is made to request dated 28 May 1947, subject:
"Application for the Authorization of Release of Japanese Military
Narcotics".

2. There is no objection to the request for release as submitted.

Crawford F. Sals
CRAWFORD F. SALS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
28 May 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum (PHMJG-24), 28 May 1947, subject: Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

1. With reference to Memorandum PHMJG-24, 28 May 1947, subject, Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. The narcotics being released to regular civilian channels, as established by Narcotic Control regulations, are the balance of codeine and tincture of opium among the former Japanese Military medicinal narcotics now held in the custody of SCAP approved wholesale firms.
3. No special surveillance is considered necessary.

Cranford F. Sams
CRANFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, MC,
Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
28 May 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum (PHMJG-24), 28 May 1947, subject: Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

1. With reference to Memorandum PHMJG-24, 28 May 1947, subject, Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. The narcotics being released to regular civilian channels, as established by Narcotic Control regulations, are the balance of codeine and tincture of opium among the former Japanese Military medicinal narcotics now held in the custody of SCAP approved wholesale firms.
3. No special surveillance is considered necessary.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, MC,
Chief.

23 JUN 1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

(PHMJG-24)

APC 500
28 May 1947MEMORANDUM FOR: Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese
Government.SUBJECT: Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese
Military Narcotics.

1. Reference is made to request dated 28 May 1947, subject:
"Application for the Authorization of Release of Japanese Military
Narcotics".
2. There is no objection to the request for release as submitted.

Crawford F. Sals
CRAWFORD F. SALS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section

APO 500
27 May 1947

(PHMJG-23)

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT : Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Japanese Government

1. Reference is made to memorandum addressed to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: "Measure of Distribution of the Released Sanitary Treatment Goods".

2. There is no objection to the proposed plan outlined in above mentioned memorandum concerning the procedures to be followed in the distribution of surplus United States Government medical supplies and equipment purchased by the Japanese Government.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section

APO 500
27 May 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to PHMJG-23
Dated 27th May 1947, Subject: "Surplus United States
Government Property to be Purchased by the Japanese
Government"

1. Reference is made to memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 460.730 (9 Dec 46)ESS/FT (SCAPIN 1384), dated 9 December 1946, subject: "Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Imperial Japanese Government".

2. The above mentioned memorandum outlines certain general policies that will be followed in the distribution of surplus United States medical supplies and equipment purchased by the Japanese Government and directs the Japanese Government to submit a detailed plan covering the distribution of these supplies. As a result of this directive, a distribution plan has been submitted to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers and subject memorandum advises there is no objection to the plan as submitted.

3. These surplus supplies will be distributed by a group of wholesale agencies licensed by the Ministry of Health & Welfare. The Ministry of Health & Welfare will notify each wholesale agency as to the amounts to be shipped to various prefectures. At the prefectural level the supplies will be received by the prefectural Medicine Distributing Company and distributed to using agencies on a ration basis. Prefectural governors will be responsible for issuance of ration certificates to physicians, dentists, veterinarians, hospitals, clinics and other using agencies.

4. It is desired that surveillance be exercised to insure that subject materials are distributed expeditiously and on an equitable basis.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
10 May 1947

(PHMJG-21)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government.

SUBJECT: Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Health
Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Agencies.

1. Reference is made to the plan on the above subject prepared by the Welfare Ministry and submitted to Public Health & Welfare Section 3 May 1947.

2. There is no objection to the proposal of the Welfare Ministry to provide a supplementary allocation of medical supplies to physicians and hospitals engaged in the medical care and treatment of patients insured under the National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Laws, provided the supplementary allocation is made under the following conditions.

a. The allocation will be based on the number of insurance patients treated.

b. The supplementary ration will be distributed in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Economic Stabilization Board.

Crawford P. Sams
CRAWFORD P. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corp,
Chief

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section

APO 500
10 May 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHMJG-21
Dated 10 May 1947, Subject: "Allocation of Medical Supplies
to National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance
Agencies".

1. Subject memorandum advises the Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government, that there is no objection to the proposal of the ministry to provide a supplementary allocation of medical supplies to physicians and hospitals engaged in the medical care and treatment of patients insured under the National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Laws.
2. Large numbers of Japanese people are insured under National Health Insurance Laws. There have been complaints that physicians and hospitals were not providing the care contemplated under the insurance program. On the other hand, physicians and hospitals have given the shortage of medical supplies as the reason for the inability to properly treat insurance patients. In order to correct this situation, the Ministry of Welfare proposes to provide a supplementary medicine ration based on the number of patients actually treated by various agencies.
3. Plans are now being formulated for rationing essential medicines to using agencies. This plan should eliminate some of the delays in the quantities existing under present distribution system. The supplementary ration referred to in subject memorandum will be handled under the revised ration system.
4. No special surveillance is considered necessary. Continuing checks of the entire medicine distribution system is desired with a view to obviating irregular operations and insuring equitable and expeditious distribution.

Crawford P. Sams
CRAWFORD P. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
22 April 1947

(PHMJG-18)

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Motor Vehicles
Released to The Welfare Ministry

1. Reference is made to Table of Distribution of Automobiles Sold by the Allied Forces prepared by the Welfare Ministry under date of 12 April 1947.

2. There is no objection to the proposed allocation of surplus U.S. motor vehicles released to the Welfare Ministry as outlined in above mentioned table of distribution. However, this memorandum should not be construed as authority for the leasing of subject vehicles to private operators. In case it is considered necessary to release vehicles to private operators prior approval of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, must be secured in accordance with the provisions of memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, AG 400.703 (9 Dec 46) ESS/FT, (SCAPIN 1384), 9 December 1946, subject: "Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Imperial Japanese Government", as amended by memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government AG 400.703 (21 Jan 47) ESS/FT, (SCAPIN 1480), 21 January 1947, subject: "Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Imperial Japanese Government".

3. Attention is invited to the fact that subject vehicles are to be used only for the purpose of promoting public health and the transportation of medical supplies and equipment as outlined in above mentioned memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government. Close supervision should be exercised over the operations of these vehicles with a view to reallocation in the event of misuse.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief

not

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Public Health & Welfare Section

AO 500
 22 April 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to AMMG-18 Dated 22 April 1947, Subject: "Plan for Allocation of Surplus U. S. Motor Vehicles Released to the Welfare Ministry".

1. With reference to the subject memorandum, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. Subject memorandum advises there is no objection on the part of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to the proposed allocation of the surplus U. S. Army motor vehicles released to the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The following is a general break-down of allocations:

	Weapon Carriers	Ambu- lances	Command Cars	Trailers		Total
				1/2 ton	1 ton	
Hospitals (312 instal.)	191	140	--	114	111	556
Insect & Rodent Control & Other Sanitary Acti- vities	125	--	58	27	63	273
Quarantine Stations	10	5	--	--	--	15
Examination of Corpses	17	--	--	--	--	17
Medical Supply Agencies	4	--	--	4	1	9
Total	347	145	58	145	175	870

3. Subject vehicles are to be operated only for the purpose of promoting public health and the distribution of medical supplies and equipment in accordance with the following directives to the Japanese Government.

a. Memorandum AG 400.703 (9 Dec 46) ESS/FT, (SCAFIN 1384), 9 December 1946, subject: "Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Imperial Japanese Government".

b. Memorandum AG 400.703 (21 Jan 47) ESS/FT, (SCAFIN 1480), 21 January 1947, subject: "Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Imperial Japanese Government".

4. The leasing of vehicles to private operators is subject to the approval of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in accordance with above mentioned directives.

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5. It is desired that surveillance be exercised to insure utilization of the vehicles for the purpose for which intended and that any violations which cannot be corrected locally be reported to General headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Chamford F. Sams

CHAMFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
17 April 1947

(PHMJG-17)

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Establishment of a National Laboratory Control
Program

The Imperial Japanese Government was directed in SCAPIN No. 48, (22 Sept 45) to take the following action: To inaugurate adequate public health measures to protect the indigenous Japanese population. In conformance thereto, the Ministry of Welfare submitted on 15 April 1947, as one of the measures, a plan for a laboratory control program. There is no objection to this plan as submitted.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

AFD 500
17 April 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHMJG-17 dated 17 April 1947, Subject: "Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program".

1. With reference to the above subject memorandum, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. Subject memorandum has no objection to the request of the Imperial Japanese Government to carry out the following plans:
 - a. To add a Laboratory Control Section to the Disease Prevention Bureau to attend to the administrative details of this program.
 - b. To create a National Institute of Health under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare staffed by skilled scientists to perform:
 - (1) Research on the etiology, pathogenesis, prophylaxis and therapeutics of infectious diseases and other specific diseases.
 - (2) The highly technical assay procedures on biologicals and anti-biotics.
 - (3) The production, standardization and distribution of sensitive unstable diagnostic sera and reagents.
 - (4) The production and distribution of technically difficult items which are infrequently used, such as plague and rabies vaccine.
 - (5) The production and distribution of various vaccines and sera which are produced for experimental evaluation.
 - c. To draw up plans to incorporate various national research institutes as units of the parent organization, such as:
 - (1) National Cancer Research Institute
 - (2) National Tuberculosis Institute
 - (3) National Cardio-Vascular Disease Institute, etc.
 - d. To evolve a system of national and local inspectors to maintain surveillance over all biologics manufacturing and eventually

(continued) - - - - - SUBJECT: Information of General Application
Pertaining to PH/JG-17 dtd 17 April
1947, Subject: "Establishment of a
National Laboratory Control Program.

all clinical diagnostic laboratories. The inspectors' functions will be to aid and instruct, in addition to checking for compliance with the official minimum requirements.

(1) Periodic instruction courses shall be held for the local inspectors in Tokyo.

e. To promulgate minimum requirements for all types of biologicals: prophylactic, therapeutic and clinical diagnostic.

f. To arrange for the utilization of space, facilities and personnel of the Infectious Disease Institute of the Tokyo Imperial University to affect the foregoing.

g. To allocate ample funds to carry out this program and the delegation of the necessary authority to promptly initiate the foregoing provisions.

3. Because the control of biologics manufacturing and clinical diagnostic laboratories was inadequate previous to the war and deteriorated even further during the war, it is imperative that this program be promptly initiated and carried out along the above lines in order to protect the public health and welfare of the Japanese people.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMs,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APD 500
7 April 1947

(PHMJG-16)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Centers

1. Reference is made to :

a. Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, File No. AG 710 (22 Sept 45) MG, (SCAPIN 48), dated 22 September 1945, subject: "Public Health Measures".

b. Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, File No. AG 323.31 (11 May 46) PH, (SCAPIN 945), dated 11 May 1946, subject: "Re-organization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities".

2. In furtherance of policies outlined in basic directives to effectively meet public health needs in Japan, it is desired that the Ministry of Welfare provide adequate public health services at all health centers in Japan. Provision will be made for necessary funds, equipment, personnel and reorganization of health centers to provide for the administration and operation of the following basic public health services.

- a. Public Health Nursing
- b. Maternal and Child Hygiene
- c. Vital Statistics
- d. Diagnostic Laboratory Services
- e. Dental Hygiene
- f. Nutrition Service
- g. Sanitation and Hygiene
- h. Health Education
- i. Medical Social Service
- j. Communicable Disease Control

(PHMJG-16)

- k. Venereal Disease Control (Including diagnosis and treatment)
- l. Tuberculosis Control (Including diagnosis and treatment)

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, MC
Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APC 500
18 March 1947

(PHMJG - 15)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Welfare Ministry, Imperial Japanese Government.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of
Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 710
(22 Sept 45)MG, (SCAPIN 48) dated 22 September 1945, subject: "Public
Health Measures".

b. Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government (PHMJG - 5) dated
16 December 1946, subject: "Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitali-
zation and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with the
Occupation Forces".

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the necessary action
to provide personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies to carry out
physical examinations and immunizations as outlined below.

3. Persons to be examined and immunized:

a. Food handlers and domestic employees such as cooks, waiters,
waitresses, kitchen employees, maids, house boys, et cetera.

b. Office workers and all other employees whose duties bring
them into intimate contact with allied personnel.

4. The following examinations will be carried out at time of employ-
ment or assignment to duty for all persons referred to in paragraph 3, a
and b above.

a. Physical examination.

b. Chest x-ray.

c. Serological test for syphilis.

In addition to the above mentioned examinations, all persons specified
in paragraph 3, a, will receive the following at the time of employment
or assignment to duty:

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d. Stool examination.

(1) For Amoeba.

(2) For helminths and other pathogenic parasites.

e. Stool culture for organisms of the typhoid, paratyphoid and dysentery groups.

5. The following periodic examinations will be performed in addition to those required at time of employment or assignment to duty as specified in paragraph 4 above.

a. Physical examination, including microscopic and culture of stools, every month (1) for food handlers in hospitals and billet messes.b. Physical examination, including microscopic and culture of stools, every three (3) months for food handlers and other domestic servants working in dependent billets.

c. X-ray of chest and serological test for syphilis will be repeated as may be indicated for cause.

6. Immunizations. All persons listed in paragraph 3 above will receive immunizations as follows:

a. Smallpox - At time of employment or assignment to duty and semi-annually thereafter about 1 May and 1 November.

b. Triple typhoid - A complete course at time of employment or assignment to duty and a stimulating dose annually thereafter about 1 May.

c. Typhus - A complete course at time of employment and semi-annually thereafter about 1 November and 1 February.

d. Cholera - At time of employment and semi-annually thereafter about 1 May and 1 November.

7. Records

a. Clinical stations performing the above examinations and immunizations will maintain permanent records of all examinations and immunizations. These records will be subject to inspection by authorized Allied and Japanese officials.

b. A suitable record of certificate of examination and immunization will be furnished each individual examined. These records will be kept up to date and will show date and results of all examinations and inoculations.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
17 March 1947

(PHMJG-14)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control

The Imperial Japanese Government was directed in SCAPIN #8, (22 Sept 45), to take the following action. To inaugurate the examination, detention or hospitalization of cases or suspected cases of communicable disease. In conformance thereto, the Ministry of Welfare submitted on 13 March 1947 a plan for the control of tuberculosis augmenting and enlarging present activities for such control. This plan is hereby approved and it is desired that immediate steps be taken to place it in effect.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
17 March 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHMJG-14 dated 17 March 1947, subject: "Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control"

1. With reference to the subject memorandum, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. Subject memorandum directs the Imperial Japanese Government to carry out the following plans. There will be augmentation of the personnel, trained in the control of tuberculosis at the central and local government levels in administration and clinical functions; the establishment of advisory councils and various working committees at various levels to coordinate these plans and cooperate with the Bureau of Preventive Medicine; an increase and improvement of the various facilities, both medical, nutritional and hospital facilities in the national hospitals and sanatoria for the care of tuberculosis patients; augmentation and support of the work of the anti-tuberculosis associations; and propagation of anti-tuberculosis knowledge throughout the school systems and various organizations interested in tuberculosis control; continuation and enlargement of the scope of the B.C.G. inoculations; and revision of the Anti-Tuberculosis Act to meet the latest scientific viewpoint and necessities.
3. Because the control of tuberculosis was inadequate previous to the war and because the spread of tuberculosis has increased in Japan during and following the hostilities, it is imperative that increased efforts be organized and carried out along these lines.
4. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Public Health and Welfare Section

APD 500
 27 February 1947

(FHMJG-11)

MEMORANDUM TO: Narcotic Division, Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government.

SUBJECT: Estimated Requirements of Dangerous Drugs, 1947, Japan-Supervisory Body, United Nations.

1. The following information concerning Japan has been extracted from the report of the Supervisory Body, United Nations, Geneva, subject: "Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1947:"

Drug	I Quantity Necessary For Use As Such				II Quantity Necessary for Conversion	
	Including Margin If Any		Margin		Kg	Gr
	Kg	Gr	Kg	Gr	Kg	Gr
Morphine	1130	800	112	800		
Cocaine	495		45			
Dihydrooxy-codeinone	42	900	3	900		
Methylmorphine	2182	950	198	450		
Ethylmorphine	44	550	4	50		

Drug	III Level of Reserve Stocks which it is desired to maintain		IV & V Amount to be added to (+) or deducted from (-) Government Stocks or reserve Stocks to bring them to the desired level		Total of the Estimates	
	Kg	Gr	Kg	Gr	Kg	Gr
Morphine	257				1130	800
Cocaine	112	500			495	
Dihydrooxy-codeinone	9	750			42	900
Methylmorphine	496	125			2182	950
Ethylmorphine	10	125			44	550

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2. The information is furnished for reference and for maintaining permanent records.

Crawford F. Sams

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

775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section

(PHMJG-10)

AFPO 500
21 January 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Narcotic Division, Ministry of
Welfare, Imperial Japanese
Government

SUBJECT: Application for Release of Certain
Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

1. Reference is made to C.L.O. No. 186 (PHW),
16 January 1947, subject: "Application for Release of
Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotic Stocks".

2. The request for release of the narcotics is
approved as submitted.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief.

no 10

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
20 January 1947

(PHMJG-9)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Preventive Medicine Division, Ministry of Welfare,
Imperial Japanese Government.

SUBJECT: Additions to List of Reportable Diseases.

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

2. The following diseases are to be added to the list of
reportable communicable diseases:

- (a) Anthrax
- (b) Measles
- (c) Glanders
- (d) Leprosy
- (e) Pneumonia (all forms)
- (f) Puerperal Infection
- (g) Rabies
- (h) Tetanus
- (i) Trachoma
- (j) Tuberculosis (all forms)
- (k) Whooping Cough
- (l) Influenza
- (m) Yellow Fever

3. Reports of the following communicable diseases will be
included in the Weekly Summary of Communicable Diseases submitted
by the Ministry of Welfare.

- (a) Measles
- (b) Pneumonia (all forms)
- (c) Tuberculosis (all forms)
- (d) Whooping cough

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APC 500
31 January 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application to Memorandum Number (PHMJG-9), 20 January 1947, subject: "Additions to List of Reportable Diseases", to the Preventive Medicine Division, Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government.

1. The attached memorandum Number (PHMJG-9), 20 January 1947, subject: "Additions to List of Reportable Diseases" charged the Japanese Government with the responsibility of routinely collecting case and death reports on 13 additional communicable diseases. These diseases are anthrax, measles, glanders, leprosy, pneumonic (all forms), puerperal infection, rabies, tetanus, trachoma, tuberculosis (all forms), whooping cough, influenza and yellow fever. Several of these diseases have had a very low incidence rate in the past but would represent a serious public health problem if occurring in great numbers. It is for this reason, the Japanese Government is directed to maintain current reports on incidence of these diseases.

2. The Japanese Government is further directed to include reports on measles, pneumonia (all forms), tuberculosis (all forms), and whooping cough in the Weekly Summary of Communicable Diseases submitted by the Ministry of Welfare to the Public Health and Welfare Section.

3. Specific reports on the remaining diseases will be requested if the incidence rate indicates the need for special public health measures.

4. Surveillance should be maintained to insure accurate and complete reporting of the diseases listed above.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, MC
Chief

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

CAPO 500
20 January 1947

(PEMJG-8)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Civil Affairs Division, Justice Ministry,
Imperial Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Correction of Error in Japanese Transla-
tion of Imperial Ordinance No. 421

The words "place of JŪSHO" shall be substituted for
the word "JUSHO" in Article 69, Paragraph 2, item No. 5;
Article 100, Paragraph 1, item No. 2; Article 104, item
No.3 and Article 116, Paragraph 2, item No. .

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, MC
Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

(PHMJG - 7)

APO 500
2 January 1947SUBJECT : Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese
Military Narcotics.MEMORANDUM FOR: Narcotic Division, Ministry of Welfare, Imperial
Japanese Government.

1. Reference is made to C.L.O. No. 6940(PHW), 27 December 1946,
subject: "Application for the authorization of Release of Japanese
Military Narcotic Stocks."

2. The request for release of the narcotics is approved as
submitted.

3. Release of all former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now
in the custody of approved wholesale firms in Fukuoka, Kagawa, Okayama,
Miyagi, Niigata and Hokkaido prefectures is also directed. All such
narcotics that are not in suitable packages and salable condition or
that are in amounts in excess of the requirements of the areas concerned
will be shipped with proper security to central wholesalers or
compounders and producers in Tokyo and Osaka for secure storage and
repackaging as necessary.

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (2 Jan 47)PH

APO 500
2 January 1947

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (PHMJG - 7), 2 January 1947, subject: "Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics" to the Narcotic Division, Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (PHMJG - 7), 2 January 1947, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. The memorandum authorizes the release of certain amounts of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to central wholesalers, compounders and producers as requested by the Japanese Government in compliance with SCAPIN 389, 4 December 1945, subject: Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks .
3. Release is also directed of all former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now in the custody of approved wholesale firms in Fukuoka, Kagawa, Okayama, Miyagi, Niigata and Hokkaido prefectures. All such narcotics that are in too large packages, unsalable condition or amounts in excess of the requirements of the areas concerned are to be shipped with proper security to central wholesalers, compounders or producers in Tokyo and Osaka areas for secure storage and repackaging as necessary.
4. No special surveillance is required.

P. G. Hensley
for P. G. Hensley,
Lt Col ADC,
Asst Adj Gen.

775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500

26 Dec 1946

(PHMJG-6)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Central Liaison Office, Imperial Japanese Government.

SUBJECT: Partial Amendment of Operational Plan for Nutrition
Surveys of Civilian Population.

The proposed modification of the plan for Nutritional Surveys contained in Par. 1 of reference c, regarding your letter of 17 December 1946, through Central Liaison Office, is approved with the provision that Nutritional Surveys will be continued throughout the year 1947 in February, May, August and November, and longer if necessary.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

(PIMJC-5)

APO 500
16 December 1946MEMORANDUM FOR: Central Liaison Office
Imperial Japanese GovernmentSUBJECT: Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospital-
ization, and Disability Benefits for
Japanese Nationals on Duty with the Oc-
cupation Forces.

1. Under provisions of the Employees' Relief Ordinance, as promulgated by Imperial Japanese Ordinance No. 382, as amended, and in accordance with Vice Minister's decision of 31 May 1946, full responsibility and liability rests with the Imperial Japanese Government for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces, as to medical care, hospitalization, disability, and death benefits for accidents or illness incurred in connection with their duties.
2. With reference to memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government (SCAFIN - 43), 22 September 1945, subject, "Public Health Measures," the Central Liaison Office is verbally directed to properly and with expedience disseminate full information regarding the Employees' Relief Ordinance to subordinate agencies with instructions that all Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces be fully informed of their eligibility for benefits under provision of the said ordinance.
3. In compliance with the responsibility for medical care suitable facilities will be provided and immediately established.
4. The Central Liaison Office is further directed to inform Public Health & Welfare Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, when compliance has been completed and what medical provisions have been established.

*Crawford F. Sams*CRAWFORD F. SAMIS
Colonel, M. C.
Chief of SectionCopies to:
Ministry of Welfare
Insurance Bureau
Labor Protection Section
Medical Service Bureau

775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Public Health & Welfare Section

(PHMJG-4)

APC 500
 17 December 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Narcotic Division, Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government.

SUBJECT : Information Concerning Estimated Narcotic Requirements for Japan - 1946.

1. The estimates of the requirements of Japan in narcotics for the year 1946, prepared by the Narcotic Division, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, 30 November 1945, will be communicated to Governments in the third supplement to the Statement of "Estimated World Requirements of Dangerous Drugs in 1946" by the Drug Supervisory Body, United Nations.

2. The estimates for consumption shown below (Item I) have been converted into pure alkaloids. Levels of reserve stocks (Heading III) were calculated on the basis of existing stocks at the end of 1945 and the estimate furnished under Heading IV.

Drugs	I		II		III		IV		V		Total of the Estimates	
	Including Margin	Margin	Including Margin	Margin	Kg	Gr	Kg	Gr	Kg	Gr	Kg	Gr
Morphine	1040				565		+	130			1170	
Cocaine	1080				65		-	83			997	
Eucodal	100										100	
Codeine	2100				1556	66	+	1079	66		3179	66
Dionine	48	600			24	886	+	11	886		60	486

3. The above is furnished for purposes of information and records.

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

(FHMJG-3)

13 December 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: MINISTRY OF WELFARE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Rickettsicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program

1. Circumstantial evidence has gradually been building up as regards the role that infective fecal material from lice and fleas may play in the spread of typhus fever. Experiments have shown that a spray containing a 2% cresolis content is effective in killing the causative organism of typhus fever, Rickettsia prowazeki. Based on the above information, a spray schedule, coordinated with the regular control program appears advisable.

2. Materials Available.

Sprays

Insecticide spray, DDT residual effect

Emulsions

Pyrethrum emulsion (30X)

Pyrethrum emulsion (10X)

Cresolis

Cresolis compound

Apparatus

Knapsack type sprayer

Hand, continuous operation, sprayer

3. Responsibility of supply.

The problem of supply is the responsibility of the Japanese Imperial Ministry of Welfare.

Method of Preparation of Sprays.

- a. Stock materials obtained should be mixed in quantities desired, immediately preceding actual use, in areas where work is to be undertaken or at a central point and sent out with proper typhus control teams.
- b. The sprays should have a 2% cresolis compound content in the finished product. Mixing may be done in any convenient barrel, drum or tub.

X/

c. Formulae of Sprays

Spray #1

Insecticide spray, DDT residual effect - - - 30 L
Cresolis compound - - - - - 600 cc

Add cresolis compound slowly to spray material stirring continuously with wooden paddle until thoroughly mixed.

This spray to be used for residual effect DDT and for rickettsicidal effect.

Spray #2

Pyrethrum emulsion (30X) - - - - - 1 L
Water - - - - - 30 L
Cresolis compound - - - - - 600 cc

Add pyrethrum slowly to volume of water desired. Stir continuously until mixed. Add cresolis in same manner to mixture of emulsion and water.

This spray to be used for quick killing of fleas and for rickettsicidal effect.

Spray #3

Pyrethrum emulsion (10X) - - - - - 3 L
Water - - - - - 30 L
Cresolis compound - - - - - 600 cc

This spray is prepared and used for the same purpose as spray #2 if the pyrethrum (10X) emulsion is furnished instead of the pyrethrum (30X) emulsion.

5. Spray #1 - residual effect DDT - cresolis spray

Schedule of use

Twice monthly

Railway Stations and large transfer points in cities
Corridors - floors and walls, seats or benches.
Staircases - steps, walls, hand rails.
"Rest" rooms (if any) - floors, walls, stools, etc.
Offices and miscellaneous rooms.

Railway cars and coaches used for passenger transportation.

Floors, walls, ceiling, seats or benches.
Based on a III Class coach of approximately 16 x 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 meters, about 5 - 6 liters of spray would be required for one car.

Streetcars - Floors, walls, ceiling, seats or benches,

Buses - Floors, walls, seats or benches.

Jails and prisons - Floors and walls of cells, corridors, latrines, offices.

Infectious disease hospitals - Typhus wards

Vagrant houses - Floors and walls of rooms, toilets, bath houses.

Orphanages - Floors and walls of rooms, toilets, bath houses.

Dormitories, poor farms, similar institutions, if presence of lice is detected or if typhus cases occur.

Railway cars, street cars and buses should be marked in a prominent place with a date on which work was done.

Method of Application

Dosage rate for interior application for DDT residual effect should be approximately 1 Liter per 25 sq. meter of space.

Application

A rather coarse, wet spray should be used. Hold nozzle of sprayer close to surface to be treated, (10 - 20 cm.)

Surface should be moistened but with no run-off. Liquid may also be applied with a large paint brush if no other equipment is available.

Precautions

Use competent trained personnel.

Open fires, electric motors, light bulbs, heating equipment, etc., should be kept out of direct contact with the spray.

Do not "fog" the spray with high pressure atomizers. Leave doors and windows open during processing and for several hours after, until drying and ventilation is complete.

Workers should avoid prolonged contact of spray with the skin as the solvent, kerosene, will cause a mild dermatitis.

6. Spray #2 or Spray #3 - Pyrethrum - cresolis spray.Schedule of use

These sprays are to be used in places where fire is considered a hazard, in addition to general use.

Twice monthly - on alternate weeks with spray #1

Railway Stations, subway stations and large transfer points.

Corridors, staircases, waiting rooms, "rest" rooms, offices.

Railway cars and coaches

Streetcars

Buses

Jails and prisons

Infectious disease hospital wards

Vagrant houses

Orphanages

Dormitories, poor farms, similar institutions

Once each week

Theaters - floors, seats, rest rooms, lounging rooms, store rooms, kitchens, sleeping quarters.

Immediately

Typhus houses - floors, beds (if any), extra clothing, bedding, mattresses. Care should be taken to treat the cracks and crevices in floors, between mats, etc. Also seams of clothing, bedding, mattresses.

This work should be done immediately following dusting operations in the home of a suspect typhus case. This work should be repeated at weekly intervals over a three week period.

In order not to conflict with any existing public health law or regulation concerning disinfection of houses in which communicable diseases have occurred, a pyrethrum spray with 3% cresolis content can be used to treat typhus houses.

7. The spray program should be coordinated with the general typhus control procedures, and should be vigorously executed during the months of December, January and February. If the typhus situation warrants a change in tactics, this spray program may be modified to meet the changing conditions.

8. The larger centers of population should receive strict attention; in particular,

Sapporo) Hokkaido
Hakodate)

Aomori
Sendai
* Tokyo - Yokohama area
Nagoya
Kyoto
* Osaka - Kobe area

* Important areas.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel MC
Chief

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS*Capt. King*APO 500
4 January 1947

AG 438(4 Jan 47)PH

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (PHMJG-3) 13 December 1946, subject: Rickettsicidal Spray Program, to the Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (PHMJG-3) 13 December 1946, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to the Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. The memorandum outlines a Rickettsicidal spray program designed to aid in the control of louse-borne and murine typhus through destruction of rickettsiae, the causative organisms of typhus, in infective excrement of lice and fleas. The memorandum lists the kinds of supplies and equipment available and outlines a general spray program. The program should be modified to meet each local problem.
3. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:
 - a. Determine the seriousness of the typhus problem at hand and organize control procedures accordingly.
 - b. Maintain periodic surveillance to be certain that proper mixing and application of spray materials is accomplished.
 - c. Advise General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

*R. G. Hersey*R. G. HERSEY
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Public Health and Welfare Section

13 December 1946

(PHMJG-3)

MEMORANDUM FOR: MINISTRY OF WELFARE
 IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT : Rickettsicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program.

1. Circumstantial evidence has gradually been building up as regards the role that infective fecal material from lice and fleas may play in the spread of typhus fever. Experiments have shown that a spray containing a 2% cresolis content is effective in killing the causative organism of typhus fever, Rickettsia prowazeki. Based on the above information, a spray schedule, coordinated with the regular control program appears advisable.

2. Materials Available.

Sprays

Insecticide spray, DDT residual effect

Emulsions

Pyrethrum emulsion(30X)
 Pyrethrum emulsion(10X)

Cresolic

Cresolis compound

Apparatus

Knapsack type sprayer
 Fan, continuous operation, sprayer

3. Responsibility of supply.

The problem of supply is the responsibility of the Japanese Imperial Ministry of Welfare

4. Method of Preparation of Sprays.

- a. Stock materials obtained should be mixed in quantities desired, immediately preceding actual use, in areas where work is to be undertaken or at a central point and sent out with proper typhus control teams.

Inclosure 1 to Operational Directive No. 27 dated 12 March 47.

26-a

b. The sprays should have a 2% cresolis compound content in the finished product. Mixing may be done in any convenient barrel, drum or tub.

c. Formulae of Sprays

Spray #1

Insecticide spray, DDT residual effect - - - - - 30 L
Cresolis compound - - - - - 600 cc
Add cresolis compound slowly to spray material stirring continuously with wooden paddle until thoroughly mixed.

This spray to be used for residual effect DDT and for rickettsicidal effect.

Spray #2

Pyrethrum emulsion (30X) - - - - - 1 L
Water - - - - - 30 L
Cresolis compound - - - - - 600 cc
Add pyrethrum slowly to volume of water desired. Stir continuously until mixed. Add cresolis in same manner to mixture of emulsion and water.

This spray to be used for quick killing of fleas and for rickettsicidal effect.

Spray #3

Pyrethrum emulsion (10X) - - - - - 3 L
Water - - - - - 30 L
Cresolis compound - - - - - 600 cc

This spray is prepared and used for the same purpose as spray #2 if the pyrethrum (10X) emulsion is furnished instead of the pyrethrum (30X) emulsion.

5. Spray #1 - residual effect DDT - cresolis spray

Schedule of use

Twice monthly

Railway Stations and large transfer points in cities

- Corridors- floors and walls, seats or benches
- Staircases- steps, walls, hand rails
- "Rest" rooms (if any) - floors, walls, stools, etc.
- Officers and miscellaneous rooms.

Railway cars and coaches used for passenger transportation.

Floors, walls, ceiling, seats or benches.

Based on a III Class coach of approximately 16 X 2½ X 2½ meters, about 5 - 6 liters of spray would be required for one car.

Streetcars - Floors, walls, ceiling, seats or benches.

Buses - Floors, walls, seats or benches.

Jails and prisons - Floors and walls of cells, corridors, latrines, offices.

Infectious disease hospitals - Typhus wards

Vagrant houses - floors and walls of rooms, toilets, bath houses.

Orphanages - Floors and walls of rooms, toilets bath houses.

Dormitories, poor farms, similar institutions, if presence of lice is detected or if typhus cases occur.

Dormitories, poor farms, similar institutions, if presence of lice is detected or if typhus cases occur.

Railway cars, street cars and buses should be marked in a prominent place with a date on which work was done.

Method of Application

Dosage rate for interior application for DDT residual effect should be approximately 1 Liter per 25 sq. meter of space.

Application

A rather coarse, wet spray should be used. Hold nozzle of sprayer close to surface to be treated, (10 - 20 cm)

Surface should be moistened but with no run-off. Liquid may also be applied with a large paint brush if no other equipment is available.

Precautions

Use competent trained personnel

Open fires, electric motors, light bulbs, heating

equipment, etc., should be kept out of direct contact with the spray.

Do not "fog" the spray with high pressure atomizers. Leave doors and windows open during processing and for several hours after, until drying and ventilation is complete.

Workers should avoid prolonged contact of spray with the skin as the solvent, kerosene, will cause a mild dermatitis.

6. Spray #2 or Spray #3 - Pyrethrum - cresolis spray.

Schedule of use

These sprays are to be used in places where fire is considered a hazard, in addition to general use.

Twice monthly - on alternate weeks with spray #1

Railway Stations, subway stations and large transfer points.

Corridors, staircases, waiting rooms, "rest"

Railway cars and coaches

Streetscars

Buses

Jails and prisons

Infectious disease hospital wards

Vagrant houses

Orphanages

Dormitories, poor farms, similar institutions.

Once each week

Theaters - floors, seats, rest rooms, lounging rooms, store rooms, kitchens, sleeping quarters.

Immediately

Typhus houses - floors, beds (if any), extra clothing, bedding, mattresses. Care should be taken to treat the cracks and crevices in floors, between mats, etc. Also seams of clothing, bedding, mattresses.

This work should be done immediately following dusting operations in the home of a suspect typhus case. This work should be repeated at weekly intervals over a three week period.

In order not to conflict with any existing public health law or regulation concerning disinfection of houses in which communicable diseases have occurred, a pyrethrum spray with 3% cresolis content can be used to treat typhus houses.

7. The spray program should be coordinated with the general typhus control procedures, and should be vigorously executed during the months of December, January and February. If the typhus situation warrants a change in tactics, this spray program may be modified to meet the changing conditions.

8. The larger centers of population should receive strict attention; in particular,

Sapporo } Hokkaido
Hakodate)

Aomori
Sendai
* Tokyo-Yokohama area
Nagoya
Kyoto
* Osaka *Kobe area

* Important areas.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel MC
Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
12 Dec. 1946

(PHMJG-2)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Tokyo (THRU: C.L.O.)

SUBJECT: Establishment of Medical Examiner Officer

1. Pursuant to Memorandum for The Imperial Japanese Government AG 710 (22 Sept 45)MG directing that adequate public health measures be taken to protect indigenous Japanese population, it is directed that the Imperial Japanese Government will establish and maintain a Medical Examiner in each of its principal cities as soon as possible.
2. Each of these cities shall have a Chief Medical Examiner who shall be a doctor of medicine and a skilled pathologist and microscopist. Such Assistant Medical Examiners as he may have shall be professionally qualified.
3. When, in any city having a Medical Examiner, any person shall die by criminal violence or neglect; or by accidental injury; or by suicide; or suddenly when in apparent good health; or when unattended by a physician; or in prison; or in any suspicious or unusual manner, the police in the precinct or ward in which such person died shall immediately notify the Medical Examiner of the known facts concerning the time, place, manner and circumstances of such death. If the cause of such death shall be established beyond a reasonable doubt, the Medical Examiner shall so report. If, however, in the opinion of such Medical Examiner an autopsy is necessary, the same shall be performed by a Medical Examiner. A detailed description of the findings shall be written during the progress of such autopsy. The conclusions drawn therefrom employing the terminology of the International List of the Causes of Death shall thereafter be filed in this office.
4. Bodies that remain unclaimed in the possession of the Medical Examiner for 48 hours may, for purposes of advancing medical knowledge or the teaching of medicine, be surrendered, upon request, to the head of recognized medical schools and colleges.
5. In those cases where there has been no proper certification of death by a competent person, the Medical Examiner shall complete the regular Declaration of Death Certificate and file the same with the proper authorities as provided by law.

6. It shall be the duty of the Chief Medical Examiner to keep full and complete records. Such records shall be kept in the office, properly indexed, stating the name (if known) of every such person, the place where the body was found, the date of death, and the cause of death. A monthly report in English summarizing the findings of the Medical Examiner shall be made to the local Military Government authorities.

7. A list of the cities in which the Medical Examiner System is established, together with their plan of operation and the budgetary appropriation allocated to each, will be furnished to the supreme commander for the Allied Powers.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, M. C.
Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

(PHMJG-1)

12 December 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: MINISTRY OF WELFARE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT (THRU: C.L.O.)

SUBJECT: Health Intelligence Broadcasts

1. Before the war weekly Health Intelligence Information Broadcasts originating at Singapore were picked up in Tokyo and re-broadcast in the clear to ports and ships at sea. Thus over an extensive area, ports and ships were informed of the latest outbreaks of infectious diseases. It is desired that this Health Intelligence Service be resumed at an early date.

2. Reference is made to the plan submitted to this office by Dr. N. Tatebayashi, Disease Prevention Bureau, on 11 October 1946. The plan referred to above is approved.

3. It is desired that immediate preparations and arrangements be made for resumption of Health Intelligence Broadcast Service in accordance with the plan submitted by your office on 11 October 1946.

4. You will be notified later as to the date on which this service will be resumed.

5. When service is resumed, incoming messages will be submitted to the Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, by 1400 on Friday of each week for approval prior to re-broadcast.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel MC
Chief