

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2813

(2) Folder title/number: (6)

Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Annex B-1
January 1948 - December 1949

(3) Date: Feb. 1948 - Jan. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9750	d

(5) Item description and comment:

- i) Tokyo
- ii) Up to June 1949, Military Government Reports

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by National Diet Library)

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

319.1

16 January 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the Period
1 December to 31 December 1949.
(Reports Control Symbol CA-04)

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
APO 500
Attn: Civil Affairs Section

1. In compliance with Operational Directive Number 43, Headquarters Eighth Army 1949, the Civil Activities Report for December is inclosed.
2. Occupational matters considered to be of special importance are as follows:
 - a. Continued cultural penetration by the Communist Party is noted in Shizuoka. (P. 17, Par. 1c, Annex A).
 - b. Reorganization of prefectural Health Departments with doctors in key medical positions was discussed in all prefectures. (P. 1, Par. 2a, Annex B-1).
 - c. This headquarters feels that the size of the Health Center building or elegance of equipment has very little bearing on the function and usefulness of a health center. The most important criterion for the actual functioning of health center institutions is the ability, enthusiasm and general progressiveness of the director. (P. 1, Par. 2b(1), Annex B-1).
 - d. Discussions with Japanese officials regarding the new procedure in Hatsu Sha No. 72 and the survey conducted by the United Nations consultant, Child Welfare Centers have revealed an earnest desire in the part of the officials for specific help in improving services and administration. (P. 4, Par. 1d, Annex B-2).
 - e. Since the allocation of the revised rice quotas have been made to the farmers, collections have increased considerably although some prefectures still doubt their ability to collect 100% quota, even with the turn-in of 5th grade rice. (P. 4, Par. 1e, Annex D).
 - f. Since the Economic Investigation Agency officials, for the most part, are former career diplomats who must think of future appointments, they appear to avoid excessive zeal in enforcement of economic controls so as not to jeopardize their future. (P. 8, Par 4b1, Annex D).

Restricted

16 Jan 50

319.1

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for Dec 49

g. To date there are no provost courts to handle cases of violations by third nationals except in Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka and Camp Drake. This halts effective control of illegal economic activities of third nationals in the Kanto Region. (P. 10, Par. 4c, Annex D).

h. Seven to ten days advance rations of staple foods were distributed to cover the New Year's holidays. Consumers are requesting a greater portion of rice in staple food distributions. (P. 11, Par. 4e1, Annex D).

i. Manufacturers are reducing production and laying off personnel due to lack of local markets for their goods. Encouragement to seek foreign markets is being given. (P. 11, Par. 5e1, Annex D).

j. More rapid distribution of Sangyo Fukko Kodan held stocks of decontrolled critical materials could be made if handled on the prefectural level. (P. 12, Par 5e2, Annex D).

k. Unpaid wages continues to be one of the most serious problems confronting the Labor Standards Bureaus. (P. 14, Par. 7b2, Annex D).

l. PESOs report that unemployment is increasing. (P.16, Par. 7e, Annex D).

m. Workers are avoiding union responsibility for fear of discharge by management in the rationization program. (P.17, Par.7f1, Annex D).

n. Boards of Education during the month were absorbed with problems of supplementary budgets, requests by teachers for year-end bonuses, preparation of preliminary drafts, of 1950-51 budgets, dismissal of "unqualified" teachers, and in several prefectures final adjustments concerning Korean schools. (P. 1, Par 1a6, Annex E-1).

o. All prefectures carried out active information activities of a routine nature in connection with crop collection. (P. 1, Par.2b, Annex E-2).

p. Fewer complaints are being received about shortage of newsprint. (P. 3, Par. 3b, Annex E-2).

q. Governors used wall newspapers for greetings to public. (P. 3, Par. 5, Annex E-2).

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

6 Incls:

1. Annex A (Legal & Govt)
2. Annex B-1 (Public Health)
3. Annex B-2 (Public Welfare)
4. Annex D (Economics)
5. Annex E-1 (Civil Education)
6. Annex E-2 (Civil Information)

Restricted

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Annex B-1
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

Public Health Activities - QPH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manittoff, DAC)

1. This is the first month when all prefectures of the Region were visited by practically all members of this section. These trips combined 39 individual visits and 69 man-days. Some general observations and trends were noted by different members of this unit and will be discussed in succeeding parts of this report.

2. Administration

a. Reorganization of prefectural Health Departments with doctors in key medical positions was discussed in all prefectures and it is hoped that during the next visit some improvement in prefectural level personnel as well as a more rational Health Department organization will be noted.

b. Health Centers

- (1) About thirty health centers scattered throughout all ten prefectures were visited during December. Some observations and conclusions can be drawn from these spot checks. The size of the building or elegance of equipment has very little bearing on the function and usefulness of a health center. The most important criterion for the actual functioning of this institution is the ability, enthusiasm and general progressiveness of the director. It was observed in two thirds of the visited health centers that the patient load ranges from 4-10 per day. Both from the economic and public health point of view this is a complete waste. In these same health centers educational programs and public health guidance of any kind is completely lacking. In many instances, the surrounding community is not even aware of the existence of health centers. On the other hand some few health centers in basements, or in reconstructed stables, with a minimum of equipment, see between 100-150 patients daily and travel throughout the district for lectures, demonstrations, distribute posters and leaflets on various health topics and generally do a tremendous amount of good work. Unfortunately, aside from the model health centers in each prefecture, the latter type are rare. As for Tokyo-To, the health center program is improving consistently with

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KCAR, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

the exception of about five or six where the director should be replaced for more active and progressive men.

(2) Venereal Disease Control

(a) One hundred and six enlisted men were requested to report to this section for the purpose of locating and identifying Japanese girls whom they reported had given them a venereal disease. Of this number, only twenty-nine appeared. Four girls had previously been apprehended and seven more were identified and taken in by Japanese officials for examination and treatment.

(b) The chief difficulty in tracing these girls is the fact that most of the girls are on the streets at night instead of during the day when soldiers and Japanese officials are free to attempt to locate them. Also, many of the soldiers who would be able to identify the girls have been transferred to other islands or to the Zone of Interior.

(c) Sixteen soldiers were requested to report to various health centers in Kanagawa and Saitama Prefectures. To date, no report has been received which would indicate any success in locating the contacts.

c. Hospitals

(1) Although the evaluation of hospitals for establishment of training schools for nurses either in the A or B group is about to start early this month, the condition of most hospitals inspected hardly warrant a rating which would permit such schools to operate at this time. In order to meet the minimum requirements set by the National government, many corrections, reforms and general administrative improvements will have to be consummated before April of this year. If the hospitals had worked more constructively during the last year when the Medical Service Law was promulgated, the meeting of standards for the nursing schools would be automatic now. Unfortunately, the administration of hospitals with the supervision from a prefectural level has remained one of the weakest points in the medical program of Kanto Region. Many hospitals visited do not even now know that rationing for patients meals was authorized a year ago. Consequently, no central kitchen has been established and cooking

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KCAR, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

by the family at the bedside is still a very common practice in many of the larger municipal prefectural and national hospitals, to say nothing of the small private hospitals. Tokyo-To seems to be an exception, since central kitchens are now functioning in all hospitals over one hundred beds, including University hospitals.

3. Nursing Affairs

a. During this period, Kanto Civil Affairs Region nurses averaged two field days in each of the nine prefectures visited.

b. In the administrative meetings and conferences held with public health personnel, principal subjects discussed were:

(1) The establishment, function and development of Nursing Affairs Sections, Divisions or offices within the prefectural Health Departments. The prefectures who recognized this need previously are fairly well staffed with full time nurse personnel. Some of the remaining prefectures with incomplete staffs are now in the process of hiring additional nurses. It seems reasonable to believe that within the coming year, prefectural nursing affairs will be directed and supervised by full-time nurses, instead of by lay personnel and part-time employees from other sections.

(2) The name, number and preparedness of the hospitals who are planning to operate schools of nursing in accordance with the Japanese nursing laws. None of the prefectures visited had attempted to estimate the number of nurses which need to be graduated annually in order to provide essential nursing personnel.

(a) The demand for qualified nurses exceeds the supply even at this time. Unless prefectural planning and action are instigated immediately, the present shortage will become more acute. Emphasis, perhaps should be placed on cooperative planning based on factual data obtained from an impartial survey of existing resources. To date the emphasis has been on individual hospital needs, rather than on prefectural needs.

(b) In conferences with public health officials, this office is trying to get each prefecture to accept its responsibility for supplying its own needs whatever they may be, because experience has proven that the nursing profession alone can't meet nursing needs.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KCAR, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

- (c) In Kanto Region, there are approximately 900 general hospitals, 50 of these hope to operate either Class A or Class B schools of nursing. That this number of schools is totally inadequate is all too apparent. In January and February, these fifty hospitals will be examined by two special committees, assisted by Kanto Civil Affairs Region nurses.

c. Nurses' Associations

- (1) Nurses' Associations are fairly active in some of the prefectures. Some of these organizations are submitting names from their membership of the best qualified nurses to fill jobs in the new sections and divisions of prefectural Health Departments. Some members of the Associations have received training in various courses in Tokyo and are better qualified to fill positions on the prefectural level.

4. Sanitary Affairs

a. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) There seems to be a decided trend for the enlargement and repair of water plants throughout the prefectures visited. The Chiba Prefecture water plant has definite plans to enlarge the source of its' water supply to prevent the periodic shutting off of water in various sections of Chiba City. The Kennan water cooperative, servicing Urawa and Omiya City in Saitama, has definite plans not only to increase the present supply, but also to increase the area to be serviced. While these efforts are good it is generally conceded that the amount of additional construction is limited, due to the high cost of material and labor. Still, even with costs as high as they are, considerable pressure is being exerted on the towns and cities to carry on these improvements.
- (2) The earthquake that occurred on 26 December, the center of which was located in Imaichi Town, Tochigi Prefecture, did considerable damage to the water supply of Utsunomiya. Utsunomiya's water plant is situated in Imaichi, but Imaichi itself does not have a public water system. (It relies on wells for its water supply.) Some damage occurred in the new intake pipe line, breaking it in three places. The breaks appeared principally at angle bends. The old intake line, made of cast iron, was not damaged

Restricted

4

Restricted

Hq, KCAR, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

and remained in service. Within the treatment plant proper the sedimentation tanks were most severely damaged. The walls were cracked and the extent of the damage to the bottoms of these tanks is as yet undetermined. The filters were cracked on the walls. Inasmuch as the entire flow of water through the treatment plant and to Utsunomiya is a gravity flow, no pumps are necessary. Thus, the big damage to pumps often encountered during earthquakes did not take place. The office building and several structures covering adjustment wells were badly damaged. The intake pipes were quickly repaired. Thus, water service was promptly returned to normal, but excessive leakage in the sedimentation tanks and filter beds is still taking place. This repair work is not being done at the present time, but will become necessary in the near future. The chlorinator for this system is located in Utsunomiya and was not disturbed. At the time of inspection it was felt that additional leakage did not exist within the distribution system. However, increased chlorination, so as to provide a minimum of 0.4 PPM residual at the ends of the system, was recommended.

- (3) At the present time, in Tokyo, the sanitary environmental teams are setting 100 traps per team per night. This means that approximately 12,000 traps are set each night, with an average catch of about 10% or 1,200 rats. A check of this estimate was made, and the results for a period of nine days gave an average actual catch of slightly greater than 10%. The object in this type of campaign is to get the householders acquainted with methods of trapping as well as poisoning. Other prefectures are having similar rodent control drives with fair results.
- (4) As the work of the Sanitary Environmental Section of the various Health Departments are studied, several important facts have become apparent: first, the class of people working in the positions of inspectors and assistant sanitary inspectors are often of doubtful ability and intelligence. The general opinion of officials concerning this problem is that the pay is too small to attract higher caliber men. Those men available for the positions are often difficult to train, they lack leadership and teaching ability to impart their knowledge to others, making it extremely difficult to control them, especially since they are so much on their own in the towns where they are working. Second, the amount of instruction and

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KCAR, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

supervision by the health center personnel of these men in the field is not sufficient. Short periods of training, often only one or two days, two or three times a year is all that many of the assistant inspectors receive. The health center sanitary inspectors are often reluctant to inspect the work of the assistant sanitary inspector of the outlying towns. Third, the number of hours which an assistant sanitary inspector actually works is far below that set up in the original program of twenty-five days per month. It is generally felt that the following points need greater emphasis: (a) increased instructions to all health personnel concerned; (b) more inspections by the health center personnel of the areas under their jurisdiction; (c) an increased educational program for householders, business men, organizations, etc. by means of lectures, posters and newspaper items.

- (5) The general sanitation of many of the larger towns and cities of the region is not as good as desired because of lack of collection and disposal personnel and equipment. In the towns and cities where collection of garbage and trash does take place, the collection is not frequent enough, nor does it generally cover sufficient houses to be of any real benefit. The effectiveness of the sanitary environmental teams is cut down tremendously if routine collections of trash and garbage is not carried out. This is true of the larger cities in which great numbers of the people are unable to dispose of their own garbage and trash. In such cases streams and drainage ditches become clogged with wastes, and any convenient alley becomes a dump. Until such scavenger sections are efficiently managed and adequately staffed, good environmental sanitation will be impossible to be maintained.

b. Food Sanitation

- (1) A representative of this section gave a talk on "Food Sanitation" to approximately eight hundred food shop and restaurant owners from Edogawa and Katsushika Kus. A two day training course was conducted for this group at the Tokyo Seventh Girls High School, Sakasai, Edogawa-Ku.
- (2) Nineteen inspections were made during the month. The ration restaurants were better than those previously visited, though there is still much to be accomplished

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, MCAR, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

to raise the standards. The bakeries also still need considerable attention. The equipment, in most cases is old and difficult to keep clean. It seems to be impossible to make the Japanese store and restaurant keepers realize that they should cover their products, instead of leaving prepared and raw foodstuffs uncovered and often on the floor. It was noted in two different cases that health center officials had rated establishments too high. Tokyo-To officials were requested to contact specified inspectors and inform them of these discrepancies and the need of evaluating food facilities accurately.

5. Veterinary Affairs

a. A detailed surveillance tour was made in Tochigi, Saitama, Chiba, Nagano, and Kanagawa Prefectures. The general conditions observed in meat and milk processing plants, slaughterhouses and sea food markets and/or processing plants fluctuated from very good to poor insofar as facilities or veterinary services or both was concerned.

(1) Slaughterhouse facilities and inspection service was somewhat better in Tochigi than that observed in other prefectures. In all but one instance the veterinarians exercised better operational control and performed post-mortem inspections properly. One new slaughterhouse has recently been completed in Tochigi City. In this institution there was better control exercised over visitors who were not connected with slaughterhouse activities. Such persons were not permitted on the killing or dressing floor during the operation; this was not true in other prefectures particularly Saitama where outsiders were permitted to walk over viscera and otherwise disrupt routine operations. In most cases, adequate post-mortem examination and ante-mortem inspections were not properly performed; therefore, it is felt that potential danger of transmission from animal to man of some diseases does exist. The greatest problem, with references to post-mortem technique is the lack of thorough carcass and viscera examination.

(a) Blueprints have been completed for the additional structures which are to improve the city operated slaughterhouse in Yokohama City. Construction will begin on or about 1 January 1950. The new facilities will include the installation of a boiler for steam sterilization.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KCAR, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

- (2) Meat processing plants were only fair and needed improving. Poor sanitary practices were noted in the handling of equipment utilized in the preparation of sausages and products of a similar nature. Methods of transporting carcass meats were not good and were little different from those observed in the Metropolitan areas. Laboratory examination of prepared meats is not of sufficient frequency in most cases. It is felt that this is very necessary since processed meats receive a great deal of handling; even in areas where processing plants are in close proximity to prefectural laboratories, these examinations are not conducted.
- (3) Dairy and milk processing plants represent the better operating plants. The buildings were generally clean and milk was handled in an acceptable manner in most cases; it was found, however, that in some prefectures the smaller plants were not using the standard milk bottles but are using containers of the "pop-bottle" type. Since no adequate bottle-filling equipment existed in these plants, filling is accomplished by the gravity and hose method; although this is not the most desirable method of filling bottles it is felt that a minimum of milk borne diseases can be attributed to this procedure, since such milk is sterilized in the bottle and at a very high temperature.
 - (a) Several of our larger milk processing plants are completing construction on powdered milk facilities. Two of these plants are located in Hiratsuka, Kanagawa Prefecture and the other is located in Kumagaya, Saitama Prefecture. Most all of the milk which is now being received will be diverted to powdered milk production.
- (4) Sea food control and inspection was generally poor; adequate buildings and equipment is non-existent in the large central markets. Comparing the volume of sea food handled, the sanitation in the coastal markets was much better than that in the inland areas. There were several well operated processing plants observed and it is felt this is due to individual operator initiative. Similar plants in the same area where this initiative is lacking were very poorly managed and not sanitary. Much improvement is necessary in all phases of sea food sanitation.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KCAR, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 December to 31 December 1949

- (5) An operable program is now being instituted to make rabies control surveillance continuous and effective. All prefectures are adopting an identical procedure in order to have a well coordinated policy of control over continuous vaccination, stray dog catching, proper diagnosis and disposal, and early reporting of cases.

b. There were no cases of Blackleg or Foot and Mouth diseases reported during this period. One (1) case of Anthrax in sheep was reported in Nagano Prefecture.

6. Future Programs

a. Early in January a round trip of all prefectures of the Region is planned by the medical officers. The groups to be contacted in conferences in each prefecture are the following: (1) Chiefs and Section Chiefs of Health Departments, (2) all Health Center directors, (3) all Directors of hospitals of 50 beds and over, (4) Presidents and Vice presidents of all prefectural Medical and Dental Associations. The objectives of these conferences is to bring about (1) a better coordination of all medical groups in establishing a more rational public health and medical care program in each community, (2) the improvement of medical facilities, (3) the interpretation and discussion of medical, dental and nursing laws enacted by the Japanese Government in 1949, (4) a better understanding of the responsibilities of each group to their community.

b. Another program planned for late in January or early in February is a two day course in hospital inspections for Medical Affairs Section chiefs (doctors) of all prefecture. This course is to be given in Tokyo and is to consist of one day lectures by the Regional Health officers and one day practical demonstration of an inspection in a large Tokyo municipal hospital. It is hoped that this brief orientation will help the prefectures get their hospitals in better condition for eventual classification.

Restricted
9

*Restricted*HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500Annex B-1
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

Public Health Activities - OPH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

1. Since travel throughout the Region and organizing the office has consumed a great deal of time the work accomplished in Tokyo-To has not had the close supervision as in the past.
2. Administration
 - a. Hospital and health center administration are progressing slowly. Personnel still presents a very difficult problem, particularly the inattention to duty. Directors of health centers and hospitals are frequently absent from their posts without reason nor excuse. The Japanese officials are unwilling to take proper steps in reprimanding or punishing them for their actions.
 - b. Two new health centers have had their official openings in Tokyo-To and were attended by representatives from this Headquarters.
 - c. Home visits of nurses are steadily increasing in numbers.
 - d. As for the seven prefectures of the old Kanto Region the most glaring observation to be made from the brief visits to each capitol and conferences with Health Department officials - is the complete or partial lack of a proper department organization as well as a great lack of professional personnel to carry on the technical work prescribed by the Japanese laws. The next few months will be devoted by this office to the establishment of logical Health Department organizations and the securing of qualified personnel to assume proper responsibilities. The help of governors to pay better salaries must be solicited on a higher level so as to attract competent individuals to engage in leadership of these community projects. It seems useless to this officer to expect improvements in hospital conditions and enforcement of reforms when the supervision of these institutions is left entirely in hands of lay officials who are not even familiar with these laws nor are capable of supervising their execution. The spot inspections of a few important institutions of this kind amply demonstrate that unless serious concentrated corrective action will be started in the near future, none of the most prominent and valuable institutions will be able to meet the minimum requirements of the training schools for nurses and classifications of hospitals for many years to come.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

e. The health center situation in the prefectures is not much better than hospitals. Although many new health centers have been built since the promulgation of Law 101, the manning of these facilities has remained entirely inadequate. Again the low salary scale does not attract competent doctors. Many health centers, servicing 100,000-130,000 people are staffed with one doctor or none at all. A private physician is called in for a half a day a few times a week. By such circumstances the very purpose of the establishment of a health center program is entirely defeated.

f. Many other phases of the Public Health programs in the Region remain to be studied and will be elaborated upon in subsequent reports.

g. Immunizations: The BCG program has not yet started, except at some focal points for demonstration purposes. Typhoid-paratyphoid was completed in about 60,000 people, including boosters and three inoculations. Smallpox vaccination is being carried out by the "one site" scarification method with a very high percentage of "takes" in the primary cases. This procedure amply demonstrated to the Japanese the fallacy of their assertions that only American vaccine could produce "takes" by the "one site" method. Needles are now being procured and it is hoped that the multiple pressure method of vaccination will come to Tokyo to become the accepted technique for smallpox vaccination. Up to date 233,893 children were vaccinated with 98% "takes" in primary cases.

h. Venereal Disease Control: An attempt to comply with the regulation concerning contact tracing is being made by this section. A request that all enlisted men, who claim to be able to locate V.D. contacts, has been forwarded to the respective unit commanders, asking them to report to this office on specified dates to accompany Japanese Health officials to identify said contacts. To date, 35 men have been requested to come to this office. So far twelve men reported, eleven have already returned to Z.I. and the remaining twelve ignored our request completely. Of the twelve men who reported, six of the contacts have been located previously and taken to Japanese hospitals for examination and only one was identified by a soldier.

- (1) In outlying prefectures Health Departments are being instructed to notify health centers to comply with this regulation and send Japanese personnel with soldiers when they appear at the health centers on specified dates and times.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

3. Sanitary Affairs

a. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) The Environmental Sanitary Teams in Tokyo have set up a rodent control program for the winter months. Reduction of personnel has taken place leaving only 130 teams totaling 412 men scattered throughout all health centers in Tokyo. In addition to these there are 7 teams consisting of 15 members in all, located in the main office to carry out control work in special areas, and 10 teams consisting of 26 men for special use in the harbor area. The regular teams are now engaged in instructing of householders in rodent control methods. Each team is equipped with about 100 traps which are set out nightly in various sections of their respective wards. In addition to this the proper use of Antu by householders and business establishments within their areas is being explained.
- (2) The Water Bureau in Tokyo-To has a new bureau chief. Mr. Kubo, the former chief was replaced by Mr. Tokusen, former chief of the Construction Section of the Water Bureau. The only reason given for the change of officials was to afford men in the department a chance for promotion. Mr. Kubo was given a position as advisor for construction work on the Oguichi Dam and Kanamachi water plant projects. This change seems of a political nature as far as Civil Affairs can determine.
- (3) Construction work on the Kanamachi extension is progressing satisfactorily. As part of this construction work a siphon under the Arakawa River is now being built. A serious bottleneck in this work is the lack of a 30 meter steel piling. A supply of this material was located in the Traffic Bureau in Osaka. Negotiations for the use of this critically needed material are now underway.
- (4) Approximately 150 persons were relieved of their positions in the Water Bureau as part of the overall reduction in personnel in the city government. Such a cut does not hinder operations to any great extent but it is doubtful if all the regulations of Fair Labor Laws are being met.
- (5) Mr. Mori, Chief of the Sanitation Department of Tokyo-To, died suddenly on 21 November 1949. He was made chief of department when it was changed from a Section of the Public Health Bureau to a Department. Many of the improvements accomplished during this period are the results of his planning and work. A replacement for this position

Restricted
3

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

has now been appointed. He is the Chief of the Health Bureau's General Affairs Section. The men in the subsections are also new in their positions, so that the functions of the Department may suffer for some time to come.

- (6) The initial conference with the various prefectural Health Departments have shown several distinct factors concerning the activities of the environmental sanitary programs. The most obvious weak points in this program is the placement of an assistant sanitary inspector in the small towns and villages. The few sanitary inspectors located in the prefectural health centers do not supervise to any extent the work of these men. Since these employees themselves are partly paid for by the prefectures and partly by the towns and villages, the sanitary inspectors from health centers seem unwilling to interfere or even suggest improvements to them. In many cases it is felt that the actual amount of work done by these assistant sanitary inspectors is small or almost nil. Therefore, one of the biggest needs is to get this part of the program to operate efficiently by closer supervision of prefectural authorities. Another situation that needs further study and control is the budget allocation. Generally speaking, the prefectural Health Department personnel do not know just what amount of money is actually available for this program from the local communities. In other words each local community builds its program on the amount available from the prefectural and national government rather than on the needs of the individual community and the additional funds which should be supplied from that community.
- (7) The testing of water used for drinking purposes is generally very poor. The larger systems scattered throughout the area are tested only once a month while small systems serving a few hundred people are never tested, supervised, or inspected. The importance of inspecting and sampling of this type of water supply needs to be stressed and improved.
- (8) The rodent control programs in most of the prefectures need to be improved. The entire program generally consists of instruction to the people in the proper use of rodenticides and in encouraging the use of such available material as antu. Antu is often times sold to the people by the control personnel although it is said that no part of the budget is used by the prefecture for this purpose.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCA, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

- (9) Another decided weakness of the entire environmental sanitation program is the lack of cooperation between the Public Health Departments and other departments in each prefectural government. Most of the prefectural Health Departments are rather new and do not have the prestige and ability to get other departments to work satisfactory with other officials. It is generally felt that this program will be further cut in the coming year and this fact is given as one reason why adequate personnel is not available. The graduates of the Public Health Institute are thought to be extremely valuable for health programs. However, it has been said that more qualified persons are not available because of the lack of college graduates, which qualification is necessary for enrollment in the Public Health Institute course.

b. Food Sanitation: The American school lunch program at Washington Heights Elementary School was inspected with a group of approximately 40 Japanese nutritionists from various Tokyo schools. The American school principal and nutritionist gave talks, pointing out interesting aspects of sanitation and nutrition. The group was taken on a conducted tour of the school kitchen, mere sterilization of dishes, refrigeration, cleanliness of both the kitchen utensils and of the employees were stressed. The group witnessed the first and second grade children coming in to eat their lunch.

- (1) The Japanese nutritionists were awed by the equipment and could not quite conceive how they could accomplish such a program on their limited budget and primitive facilities.

4. Nursing Affairs

a. The Regional Public Health Nurse gave instruction and lent assistance to the Tokyo-To Health Bureau in their efforts to stem an outbreak of typhoid fever in one of Tokyo-To's largest communicable disease hospitals. To date, the source of the infection is undetermined. Three of the twenty female hospital employees, who contracted the disease, died. No new cases have occurred since 1 November. Current investigations reveal poor medical asepsis, a contaminated water supply and improper methods of waste disposal. This opportunity was utilized for further preventive-work indoctrination. Inspections were made, and conferences held, to discuss the revision of techniques and procedures to better safeguard the health of patients, staff personnel and the community. The nursing instructors plan to include demonstrations and practices of "gown technique" in classes for student nurses. For the hospital employees, a similar education program will be given in which the method of transfer through contact will

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TAT, Annex 3-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

be outlined for the various communicable diseases. (This hospital cares for general patients, tuberculosis patients as well as communicable disease patients which means an ever-present danger of cross-infections.) The above programs will be carried out under the supervision of the Tokyo-To Health Bureau staff.

b. Two conferences and one meeting of the Tokyo-To Nurses' Association were attended to determine the amount and kind of assistance needed at this time. The Board of Directors seemed interested in increasing their membership and assuming more responsibility for recruitment programs for schools of nursing. An overlapping of refresher courses was discovered and a joint meeting was planned where the Tokyo-To Nurses' Association and Tokyo-To Health Bureau Nurses' Section can clarify their respective functions. A conference with the Editor of the National Nurses' Association's official magazine "Kango" was held and the above groups of nurses were requested to submit articles for publication.

c. A visit to the Tokyo General Hospital to interview the Tokyo nurses who are obtaining two weeks' experience in the Central Supply Room was made. A longer period of experience in the supply room would be desirable but the Japanese hospitals cannot release their personnel for more than the two weeks.

d. At a monthly meeting of all of the chief nurses from Tokyo-To's Health Centers, the following information was obtained. The salaries for Tokyo nurses are approximately the same as those in the outlying prefectures; all of the salaries are too low to attract the attention of the public health nurses working in non-official positions; each of Tokyo-To's Health Centers has an average of five to six public health nurses in its employ; this too, corresponds with the regional average number of nurses per health center. The Tokyo Public Health nurses however, are making three times more home visits than the nurses in the Kanto Prefectures. The necessity for balancing individual caseloads was discussed.

e. Several conferences were held with the Tokyo-To Nursing Affairs Section. Regional Public Health Nurse reviewed special educational programs which are in the process of formulation. The demand for additional educational courses exceeds the present supply of instructors. This office cautioned the nurses to control the natural tendency to meet all demands, and to center more attention on the improvement of present courses. In Tokyo proper, night courses for clinical nurses are needed and desired. If instructors can be found, two hospitals may initiate such classes.

f. A special conference was held with the Civil Affairs Education Section, to discuss the planned series of meetings for public health nurses and school nurses in Tokyo-To. When the Education Bureau is ready, the Tokyo-To Health Bureau will carry out the program as previously planned.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, T.C.T., Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

g. A planned series of individual conferences were held with the other nurses in this office to orient them to Kanto Region. Field trips were made to Chiba, Saitama and Yamnashi where office conferences were held with public health officials. Introductions and arrangements were made for future visits and guidance.

h. A total of five administrative conferences were held with members of the National Nurses' Association, National Red Cross and Ministry of Welfare Nursing Section with the idea of furthering the coordination and integration of prefectural public health programs with national public health programs.

i. The fifty nurses attending the Regional Clinical Nurses' Refresher Course held at the Railway Hospital Tokyo, are visiting the Tokyo General Hospital in groups of fifteen for one afternoon's observation. This office assisted the instructors with their plans of practical ward experience for students.

j. Regional Public Health Nurse accompanied GHQ Public Health Nurse to the Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital where plans were formulated for a new course for nurses employed in Tuberculosis Sanatoria throughout Kanto Region. (This course is not really new, rather an expansion of the course already in progress, sponsored by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.)

k. Judging from the number of requests received, there is region wide increase of interest in nursing affairs and hospital administration. Both medical and nursing administrators are seeking assistance with their problems. It was noted that a lack of reference material for hospital construction existed throughout.

l. The Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital in Tokyo has completed one of two wings but included no incinerator or dishwashing equipment or other sterilizing facilities. It is thought that if an engineer or architect familiar with modern hospital planning could be available to the Japanese or assist them in their building of new institutions, many of the inadequacies could be eliminated.

m. At the Red Cross Headquarters, when asked where and what construction assistance they followed, they replied that "sixty years ago, an English nurse helped them with blueprints".

n. It was gratifying to learn that Chiba Medical University has followed suggestions to maintain and operate its own central kitchen in the very near future. Chiba University built a new nurses' dormitory - they asked for suggestions with building plans.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, T.C.T, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

5. Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughterhouse sanitation continues to show improvement; however, the situation, as cited in the previous period's report as pertains to the Shibaura slaughterhouse is still presenting a problem. In order to overcome the present supervisor and employee differences the assistance of the Tokyo Civil Affairs Team, Economic Section was solicited (Shibaura slaughterhouse is under the control of the Economic Bureau, Tokyo-To) and a joint inspection was made by the Public Health and Economic Section, Tokyo Civil Affairs Team. Recommendations as to the corrective procedures necessary will be made after the problem and inspection results have been thoroughly studied. Due to limited refrigeration facilities at the Shibaura house, it was recommended on a number of occasions that additional refrigerator space be provided for carcass storage. Plans are now being drawn up to provide such cold storage and chill room space for the preservation of meat. This new addition will be an annex to the main structure and will therefore circumvent the necessity for carrying unprotected carcasses from one building to another.

b. No tubercular cattle were slaughtered in the prefecture proper; however, three positive reactors were slaughtered in Miyake-Jima.

c. Meat processing plants were generally unchanged yet one of the most recently constructed and best equipped plants was suspended from operation in order to stimulate better sanitary control within the establishment in both operational procedure and equipment maintenance.

d. Dairies and milk processing plants showed minor improvements. The Moriyama Milk Company, Limited, a condensed milk plant, is being converted to evaporated milk processing and has already placed some of the new product on the market. This action on the part of this company was not in accordance with existing regulations since milk and milk products are still controlled; moreover, no formal approval had been given to this company by the Kodan since there were no acceptable standards and yet was placed on the free market, thereby removing it from the controlled list. It was recommended that all evaporated milk which had been released be recalled and impounded at the factory warehouse until the proposed standards become law.

e. Following the Moriyama case, dairy specialist, Tokyo-To and the veterinarian, Tokyo Civil Affairs Team spent one day at the Asahi Milk Company, Tateyama, Chiba-Prefecture studying temperature and pressure controls, since the combination of these conditions affected the bacterial count and butter-fat content. The resulting study completed the proposed standards for evaporated milk and was incorporated in a recommendation to the Ministry of Welfare for adoption as the official standard for this product.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, T.C.T, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

f. The program which was inaugurated some time ago to commend milk plants or milk processing operators who have shown exceptional interest and ability to maintain high standards, as proven by monthly veterinary inspections, continues to stimulate the adoption of the best sanitary practices in the handling of milk and its products; it is felt that this factor contributes greatly to the comparative high standards that are generally evident in milk processing plants.

g. Sea food surveillance has shown some improvement during this period. The traffic of sea foods by boat and rail are improved as well as that transported by large trucks. There is, however, a great deal to be desired in the utilization of the tricycle type conveyances and bicycles in inter-city hauling. The larger markets are attempting to establish an acceptable operating procedure in handling of these foods at the central receiving points; it is, however, regrettable that such action is not noticeable in our small markets which are located in the various business districts. It is hoped that the proposals made at the "Kanto Regional Veterinary (PH) Meeting" will alleviate many undesirable practices which are evidenced by all persons engaged in the handling of sea foods.

h. The rabies control program was lacking in enthusiasm which is necessary to bring this disease under control. Due to the extreme lack of concern in this program, a conference was called by SCAP, Public Health and Welfare office, with all Kanto Regional Veterinarians (PH) present. The shortcomings of the present program was discussed with each prefecture and the group was instructed to effect a better control program. It was requested that the Ministry study the existing tax system with the idea of reducing the present tax or temporarily suspending same in order to stimulate animal registration; it was further recommended that the national body determine the most expedient procedure of diverting the tax (if chargeable) to the rabies control program in an attempt to make it self supporting. There were 14 cases of rabies occurring in dogs during this period with only 998 animals vaccinated. 2,550 animals were reported collected and 26 persons were attacked by rabies suspects.

i. Animal disease control program was confined to "tuberculosis" testing of cattle in the islands under the surveillance of Tokyo-To, and "Pullorum Disease" testing in fowl in the Kitatama-Gun area. The only results available in the tuberculosis program is from Miyake-Jima in which 146 head of cattle were retested with three diagnosed as positive reactors and sent to the slaughterhouse. There were 8,936 fowl (chickens) tested for pullorum disease with 385 positive reactors diagnosed.

j. No cases of Anthrax, Blackleg or Foot and Mouth diseases were reported during this period.

Restricted

Hq, T.C.T., Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

k. The regional activities during this period were limited to administrative indoctrination and establishing the identifying of all prefectural officials whose work is to come within the purview of veterinary surveillance. Administrative and operational functions and personnel assignments were studied in each of the eight prefectures for carrying out the prefectural mission.

l. It was generally observed that the activity in the public health section was somewhat limited insofar as the veterinarian is concerned, since full coverage is not maintained in various phases of prefectural and health center work.

m. The abject state of transportation greatly inhibits the functions of the health center veterinarian while the overall surveillance of his work by the central office is generally not of sufficient frequency. This is not evident in all prefectures since it is understood that in some localities bicycle transportation is available to the veterinary and food inspectors in the health centers and that some inspectors have their personal transportation.

n. The present organization in most of the prefectures is so constituted that the inspection of foodstuff from the standpoint of the veterinarian and the food inspector are under different sections, despite the fact that they are closely related. This represents a duplication of effort in some instances. It is therefore recommended that food inspectors be placed under the control of the Public Health Section and within an Environmental Sanitation Division with surveillance being limited to the preparation and service of food in all establishments.

o. Throughout most of the prefectures the chiefs of divisions were unable to determine the number of personnel employed without considerable difficulty; moreover, budget allocations for operation was not known and unwarranted reductions in personnel and budget were not questioned but definitely served as a legitimate complaint on the part of the division heads.

p. In a few cases there were no veterinarians in charge of sub-divisions and this was attributed to the personnel cut - yet in such a sub-division the position was occupied by a non-professional.

q. It is recommended that all section and/or sub-section chiefs be veterinarians and that no personnel within the section be charged with the surveillance of foodstuff coming within the purview of a qualified veterinarian.

r. It is felt that much improvement can be made in the present activities of the public health veterinarian; moreover, the adoption of suitable laws will greatly improve this service.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TSAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

s. Conditions as reflected by conferring with Livestock Section officials revealed that there is far too little work accomplished by the number of veterinarians employed in the section. There is no coordination between the services rendered at the national and prefectural levels. Requests for the release of biologics to be used in animal disease control work are received by the Norinsho either too late or are not determined as to the actual requirements; this results in partial vaccinations and/or lack of sufficient diagnostic antigens to carry on various disease testing programs. This lack of initiative on the part of prefectural counterparts is serious in that the liaison maintained with Norinsho by this office has shown that biologics are usually available if the prefectures will place their requests early.

t. The amount of work being accomplished and services rendered by some of the sub-section (Livestock) does not justify the expense of operation. This, of course, was determined to be true following conferences with the chiefs of the Livestock Sections. Recommendations for changes (if any) will result after conclusive study through operational field trips.

u. The "Kanto Regional Veterinary (PH) Meeting" was attended for two days at Maebashi and Maizumi cities, Gunma Prefecture. There were eighty persons in attendance to discuss the next six months' program to be effected by the prefectures within this block. Problems on the agenda included meat and milk, and sea food inspection, and rabies control programs. Through the suggestion of this office, committees by the members of the block were appointed to study and formulate acceptable procedures of control for each phase of the veterinary (PH) program.

v. At this time the most important committee activity was sponsored by Tokyo-To which recommended that a Kanto Rabies Control Council be established to coordinate rabies control activities between the prefectures and that the council proposals if acceptable to the body would include public health veterinarians, private practitioners, canine association members with a member of SCAP (Public Health and Welfare) and/or Kanto Civil Affairs Region (Public Health) in an advisory capacity, as well as a member of the governor's office.

w. After the conclusion of committee study, a request for action will be directed to the national level on all phases of the committee activities.

x. It was pointed out to the group that such action though desirable and certainly commendable will not be of sufficient significance unless all members of the block give their full support to the programs; moreover, individual initiative is of little consequence unless there is unity of purpose in their activity. Since this is

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, T.C.M., Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 November to 30 November 1949

true, it was recommended that each government official give his full support to the Japan Veterinary Medical Association in order that the resulting strength would place it in a position to have a voice in veterinary affairs which would increase general acceptability and prestige of each member and increase operational efficiency.

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 50019
19
19
12 November 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the period 1 October to 31 October 1949. (Reports Control Symbol CA-04)

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTENTION: Civil Affairs Section

1. In compliance with Operational Directive Number 43, your headquarters, 1949, the Civil Affairs Activities Report for October is inclosed.
2. Occupational matters considered to be of special importance are as follows:
 - a. The Communist Party is backing the stallkeepers in their fight to prevent the closing of street stalls. (Par 2a, Annex A)
 - b. Hospital officials of Tokyo-To have been advised that their institutions must meet the minimum standards prescribed by law before they can conduct nursing schools. (Par 2f, Annex B-1)
 - c. Rabies control measures are not being enforced. (Par 4g, Annex B-1)
 - d. Japanese officials are skeptical of the one-site smallpox inoculation technique. (Par 5c, Annex B-1)
 - e. The Community Chest Drive failed to reach the established goal by approximately fifteen per cent. (Par 8a, Annex B-2)
 - f. Vagrant children in Tokyo-To have decreased to about 250 individuals. (Par 5, Annex B-2)
 - g. The standard utilization of upland fields for cultivation of wheat and barley has been changed by several farmers. (Par 1a (1), Annex D)
 - h. Rice collection to date is only one-third the amount collected for the same period in 1948. (Par 1a (3), Annex D)

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the period 1 October to 31 October 1949. (Reports Control Symbol CA-04)

i. Directives from the Ministry of Education to the Korean schools will probably necessitate the closing of all Korean schools. (Par 5, Annex E-1)

j. Fire destroyed a ¥25,000,000 school building. (Par 6, Annex E-1)

k. Information programs during the month of October stressed tax collection. (Par 1b, Annex E-2)

l. Tax collections in Tokyo are showing a vast improvement. Tokyo-To collections to 31 October 1949 amounted to 41.8 billion yen or 260 per cent of the collections as of October 1948. (Par c, Annex F)

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

Annex B-1
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Period 1 October to 31 October 1949.

Public Health Activities - QPH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

The activities of this month were punctuated by numerous conferences of various categories of personnel and by familiarization field trips in the present Kanto Region and Kanagawa and Shizuoka Prefectures.

1. Administration

a. Health center activities were limited to routine observations. There is to be an official opening of four new health centers after November 15th.

b. During September educational programs in health center districts showed a decided increase over last month. Lectures to the general public on nutrition, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, and communicable diseases reached several hundreds of thousands of people. Also, a great many posters and pamphlets were distributed through the health centers and street demonstrations were held in various districts.

2. Nursing Affairs

a. A weekly conference with the Chief Nurse of the Nursing Affairs Section has been scheduled temporarily to enable Regional Public Health Nurse to obtain and exchange information concerning activities, programs and needs of Tokyo-To's public health nurses, midwives, and clinical nurses.

b. The Tokyo-To Nurses' Association arranged a "Field Day" for its' members on 9 October. The nurse from this Headquarters attended this meeting in which approximately two hundred nurses participated in various athletic exercises on the Red Cross Hospital grounds.

c. The first in a series of joint conferences for health center nurses and school nurses, initiated by Tokyo-To's Health and Education Bureaus, began at the Kojimachi Health Center, Tokyo-To, on 11 October. The outline for these conferences was prepared by the Public Health Division of the Nursing Affairs Section and is to continue throughout the winter in eight districts of Tokyo-To on a five day rotating, one day lecture and discussion basis.

d. Kanda Health Center, Tokyo-To celebrated its first anniversary of removal to new quarters at a special meeting attended by nursing personnel from Civil Affairs, on 29 October.

e. The Western custom of "capping" student nurses upon the completion of a six months pre-clinical training period has been followed this month in many schools of nursing in Tokyo-To. The Public Health Nurse from this office attended one of these "Capping Exercises" with Miss E. Carlson, GHQ, at the Hiroo Hospital, Tokyo, on 10 October.

f. The nurse and public health officer from this Headquarters and Miss Carlson, GHQ, attended and addressed a joint meeting of thirty-six Tokyo-To's hospital administrators and chief nurses who are planning to start nurses' training schools. This meeting was held 27 October, at Hiroo Hospital. It was initiated by this office, sponsored by Tokyo-To's Health Bureau and planned by Nursing Affairs Section. The purpose of this introductory gathering was to inform the hospital representatives of the various types of schools and hospitals, which can conduct schools of nursing, as outlined by law. The directors were informed by citing the Medical Service Law and the "Nursing Law", that improvements and reforms must be started in their respective institutions in order to meet minimum standards prescribed by these laws, and that the establishing of a class A or B nursing school is a joint responsibility of the director and the chief nurse. It was pointed out to him that it is impossible to have a class A training school in a class D or E hospital.

g. Arrangements were made for nurses of 30 Tokyo hospitals to obtain two weeks experience each in the "Central Supply Room" of Tokyo General Hospital in preparation of surgical operating room and general hospital supplies. In addition to the above, Tokyo General Hospital agreed to escort a total of approximately 80 clinical nurses and midwives on a tour of the hospital wards and facilities.

h. On 4 October, a regional clinical nursing course for 50 nurses started at the Railway Hospital. The nurse from this office attended the opening ceremony and held a conference with the instructors.

3. Sanitary Affairs

a. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) A combined conference of Japanese government personnel employed in environmental sanitation was held in Fukushima Prefecture. Those attending were representatives from Kanto Region, Tohoku Region, Hokkaido District, and Kanagawa Prefecture and Tokyo-To, as well as Welfare Ministry officials. A program of lectures was given both by the Japanese and American personnel present. Mutual problems were discussed which should aid materially in the control work of environmental sanitation during the ensuing season.

- (2) A three day conference and demonstration was attended by all the Civil Affairs' sanitary engineers, at Eighth Army, Headquarters. This conference was the first in which both Japanese and Civil Affairs' sanitary engineers presented papers concerning various engineering problems. This proved to be exceedingly helpful and it is felt by all those attending that future conferences of a similar nature should be planned.
- (3) A third conference of two days duration was attended by the team sanitary engineer. This was sponsored by the "All Japan Water and Sewage Works Association". The greater part of the conference consisted of reports and discussions by the chairmen of various committees. Problems of standardization of equipment, financing, design and related subjects concerning water and sewage plant operation and maintenance were discussed. Also present at this conference were representatives from Eighth Army Engineers and Medical Section, Repair and Utilities Section, Headquarters and Service Group, Headquarters, F.E.C., Medical Section, Headquarters, F.E.C., and Public Health and Welfare, S.C.A.P.
- (4) The construction work at the Kanamachi water plant is progressing slowly but as a whole, satisfactorily. The speed of construction of this project has decreased due to lack of funds. However, one of the new sedimentation tanks should be in operation by May or June of this coming year.
- (5) The Sunamachi sewage disposal plant which was flooded by the typhoon "Kitty" was back in operation this month. The motors of several of the large pumps were badly damaged by the salt water and had to be completely overhauled. Switchboards, transformers and all other equipment either had to be replaced or completely reconditioned. While it took over a month to re-establish this plant, it is felt that this was done with minimum delay considering present circumstances.
- (6) A refresher course was given for environmental sanitation personnel of all health centers in Tokyo-To. This course was concerned chiefly with the rodent control program for the coming winter. Lectures stressed proper techniques and methods of control.
- (7) The Construction Bureau is continuing the debris removal program. At this time a little used canal, the Rokkenbori, is being filled. The process of filling in a second canal is temporarily delayed because permission from the ward council has as yet not been granted.

b. Food Sanitation

- (1) A total of sixty four inspections of various food installations were made during the month of October. General observation of most places visited showed evidence of complying with laws of sanitation. The weakest spots encountered were ration restaurants. In some cases the Tokyo-To inspectors requested managers to report for further orientation, and some were given only four days to clean up their establishments. In regard to bakery inspections, the main faults found were the placing of bread baskets and pans on the floor, instead of on wooden racks, and the fact that in most cases the bread was left uncovered. One restaurant has been given honorable mention by Tokyo-To officials. This section has been requested to visit this establishment for our recommendations. No cases of food poisoning have been reported during the month. Three health centers were visited. Inspectors of Kanda Health Center were requested to check several ration restaurants and a bakery in that district, which were found to be most insanitary. A talk on sanitation was given to 500 people at a Food Handler's Course conducted at Omori Primary School on 31 October.

4. Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughter house activities were generally good with the exception of the Shibaura house which was found improperly supervised on several inspections; however, during the latter half of this period these inspections revealed conditions much improved. This can possibly be attributed to a change of the chief and other inspectors at this installation. Sanitary conditions in the viscera rooms of the Shibaura house were noticeably bad on several inspections and reflected poor supervision on the part of inspectors and plant management. It is possible that the present method of employing personnel in this house is a contributing factor to improper sanitary control. The employees consist of two classes; first, those employed by Tokyo-To and the second group which may be daily or weekly employees and in many cases are representatives of other business interests. The majority of the latter group is working in the viscera processing departments where most of the insanitary conditions are evident. In order to overcome this condition, it was recommended that Tokyo-To employed personnel be utilized as department chiefs in all phases of the operation and that a personnel request be made to this end; this recommendation was carried through and has resulted in an approval for the slaughter house management to employ some thirty additional butchers and viscera processors. Since the Shibaura house is municipally controlled it is believed that personnel employed by Tokyo-To will effect a better sanitary program. It was observed on several occasions that inspectors were leaving their post of duty prior to the completion of the day's operation with a resulting breakdown in proper surveillance; the chief inspector was instructed to discontinue this practice and retain inspectors on the premises for a full eight hour day.

b. No "tuberculosis" reactors (cattle) were slaughtered during this period; however, 29 swine carcasses were inspected and found with lesions in four of the houses that are in operation. There were 16,556 animals slaughtered during this period as compared with 17,662 in September.

c. Dairy and milk plant programs showed little change over the preceding period. There was an increase in the volume of milk pasteurized during this period with a corresponding decrease in recombinated milk processing. Generally speaking, milk and milk products were handled satisfactorily with more samples of milk products being collected by field inspectors and submitted to the Central Laboratory. Samples sent to the laboratory are over and above those which are routinely examined at the milk processing plant. A new milk processing plant has been completed and is now in operation in Itabashi-Ku. There are seven model milk collecting stations in operation at this time.

d. Meat processing plants continued to show improvement in material equipment and sanitation. Several of these plants are being considered for "O.S.S." distribution. Metal-top tables and mobile meat vats are being used in several plants.

e. Sea food sanitation has been characterized by fluctuations during this period. The sanitary situation in the Central Market has shown general improvement during the latter half of this month and can be attributed to the inauguration of "clean-up" campaigns which are now in effect, with specific emphasis being placed on environmental sanitation in the Central Market and its counterparts in other areas. Several conferences were held with various associations and inspectors concerned with plans for instituting a complete sanitary program in sea food handling. There were 18,533 tons of sea foods shipped into the prefecture during this period.

f. Animal disease control was limited in this period. There were 743 animals tested for "tuberculosis", with 16 of these diagnosed as suspects; these animals will be retested in sixty days. No cases of Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, or Blackleg were reported during the month.

g. Rabies control work was somewhat neglected with only 2,743 dogs being vaccinated. Twenty nine rabies suspect specimens were sent to the laboratory for examination with 22 cases confirmed by laboratory diagnosis. Several conferences were held to discuss possible programs to further rabies control efforts.

5. Special Programs

a. A free eye consultation program was conducted for two days at five department stores by 21 eye specialists from four Universities. A total of 426 cases were examined with diagnoses ranging from glaucomas

to simple conjunctivitis. Over one hundred cases of possible trachoma were encountered.

b. Some courses in cooperation with the Bureau of Education were conducted for workers in the school lunch program. Both lectures and practical demonstrations in the schools were carried through from 16 September to 28 September. About 650 people participated.

c. A smallpox vaccination campaign was started on 24th October for infants, six year olds and sixth graders. Up to and including 31 October, 8338 vaccinations were performed. The technique used was the old scarification method, but instead of 2-4 sites, only one site was used. Results will be closely observed and tabulated. Just as soon as needles can be obtained several health centers will be instructed to use the multiple pressure method and again results closely supervised. The Japanese officials are still somewhat skeptical concerning this latter method with their vaccine and wish to experiment on a limited controlled number of children.

d. A "Babies' Week" was started on 17 October. Up to the first of the month 18,194 babies were examined in fifteen health centers. The project will continue throughout November utilizing all 41 health centers.

e. The circulating library in this office seems to be functioning quite actively. During the month 175 magazines were withdrawn and returned, with the American Review of Tuberculosis, the Journal of American Medical Association, Modern Hospital and Annals of Internal Medicine being the most popular among the magazines read.

*Restricted**Allen*HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

(19)

Annex B-1
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

Public Health Activities - QPH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

The activities of this month were punctuated by numerous conferences of various categories of personnel and by familiarization field trips in the present Kanto Region and Kanagawa and Shizuoka Prefectures.

1. Administration

a. Health center activities were limited to routine observations. There is to be an official opening of four new health centers after November 15th.

b. During September educational programs in health center districts showed a decided increase over last month. Lectures to the general public on nutrition, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, and communicable diseases reached several hundreds of thousands of people. Also, a great many posters and pamphlets were distributed through the health centers and street demonstrations were held in various districts.

2. Nursing Affairs

a. A weekly conference with the Chief Nurse of the Nursing Affairs Section has been scheduled temporarily to enable Regional Public Health Nurse to obtain and exchange information concerning activities, programs and needs of Tokyo-To's public health nurses, midwives, and clinical nurses.

b. The Tokyo-To Nurses' Association arranged a "Field Day" for its' members on 9 October. The nurse from this Headquarters attended this meeting in which approximately two hundred nurses participated in various athletic exercises on the Red Cross Hospital grounds.

c. The first in a series of joint conferences for health center nurses and school nurses, initiated by Tokyo-To's Health and Education Bureaus, began at the Kojimachi Health Center, Tokyo-To, on 11 October. The outline for these conferences was prepared by the Public Health Division of the Nursing Affairs Section and is to continue throughout the winter in eight districts of Tokyo-To on a five day rotating, one day lecture and discussion basis.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

d. Kanda Health Center, Tokyo-To celebrated its first anniversary of removal to new quarters at a special meeting attended by nursing personnel from Civil Affairs, on 29 October.

e. The Western custom of "capping" student nurses upon the completion of a six months pre-clinical training period has been followed this month in many schools of nursing in Tokyo-To. The Public Health Nurse from this office attended one of these "Capping Exercises" with Miss E. Carlson, GHQ, at the Hiroo Hospital, Tokyo, on 10 October.

f. The nurse and public health officer from this Headquarters and Miss Carlson, GHQ, attended and addressed a joint meeting of thirty-six Tokyo-To's hospital administrators and chief nurses who are planning to start nurses' training schools. This meeting was held 27 October, at Hiroo Hospital. It was initiated by this office, sponsored by Tokyo-To's Health Bureau and planned by Nursing Affairs Section. The purpose of this introductory gathering was to inform the hospital representatives of the various types of schools and hospitals, which can conduct schools of nursing, as outlined by law. The directors were informed by citing the Medical Service Law and the "Nursing Law", that improvements and reforms must be started in their respective institutions in order to meet minimum standards prescribed by these laws, and that the establishing of a class A or B nursing school is a joint responsibility of the director and the chief nurse. It was pointed out to him that is impossible to have a class A training school in a class D or E hospital.

g. Arrangements were made for nurses of 30 Tokyo hospitals to obtain two weeks experience each in the "Central Supply Room" of Tokyo General Hospital in preparation of surgical operating room and general hospital supplies. In addition to the above, Tokyo General Hospital agreed to escort a total of approximately 80 clinical nurses and midwives on a tour of the hospital wards and facilities.

h. On 4 October, a regional clinical nursing course for 50 nurses started at the Railway Hospital. The nurse from this office attended the opening ceremony and held a conference with the instructors.

3. Sanitary Affairs

a. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) A combined conference of Japanese government personnel employed in environmental sanitation were held in Fukushima Prefecture. Those attending were representatives from Kanto Region, Tohoku Region, Hokkaido District, and Kanagawa Prefecture and Tokyo-To, as well as Welfare Ministry officials. A program of lectures was given both by the Japanese and American personnel present. Mutual problems were discussed which should aid materially in the control work of environmental sanitation during the ensuing season.

Restricted

Restricted
Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

- (2) A three day conference and demonstration was attended by all the Civil Affairs' sanitary engineers, at Eighth Army, Headquarters. This conference was the first in which both Japanese and Civil Affairs' sanitary engineers presented papers concerning various engineering problems. This proved to be exceedingly helpful and it is felt by all those attending that future conference of a similar nature should be planned.
- (3) A third conference of two days duration was attended by the team sanitary engineer. This was sponsored by the "All Japan Water and Sewage Works Association". The greater part of the conference consisted of reports and discussions by the chairmen of various committees. Problems of standardization of equipment, financing, design and related subjects concerning water and sewage plant operation and maintenance were discussed. Also present at this conference were representatives from Eighth Army Engineers and Medical Section, Repair and Utilities Section, Headquarters and Service Group, Headquarters, F.E.C., Medical Section, Headquarters, F.E.C., and Public Health and Welfare, S.C.A.P.
- (4) The construction work at the Kanamachi water plant is progressing slowly but as a whole, satisfactorily. The speed of construction of this project has decreased due to lack of funds. However, one of the new sedimentation tanks should be in operation by May or June of this coming year.
- (5) The Sunamachi sewage disposal plant which was flooded by the typhoon "Kitty" was back in operation this month. The motors of several of the large pumps were badly damaged by the salt water and had to be completely overhauled. Switchboards, transformers and all other equipment either had to be replaced or completely reconditioned. While it took over a month to re-establish this plant, it is felt that this was done with minimum delay considering present circumstances.
- (6) A refresher course was given for environmental sanitation personnel of all health centers in Tokyo-To. This course was concerned chiefly with the rodent control program for the coming winter. Lectures stressed proper techniques and methods of control.
- (7) The Construction Bureau is continuing the debris removal program. At this time a little used canal, the Rokkenbori, is being filled. The process of filling in a second canal is temporarily delayed because permission from the ward council has as yet not been granted.

Restricted
3

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

b. Food Sanitation

- (1) A total of sixty four inspections of various food installations were made during the month of October. General observation of most places visited showed evidence of complying with laws of sanitation. The weakest spots encountered were ration restaurants. In some cases the Tokyo-To inspectors requested managers to report for further orientation, and some were given only four days to clean up their establishments. In regard to bakery inspections, the main faults found were the placing of bread baskets and pans on the floor, instead of on wooden racks, and the fact that in most cases the bread was left uncovered. One restaurant has been given honorable mention by Tokyo-To officials. This section has been requested to visit this establishment for our recommendations. No cases of food poisoning have been reported during the month. Three health centers were visited. Inspectors of Kanda Health Center were requested to check several ration restaurants and a bakery in that district, which were found to be most insanitary. A talk on sanitation was given to 500 people at a Food Handler's Course conducted at Omori Primary School on 31 October.

4. Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughter house activities were generally good with the exception of the Shibaura house which was found improperly supervised on several inspections; however, during the latter half of this period these inspections revealed conditions much improved. This can possibly be attributed to a change of the chief and other inspectors at this installation. Sanitary conditions in the viscera rooms of the Shibaura house were noticeably bad on several inspections and reflected poor supervision on the part of inspectors and plant management. It is possible that the present method of employing personnel in this house is a contributing factor to improper sanitary control. The employees consist of two classes; first, those employed by Tokyo-To and the second group which may be daily or weekly employees and in many cases are representatives of other business interests. The majority of the latter group is working in the viscera processing departments where most of the insanitary conditions are evident. In order to overcome this condition, it was recommended that Tokyo-To employed personnel be utilized as department chiefs in all phases of the operation and that a personnel request be made to this end; this recommendation was carried through and has resulted in an approval for the slaughter house management to employ some thirty additional butchers and viscera processors. Since the Shibaura house is municipally controlled it is believed that personnel employed by Tokyo-To will effect a better sanitary program. It was observed on

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

several occasions that inspectors were leaving their post of duty prior to the completion of the day's operation with a resulting breakdown in proper surveillance; the chief inspector was instructed to discontinue this practice and retain inspectors on the premises for a full eight hour day.

b. No "tuberculosis" reactors (cattle) were slaughtered during this period; however, 29 swine carcasses were inspected and found with lesions in four of the houses that are in operation. There were 16,556 animals slaughtered during this period as compared with 17,662 in September.

c. Dairy and milk plant programs showed little change over the preceding period. There was an increase in the volume of milk pasteurized during this period with a corresponding decrease in recombined milk processing. Generally speaking, milk and milk products were handled satisfactorily with more samples of milk products being collected by field inspectors and submitted to the Central Laboratory. Samples sent to the laboratory are over and above those which are routinely examined at the milk processing plant. A new milk processing plant has been completed and is now in operation in Itabashi-Ku. There are seven model milk collecting stations in operation at this time.

d. Meat processing plants continued to show improvement in material, equipment and sanitation. Several of these plants are being considered for "O.S.S." distribution. Metal-top tables and mobile meat vats are being used in several plants.

e. Sea food sanitation has been characterized by fluctuations during this period. The sanitary situation in the Central Market has shown general improvement during the latter half of this month and can be attributed to the inauguration of "clean-up" campaigns which are now in effect, with specific emphasis being placed on environmental sanitation in the Central Market and its' counterparts in other areas. Several conferences were held with various associations and inspectors concerned with plans for instituting a complete sanitary program in sea food handling. There were 18,533 tons of sea foods shipped into the prefecture during this period.

f. Animal disease control was limited in this period. There were 743 animals tested for "tuberculosis", with 16 of these diagnosed as suspects; these animals will be retested in sixty days. No cases of Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, or Blackleg were reported during the month.

g. Rabies control work was somewhat neglected with only 2,743 dogs being vaccinated. Twenty nine rabies suspect specimens were sent to the laboratory for examination with 22 cases confirmed by laboratory diagnosis. Several conferences were held to discuss possible programs to further rabies control efforts.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

5. Special Programs

- a. A free eye consultation program was conducted for two days at five department stores by 21 eye specialists from four Universities. A total of 426 cases were examined with diagnoses ranging from glaucomas to simple conjunctivitis. Over one hundred cases of possible trachoma were encountered.
- b. Some courses in cooperation with the Bureau of Education were conducted for workers in the school lunch program. Both lectures and practical demonstrations in the schools were carried through from 16 September to 28 September. About 650 people participated.
- c. A smallpox vaccination campaign was started on 24th October for infants, six year olds and sixth graders. Up to and including 31 October, 8338 vaccinations were performed. The technique used was the old scarification method, but instead of 2-4 sites, only one site was used. Results will be closely observed and tabulated. Just as soon as needles can be obtained several health centers will be instructed to use the multiple pressure method and again results closely supervised. The Japanese officials are still somewhat skeptical concerning this latter method with their vaccine and wish to experiment on a limited controlled number of children.
- d. A "Babies' Week" was started on 17 October. Up to the first of the month 18,194 babies were examined in fifteen health centers. The project will continue throughout November utilizing all 41 health centers.
- e. The circulating library in this office seems to be functioning quite actively. During the month 175 magazines were withdrawn and returned, with the American Review of Tuberculosis, the Journal of American Medical Association, Modern Hospital and Annals of Internal Medicine being the most popular among the magazines read.

Restricted

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

AKM

Annex B-1
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

Public Health Activities - QPH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

The activities of this month were punctuated by numerous conferences of various categories of personnel and by familiarization field trips in the present Kanto Region and Kanagawa and Shizuoka Prefectures.

1. Administration

a. Health center activities were limited to routine observations. There is to be an official opening of four new health centers after November 15th.

b. During September educational programs in health center districts showed a decided increase over last month. Lectures to the general public on nutrition, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, and communicable diseases reached several hundreds of thousands of people. Also, a great many posters and pamphlets were distributed through the health centers and street demonstrations were held in various districts.

2. Nursing Affairs

a. A weekly conference with the Chief Nurse of the Nursing Affairs Section has been scheduled temporarily to enable Regional Public Health Nurse to obtain and exchange information concerning activities, programs and needs of Tokyo-To's public health nurses, midwives, and clinical nurses.

b. The Tokyo-To Nurses' Association arranged a "Field Day" for its' members on 9 October. The nurse from this Headquarters attended this meeting in which approximately two hundred nurses participated in various athletic exercises on the Red Cross Hospital grounds.

c. The first in a series of joint conferences for health center nurses and school nurses, initiated by Tokyo-To's Health and Education Bureaus, began at the Kojimachi Health Center, Tokyo-To, on 11 October. The outline for these conferences was prepared by the Public Health Division of the Nursing Affairs Section and is to continue throughout the winter in eight districts of Tokyo-To on a five day rotating, one day lecture and discussion basis.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

d. Kanda Health Center, Tokyo-To celebrated its first anniversary of removal to new quarters at a special meeting attended by nursing personnel from Civil Affairs, on 29 October.

e. The Western custom of "capping" student nurses upon the completion of a six months pre-clinical training period has been followed this month in many schools of nursing in Tokyo-To. The Public Health Nurse from this office attended one of these "Capping Exercises" with Miss E. Carlson, GHQ, at the Hiroo Hospital, Tokyo, on 10 October.

f. The nurse and public health officer from this Headquarters and Miss Carlson, GHQ, attended and addressed a joint meeting of thirty-six Tokyo-To's hospital administrators and chief nurses who are planning to start nurses' training schools. This meeting was held 27 October, at Hiroo Hospital. It was initiated by this office, sponsored by Tokyo-To's Health Bureau and planned by Nursing Affairs Section. The purpose of this introductory gathering was to inform the hospital representatives of the various types of schools and hospitals, which can conduct schools of nursing, as outlined by law. The directors were informed by citing the Medical Service Law and the "Nursing Law", that improvements and reforms must be started in their respective institutions in order to meet minimum standards prescribed by these laws, and that the establishing of a class A or B nursing school is a joint responsibility of the director and the chief nurse. It was pointed out to him that is impossible to have a class A training school in a class D or E hospital.

g. Arrangements were made for nurses of 30 Tokyo hospitals to obtain two weeks experience each in the "Central Supply Room" of Tokyo General Hospital in preparation of surgical operating room and general hospital supplies. In addition to the above, Tokyo General Hospital agreed to escort a total of approximately 80 clinical nurses and midwives on a tour of the hospital wards and facilities.

h. On 4 October, a regional clinical nursing course for 50 nurses started at the Railway Hospital. The nurse from this office attended the opening ceremony and held a conference with the instructors.

3. Sanitary Affairs

a. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) A combined conference of Japanese government personnel employed in environmental sanitation were held in Fukushima Prefecture. Those attending were representatives from Kanto Region, Tohoku Region, Hokkaido District, and Kanagawa Prefecture and Tokyo-To, as well as Welfare Ministry officials. A program of lectures was given both by the Japanese and American personnel present. Mutual problems were discussed which should aid materially in the control work of environmental sanitation during the ensuing season.

Restricted
2

Restricted
Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

- (2) A three day conference and demonstration was attended by all the Civil Affairs' sanitary engineers, at Eighth Army, Headquarters. This conference was the first in which both Japanese and Civil Affairs' sanitary engineers presented papers concerning various engineering problems. This proved to be exceedingly helpful and it is felt by all those attending that future conference of a similar nature should be planned.
- (3) A third conference of two days duration was attended by the team sanitary engineer. This was sponsored by the "All Japan Water and Sewage Works Association". The greater part of the conference consisted of reports and discussions by the chairmen of various committees. Problems of standardization of equipment, financing, plant operation and maintenance were discussed. Also present at this conference were representatives from Eighth Army Engineers and Medical Section, Repair and Utilities Section, Headquarters and Service Group, Headquarters, F.E.C., Medical Section, Headquarters, F.E.C., and Public Health and Welfare, S.C.A.P.
- (4) The construction work at the Kanamachi water plant is progressing slowly but as a whole, satisfactorily. The speed of construction of this project has decreased due to lack of funds. However, one of the new sedimentation tanks should be in operation by May or June of this coming year.
- (5) The Sunamachi sewage disposal plant which was flooded by the typhoon "Kitty" was back in operation this month. The motors of several of the large pumps were badly damaged by the salt water and had to be completely overhauled. Switchboards, transformers and all other equipment either had to be replaced or completely reconditioned. While it took over a month to re-establish this plant, it is felt that this was done with minimum delay considering present circumstances.
- (6) A refresher course was given for environmental sanitation personnel of all health centers in Tokyo-To. This course was concerned chiefly with the rodent control program for the coming winter. Lectures stressed proper techniques and methods of control.
- (7) The Construction Bureau is continuing the debris removal program. At this time a little used canal, the Pokkenbori, is being filled. The process of filling in a second canal is temporarily delayed because permission from the ward council has as yet not been granted.

Restricted
3

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

b. Food Sanitation

- (1) A total of sixty four inspections of various food installations were made during the month of October. General observation of most places visited showed evidence of complying with laws of sanitation. The weakest spots encountered were ration restaurants. In some cases the Tokyo-To inspectors requested managers to report for further orientation, and some were given only four days to clean up their establishments. In regard to bakery inspections, the main faults found were the placing of bread baskets and pans on the floor, instead of on wooden racks, and the fact that in most cases the bread was left uncovered. One restaurant has been given honorable mention by Tokyo-To officials. This section has been requested to visit this establishment for our recommendations. No cases of food poisoning have been reported during the month. Three health centers were visited. Inspectors of Kanda Health Center were requested to check several ration restaurants and a bakery in that district, which were found to be most insanitary. A talk on sanitation was given to 500 people at a Food Handler's Course conducted at Omori Primary School on 31 October.

4. Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughter house activities were generally good with the exception of the Shibaura house which was found improperly supervised on several inspections; however, during the latter half of this period these inspections revealed conditions much improved. This can possibly be attributed to a change of the chief and other inspectors at this installation. Sanitary conditions in the viscera rooms of the Shibaura house were noticeably bad on several inspections and reflected poor supervision on the part of inspectors and plant management. It is possible that the present method of employing personnel in this house is a contributing factor to improper sanitary control. The employees consist of two classes; first, those employed by Tokyo-To and the second group which may be daily or weekly employees and in many cases are representatives of other business interests. The majority of the latter group is working in the viscera processing departments where most of the insanitary conditions are evident. In order to overcome this condition, it was recommended that Tokyo-To employed personnel be utilized as department chiefs in all phases of the operation and that a personnel request be made to this end; this recommendation was carried through and has resulted in an approval for the slaughter house management to employ some thirty additional butchers and viscera processors. Since the Shibaura house is municipally controlled it is believed that personnel employed by Tokyo-To will effect a better sanitary program. It was observed on

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

several occasions that inspectors were leaving their post of duty prior to the completion of the day's operation with a resulting breakdown in proper surveillance; the chief inspector was instructed to discontinue this practice and retain inspectors on the premises for a full eight hour day.

b. No "tuberculosis" reactors (cattle) were slaughtered during this period; however, 29 swine carcasses were inspected and found with lesions in four of the houses that are in operation. There were 16,556 animals slaughtered during this period as compared with 17,662 in September.

c. Dairy and milk plant programs showed little change over the preceding period. There was an increase in the volume of milk pasteurized during this period with a corresponding decrease in recom-bined milk processing. Generally speaking, milk and milk products were handled satisfactorily with more samples of milk products being collected by field inspectors and submitted to the Central Laboratory. Samples sent to the laboratory are over and above those which are routinely examined at the milk processing plant. A new milk processing plant has been completed and is now in operation in Itabashi-Ku. There are seven model milk collecting stations in operation at this time.

d. Meat processing plants continued to show improvement in material, equipment and sanitation. Several of these plants are being considered for "O.S.S." distribution. Metal-top tables and mobile meat vats are being used in several plants.

e. Sea food sanitation has been characterized by fluctuations during this period. The sanitary situation in the Central Market has shown general improvement during the latter half of this month and can be attributed to the inauguration of "clean-up" campaigns which are now in effect, with specific emphasis being placed on environmental sanitation in the Central Market and its' counterparts in other areas. Several conferences were held with various associations and inspectors concerned with plans for instituting a complete sanitary program in sea food handling. There were 18,533 tons of sea foods shipped into the prefecture during this period.

f. Animal disease control was limited in this period. There were 743 animals tested for "tuberculosis", with 16 of these diagnosed as suspects; these animals will be retested in sixty days. No cases of Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, or Blackleg were reported during the month.

g. Rabies control work was somewhat neglected with only 2,743 dogs being vaccinated. Twenty nine rabies suspect specimens were sent to the laboratory for examination with 22 cases confirmed by laboratory diagnosis. Several conferences were held to discuss possible programs to further rabies control efforts.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 October to 31 October 1949

5. Special Programs

a. A free eye consultation program was conducted for two days at five department stores by 21 eye specialists from four Universities. A total of 426 cases were examined with diagnose ranging from glaucomas to simple conjunctivitis. Over one hundred cases of possible trachoma were encountered.

b. Some courses in cooperation with the Bureau of Education were conducted for workers in the school lunch program. Both lectures and practical demonstrations in the schools were carried through from 16 September to 28 September. About 650 people participated.

c. A smallpox vaccination campaign was started on 24th October for infants, six year olds and sixth graders. Up to and including 31 October, 8338 vaccinations were performed. The technique used was the old scarification method, but instead of 2-4 sites, only one site was used. Results will be closely observed and tabulated. Just as soon as needles can be obtained several health centers will be instructed to use the multiple pressure method and again results closely supervised. The Japanese officials are still somewhat skeptical concerning this latter method with their vaccine and wish to experiment on a limited controlled number of children.

d. A "Babies' Week" was started on 17 October. Up to the first of the month 18,194 babies were examined in fifteen health centers. The project will continue throughout November utilizing all 41 health centers.

e. The circulating library in this office seems to be functioning quite actively. During the month 175 magazines were withdrawn and returned, with the American Review of Tuberculosis, the Journal of American Medical Association, Modern Hospital and Annals of Internal Medicine being the most popular among the magazines read.

Restricted

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

Annex B-1
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

Public Health Activities - PH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Lanitoff, D.A.C.)

1. Administration

a. Health Centers

- (1) It has been felt for some time that the public health nurses in health centers are more aware and active in carrying out health center functions than are the general staff doctors. With this in view another on-the-job training refresher course for staff doctors is to be inaugurated on 7 October. The course will consist of 72 hours of didactic lectures pertaining to health center work, discussions and demonstrations, divided over nine Fridays, from 9 to 5 p.m. It is to be given at the Kojimachi Health Center classrooms to about sixty health center physicians. The lecturers are members of the Health Bureau, outstanding public health physicians, who have had the course at the Public Health Institute and/or the first refresher course by the Health Bureau, and members of the Civil Affairs Team in their respective specialties. Aside from the technical information to be outlined, the relationships of the doctors to the nurses, health center district responsibilities and the approach to the community at large and patients in the health centers are to be emphasized.
- (2) At a conference with chief nurses of health centers, when frank criticism of health center management was asked for many problems were brought to light. The following are some of the criticisms:
 - (a) The ratio of doctors and nurses still seems quite out of proportion in many health centers.
 - (b) The amount of clerical work expected of the nurses remains excessive.
 - (c) The question as to who is in charge of the "center" when the director is away is not clear.
 - (d) The flow of supplies is not always satisfactory.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

- (e) The need for more laboratory and pharmacy personnel was also mentioned.

Some of these statements more clearly emphasized the lack of understanding of doctors and clerks of the nurses' responsibilities and her lack of time to do much extraneous work, besides assisting in clinics and home visiting. The proposed refresher course will deal with many of these problems and we hope to create a smoother and more efficient health center service.

- (3) As for health center expansion it continues unabated, notably in the prenatal and venereal disease clinics. Two new health centers will again be opened by the middle of October and many necessary repairs were accomplished to equipment and old installations.

b. Hospitals

- (1) In the continued survey of various hospitals, aside from some improvements of maintenance noted in last month's report, several glaring observations can be made at this time. The complete disproportion of hospital bed capacities to employed paid doctors and nurses can be easily deducted by glancing over a few examples:

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>Doc-tors</u>	<u>Nurses</u>
Communications (Government) Hospital	236	120	252
Dowa	22	8	10
Nakano Kumiai	120	33	76
Jikeikai	325	158	129
Finance Ministry	75	22	94

Many more examples could be cited, but suffice it to say that the disproportion of clerks and general "onhangers" is correspondingly great. The conclusions to be drawn from these analysis is that the greater part of the income of a hospital is expended on superfluous personnel at the expense of the proper maintenance of the buildings and equipment and immediate care of patients. Of course it is realized that most hospitals have large out-patient clinics, but doctors of hospitals can easily divide their time between in-patients and out-patients, particularly if interns were taught and permitted to function in the capacities that internships are intended for.

2. Preventive Medicine and Disaster work following Typhoon "Kitty"

- a. The cooperation between Bureaus and sections concerned with welfare and medical relief work was amazing. The planning for the emergency

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

started before the typhoon struck. Frequent conference between these officials were held at all hours and activities properly coordinated, so that duplication of effort was at a minimum.

b. The early (pre-typhoon) activities of the preventive medicine section of the Health Bureau consisted of:

- (1) The dispatch of the supplies enumerated below to the health centers whose districts were anticipated to be flooded:

Cresin	390 cans	Cresol	4460 bottles
Mikesol (18 litres) (disinfectant)	70 cans	Chloride of lime	4660 bottles
Lime	70 cans	Orchiolbenzol (insecticide)	4660 bottles
Charcoal	285 bales		

- (2) Insect and rodent control teams from safe areas were ordered to stand by for any emergency, to be dispatched from the central office when necessary.
- (3) Publicity and warnings concerning the water supply were broadcast by radio and information disseminated throughout the police force for further dissemination, where radio was not available.
- (4) Main disinfection stations and their branches considered in danger to be flooded were temporarily moved to safe ground and prepared for work.
- (5) Directors of health centers whose districts were anticipated to be flooded were directed to coordinate with hospitals, clinics, medical association branches, and Red Cross service groups in their respective districts.
- (6) Directors of municipal hospitals were ordered to organize medical relief teams according to existing disaster rulings, and to be ready for work at any moment.

c. After the typhoon struck the following medical teams went into action:

- (1) Case finding (20) consisting of one doctor, one nurse, and one clerk. These teams tracked down particularly cases of dysentery and possible typhoid and decided upon the need for hospitalization. Just as soon as the water systems were re-established (3 September) these teams were converted into immunization units. Attached to these teams were also 18 people responsible for the transfer of patients to hospitals. Two water supply teams,

Restricted
3

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
 Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

consisting of one driver and five laborers were utilized only for three days, since the water supply was re-established by 4 September.

- (2) Disinfection teams, consisting of one doctor, one assistant engineer and five laborers were used only on 5th and 6th of September and then were transformed and combined into sanitary teams. This latter personnel functioned from the 3rd to 15th of September and performed 1416 team days of work.
- (3) A total of 57 immunization teams were stationed in and around the flooded areas from the 8th to the 14th of September.
- (4) Medical relief teams, consisting of one doctor, two nurses, and one clerk (number 403) functioned from the 1st to the 10th of September. These teams were recruited from health centers, municipal hospitals, University hospitals, Red Cross chapters, and Medical Association groups.
- (5) In the Edogawa and Koto districts, where water was very high (in some places 12 feet) 24 boats with mobile clinics carried on all medical emergencies.
- (6) Midwifery teams (12 team days) were sent out from 3 to 6 September.
- (7) Milk to small children both in liquid and powdered form, and soup was also distributed to refugees in temporary shelters.

d. The actual work accomplished is as follows:

- (1) Sanitary teams sprayed 139,419 houses
 Shelters disinfected 49
 Shelters dusted with DDT 84
 Persons dusted with DDT 18,212
- (2) Dysentery cases found and treated or hospitalized 160
 Ekiri 75
 Typhoid 8
 Paratyphoid 2
- (3) Medical relief teams handled 13,896 cases. These cases were principally gastro intestinal disorders, abrasions, skin and eye diseases.
- (4) Immunizations performed 25,302

Restricted
4

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
 Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| (5) Midwifery deliveries | 2 |
| Care of new mothers | 9 |
| Care of new babies | 9 |
| Guidance of pregnant mothers | 90 |
-
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| (6) Milk distributed | |
| Liquid | 3,750 people |
| Powdered | 14,050 people |
| Soup | 20,838 people |

In the rest of Tokyo, including the above figures, a total of 294,933 patients were immunized for typhoid and paratyphoid.

3. Sanitary Affairs

a. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) Typhoon "Kitty" caused considerable trouble to the Water and Construction Bureaus in regard to electrical supply to various pump installations. During the height of the storm the majority of the Water Bureau installations were cut off from electrical current, causing a lowering of pressure and lack of consumer water in areas where floods existed and pumps were most necessary. By the following noon after the typhoon the majority of the large installations, filter plants, and pumping stations were restored to partial operation. However, it was several days before all the smaller pumping stations and well installations were back in working order. The sewage disposal plant located in Sunamachi was the most seriously damaged, with all the major pumping equipment flooded by salt water. As soon as the water receded the pumps and electrical equipment were taken apart and cleaned. However, due to the poor condition of the motors extensive rewinding and repair work is necessary and at this time the work has as yet not been completed. The sewage and drainage water of this area is taken care of at this time by the use of booster pumps whose discharge is directly into canals, rather than the bay. Inasmuch as the sewage material in this area is not concentrated and the so called treatment plant is in reality only a discharge pumping station, the danger of pumping sewage into the canals is not great, and it should be possible to return to normal operations within a few weeks.
- (2) The Construction Bureau has charge of the scattered pumping stations which are used to remove drainage water in the low areas of the city. Inasmuch as the majority of these have electrically driven pumps the situation became serious with the loss of electrical power. Those stations equipped with diesel motors continued to function but as the storm progressed many areas became

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

flooded, notably the low areas of Fukagawa, Joto, Kamata, Arakawa, and Sumida. The breaking of the dykes in several locations brought about flooding of large electric transformer stations, causing delay in the restoration of the electrical power. Kanto Haiden cooperated in a surprisingly efficient manner in the repair of all electrical installations. Temporary arrangements were made in these installations for auxilliary pumps and motors. Repair work in these pump stations is still continuing but should be completed within two weeks.

- (3) The Sanitation Department had several major jobs to perform at the end of the typhoon: first, the litter of branches, trees, soil, etc. had to be removed from the main streets all over the city; second, the nightsoil containers in the individual homes which were flooded, had to be removed; third, the debris including soaked tatamis, trash, and soil in the flooded areas had to be removed; fourth, the silt remaining on the hard surfaced roads had to be washed down and removed. Most of the regular employees of the department, including the collection personnel, immediately swung into the street cleaning job to prevent the clogging of sewers. This work took place in all sections of the city, in a very short time. As the water receded, the nightsoil collectors visited all homes inundated by water and removed the material. Inasmuch as this material was of little value to the farmers as fertilizer a subsidy of five yen per house was given them for collecting in some parts of the flooded area. Because of the need to complete this job as fast as possible additional crews from other sections of Tokyo were mobilized. No fee was charged the householders this time as is the practice in routine collections. The largest job was the removal of debris. Over fifty additional trucks brought in from other parts of the city removed 150 to 200 loads per day for several days. Trucks were made available for as long as the officials of the branch offices of the Sanitation Department considered it necessary. This material was used for fills in the dumps located in the nearest localities to the affected areas. The washing down of the streets, where necessary, was done just as soon as practicable, when the water had receded.
- (4) Immediately following the typhoon, the Water Bureau dispatched 26 tank trucks to supply those areas with water where the failure of electric power for pumps resulted in low pressures or entire absence of water. These trucks also supplied those areas ordinarily procuring water from their own wells, which at this time were none

Restricted
6

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

usable. This procedure of delivery of drinking water was discontinued as soon as pressure was restored. Because the water of the Tama River became very turbid following the storm, there was the possibility of producing a poor quality drinking water. In order to prevent this from occurring the speed of filtration in two plants was reduced resulting in the production of 30% less water.

- (5) The operation of insect and rodent control teams in the flooded areas took place as soon as the water receded. Each flooded ward was aided by crews from other areas, but sufficient crews were also provided to cover all wards where control work in and around encephalitis suspect cases was necessary.
- (6) The authorized Japanese contractors who collect garbage and trash from Army installations were reported several times to have failed to carry out their work satisfactorily. This has been particularly true of the scattered dependent houses. Otherwise, the work has been generally satisfactory. However, there is voiced a general complaint by the contractors that the material removed from dependent houses lacks salvageable material. Furthermore, in the Army clubs there is a movement among several managers to stockpile used bottles, cans, etc. with the hope that in the near future they will be permitted to sell the material to help defray expenses of running the clubs. However, if all clubs were allowed to do this, the Japanese contractors would not be able to profit by their contracts and therefore refuse to carry them out. Since this service under the present system does not cost the Army anything it seems advisable to continue status quo. If authorized changes do come about that any club, unit, and dependent house personnel can salvage their own materials it would most likely become necessary to have a procurement demand for these services. The market price for salvageable material has also been greatly reduced, therefore the contractors profit has further shrunk.
- (7) One general observation made during the course of the typhoon which is of prime importance to the city, was that electricity consuming installation, such as water plants, sewage disposal plants and pumping stations, have practically no provisions for a secondary electrical supply. It is absolutely mandatory that some type of emergency electric power generators should be set up at all large installations. No modern city can afford to be without water or lack sewage disposal facilities

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

or have areas flooded because of negligence to provide such equipment. While several pumping stations have diesel motors attached to emergency pumps such arrangement necessitates duplication of pumping facilities. If secondary electric power generation within each installation was available, power could be maintained at all times. Such plans should take high priority in the planning of various concerned bureaus.

b. Food Sanitation

(1) Food Sanitation Week

(a) During the period from the 12th through the 18th of September, 107,983 pamphlets, booklets, and posters on food sanitation were distributed to persons attending lectures, and training programs. Also, by the cooperation of the larger department stores 100,000 small leaflets on similar subjects were distributed.

(2) Guidance Team

(a) This team consisting of seven inspectors from the Tokyo-To Health Bureau, who have had special training at the Public Health Institute, and are considered well qualified, give assistance to the health center inspectors in their more complicated problems. They are at present engaged in investigating all health centers for deficiencies and irregularities encountered during the relicensing of restaurants. According to the Japanese law no health center inspector has the authority to close a restaurant for insanitary reasons. This function is permitted only to be carried on by Health Bureau personnel.

(3) Food Poison

(a) Five outbreaks of food poisoning have occurred during this month of September, involving 128 persons. No fatalities were reported. Some improvements were encountered in all of the one hundred and nine different installations visited during this month.

4. Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughter house activities showed improvement over the preceding period with general sanitation reflecting a greater interest on the part of employees and inspectors. The unnecessary trafficking of persons

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

not attached to slaughter house operations has been reduced to such an extent that such persons no longer create confusion which heretofore inhibited the sanitary program. Conveying chutes in the Shibaura slaughter house have been repaired and work tables and viscera hanging facilities are being freely utilized. All animal retention barns which is a housing area in Shibaura slaughter house compound are as sanitary as can be expected under present conditions. Plans are under way through court proceedings to evict these tenants in order that these structures may be used for the purpose for which they were intended.

- (1) The slaughter houses at Fussa and Mitaka are now being remodeled with facilities being improved in the post-mortem inspection rooms, drainage, and manure disposal pools. These improvements should be completed before November 1949.
- (2) No "tuberculosis" reactors (cattle) were reported slaughtered during this period; however, a total of 30 swine were diagnosed as tubercular on post mortem examination. There was an increase of about 1000 head in slaughtered animals this month over the preceding period.

b. Dairy and milk plant programs are reflecting a greater interest. Several plans for constructing additional collecting stations have been proposed and construction has been completed on a number of these units. In order to increase sanitation and handling of milk at the source of supply and collecting points, posters were prepared and several indoctrination courses have been given for the benefit of the small dairy operator. Sanitary inspection was made on all milk rationing points in the prefecture during this period.

c. Inspections of powdered skim milk which was stored in the Toikoku, Mitsui-Fukagawa, and Mitsubishi-Fukagawa warehouses showed that this product has been seriously damaged during the September flood and typhoon. With the aid of the Economic Section, Tokyo Civil Affairs Team and in cooperation with the controlling agency, all damaged milk was removed for immediate processing. The Mitsubishi warehouse was found unusually dirty and the operator was instructed to clean up this facility immediately. There were 967 barrels of powdered skim milk damaged with the greatest amount occurring in the Mitsubishi-Fukagawa warehouse.

d. Meat processing plants continue to show improvement, with the Nissen Ham Company making the greatest effort for increasing the plant facilities. Present plans will initiate the use of metal containers for meat storage and processing; these will replace the wooden containers which are presently used; work tables are to be resurfaced and individual knife cases are to be installed on each table. Storage facilities were generally good; however, hooks on which carcass meat is suspended were not clean. A new sanitary latrine with washing facilities has been installed in the aforementioned plant.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

e. The proper storage of carcass meat under "O.S.S." control has been inhibited because of inadequate storage facilities and it is expected that additional refrigerator space will be acquired during October. Inspectors are not making sufficiently frequent inspections in the meat plants and as a result there are not enough meat samples being collected and submitted for laboratory analysis.

f. The amount of sea food received by the prefecture has not appreciably changed in volume despite the fact that the recent typhoon damaged a number of the fishing craft. The general sanitation in the Central Market areas is not appreciably changed; however, a cleaning program is now in effect to correct typhoon damage. During this period, plans were formulated to fully use the market as a fish market only and do away with the many small unrelated businesses which are encroaching upon areas that should be reserved for sea food processing. Many of these structures create problems in sanitation which could be eliminated if these structures were removed. The condition of incoming fish and related marine products is good, with greater emphasis being placed on rail-shipped foods.

g. Animal Disease Control

- (1) During the period September 16-19, lectures and demonstrations were held at the Shibaura slaughter house and the Tachikawa Cattle Breeding offices. Fifty persons attended the meeting which was conducted as a part of the livestock health guidance program. The discussions and demonstrations were confined to the test, examination, diagnosis, and control of tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomonosis, equine anemia, and paratyphus, and various obstacles encountered in cattle breeding.
- (2) There were 293 cattle tested for tuberculosis with 13 suspects diagnosed in Meguro-Ku; 254 animals were tested in the brucellosis control program with 7 suspects diagnosed in the same Ku. All suspects will be retested.
- (3) No prophylaxis was given for any swine diseases. Four cases of swine cholera were diagnosed in Kita-Ku.
- (4) One case of Equine encephalomyelitis was diagnosed in Tsurukawa-Mura (Minamitama). There were 23 cases of Equine infectious anemia diagnosed during this period.
- (5) Rabies control showed improvement over the preceding period with 5,699 animals being vaccinated. There were 11 rabies cases reported in dogs with 26 persons having been bitten. Fourteen specimens were submitted to the laboratory for examination.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 September to 30 September 1949

- (6) There were no cases of Anthrax, Blackleg or Foot and Mouth diseases reported during this period.

5. New Program

a. Since the receipt of so many valuable and up-to-date medical magazines a circulating library has been established in this office, which started functioning on the 17th of August. Up to date 163 magazines have been circulated to 16 different hospitals. The most popular journals seem to be the American Medical Association, Modern Medicine, American Review of Tuberculosis and Hospital Administration.

b. The greatest interest still centers on articles dealing with streptomycin and related drugs and also Polyomyelitis.

Restricted
11

*RESTRICTED*HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500*anna*Annex B-1
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Period 1 August to 31 August 1949

Public Health Activities - PH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

1. Administration

a. Health Centers

Health centers continue their expansion. This fact is established by the numbers of patients seen in consultation and for treatment for the month of June and July. The figures compare as follows:

<u>June</u>		<u>July</u>	
Consultations	Treatments	Consultations	Treatments
63,310	22,355	74,875	34,120

These figures do not include mass examinations in factories and schools. These totals are as yet not available.

A new arrangement for collecting blood specimens from the 41 health centers in Tokyo is now contemplated. Following an analysis of reports from health centers it was established that not sufficient specimens go to the prefectural laboratories, but that some find their way into Tokyo and Keio University laboratories, or else, are not collected at all. The plan now is to divide Tokyo into four areas. Each area will have a principal collection point. Two cars properly equipped with refrigeration in the summer and proper protection in the wintertime will collect these pooled specimens daily. An allocation of budget for gasoline and other expenses connected with this project is to be obtained from the prefectural government.

New and reconditioned health centers capable of carrying out a complete health center program now number 18 compared to only 8 one year ago. Four more are to be built during this fiscal year.

b. Hospitals

A second survey of University hospitals and some private ones has been made, particularly in reference to the enlarging of tuberculosis bed capacities. Improvements were noted in all, except some small private

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 August to 31 August 1949

institutions. General observations of improvements refer principally to central kitchens and housekeepers and their staffs providing better food for patients and cleaner maintenance of the institutions.

A general complaint of all hospitals visited seems to be the lack of funds for improvement due to the slow payment by the government of "Health Insurance" accounts as well as for accounts of Daily Life Security. More than half of the patients in hospitals belong to these two categories, but payments are months and months behind.

c. Preventive Medicine

Last month saw the completion of the partial campaign of typhoid-paratyphoid inoculations. The groups receiving the full course of inoculations were primary school pupils, factory workers, and laborer groups. The total number completed was 1,643,619.

During the month of July and August quite a few cases of dysentery appeared, especially in the Guns where well water is principally being used. To combat this spread "chloramin" tablets, manufactured by the Tokyo-To Pharmaceutical Laboratory, a disinfectant, comparable to calcium hypochlorite, has been dispensed to the above named territories and sold at a minimal cost to the householders. This month a decline in dysentery cases is noted, except in the areas hit by the typhoon. This disaster with its aftermath of illness, and work carried through to combat it, will be described in next month's report.

2. Sanitary Affairs

a. Sanitary Engineering

The Sanitation Department of the Public Health Bureau has actually taken over street cleaning operations. Until this time such work was covered by the ward engineers as time and budget allowed. A definite budget has now been set up by the city council. Most of the laborers are designated by the local labor office and are part of the "simple public works program" as a relief measure for unemployment. To aid in the removal and disposal of this collected material eight 5-ton dump trucks have been ordered. Two have been received at this writing and the rest are slated to be operating in the near future. Three trucks equipped with large tanks and force pumps will be used in washing down the paved streets. Over 225 handarts have also been procured to augment this project.

The first incinerator to be reconditioned and put into operation in Tokyo since the war is now satisfactorily functioning. The program for rehabilitation of this section's facilities further include two additional incinerators, twenty garbage collection points, ten nightsoil

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 August to 31 August 1949

collection points as well as several other pieces of equipment and installation locations. General work of this type reflects a more uniform and increased disposal program which is greatly needed throughout the city.

The army garbage contracts which were put up for bid last month resulted in the division of the area into 19 districts. The outcome of this bidding gave 17 contractors control of the areas with one group receiving 3 areas. Several of the companies were groups of farmer-contractors who individually were too small to do the job. Of the total accepted contractors, four were new ones and the rest were engaged in this work before. The income to the city was increased by almost ¥5,000,000 for a seven months period, besides further profit from taxes to be collected by the government later.

An additional deep well pumping station has been put into operation to supplement water to approximately 9,000 persons living in Adachi ward which is serviced by the Kanamachi water plant.

The insect control teams have been carrying on their routine work and in addition have been doing special control work around suspect encephalitis cases. Inspection of these areas indicate that the control work is better than last year but the areas covered are generally not large enough.

The Construction Bureau has now a budget sufficient for additional bomb debris removal. Three canals located in the eastern section of Tokyo are under consideration for filling. The local ward councillors are debating this projected program at the present time. Other fill areas are under discussion with water front localities receiving highest priorities.

b. Food Sanitation

National Food Sanitation Week

In compliance with a Ministry of Welfare directive the following program is planned:

Transcribed broadcasts over JOAK covering sanitation in food manufacturing. This program is to originate directly from a candy factory and bakery.

Posters and speeches over loudspeakers on food sanitation at all big railroad stations and other busy sections of the city.

In conjunction with Food Sanitation Week a food handlers course will be launched 8 September. This course is planned to acquaint all food handlers who wish to attend with the sanitary methods of preparation, cooking, serving, and storing food. This course is to be taught by a picked group of food inspectors. The program will be presented in each health district throughout the city and Guns.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 August to 31 August 1949

A total of 93 inspections of various installations were made during the month of July, with some improvement noted over the previous month.

The licensing of restaurants at the present has reached only 1935 fully licensed, 610 have been permanently refused and 715 may be licensed in the future if they will carry out improvements to meet minimum sanitation requirements.

3. Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughter house sanitation is maintained within minimum standards with more control being evidenced by the inspectors as regards the handling of viscera. There is some improvement shown in the handling of viscera in the small animal kill; the daily slaughter of swine has increased to the extent that it persipitates congestion on the kill-floor as well as in the viscera processing department. This congestion may contribute to decontrol of sanitation standards in these departments. There were no "tuberculosis" reactors slaughtered during this period; however, 50 swine were thus diagnosed on post mortem examination in the various slaughter houses during this month.

b. Dairy and milk plant inspection revealed definite changes for the better particularly in the Edogawa dairy; reconstruction is continuing in this dairy; however, a great deal still remains to be accomplished. There were 2725.2 quarts of raw milk processed as such with the Mitsui dairy still maintaining a very low bacterial count for raw market milk.

Generally milk in the processing is handled very well; however, some of the plants have antiquated machinery stored in rooms adjoining processing rooms. The storage of such machinery, although not directly affecting the processing, is considered a sanitary problem and its removal is recommended wherever such conditions exist. Thirty four samples (all dairy and milk products) were submitted to the laboratory for examination.

c. Meat processing plant sanitation was very satisfactory during this period. The two plants previously reported complete have been organized and personnel are carrying on the work with acceptable sanitary technique. The Otama Ham Company, in Fussa, which is the only processing plant (meat) authorized for "O.S.S." release was awarded a certificate of merit during this period. Forty one samples of meat products were examined at the laboratory during this period; seventeen of these were found to be below standard. There are 34 plants operating in Tokyo-To at the present time.

d. Sea foods inspections have shown some improvement and methods of handling during processing have improved. Some 15-17 samples were collected at the Central Market for routine examination. Plans are now formulated for further improvement of sanitary facilities at the Senju Central Market (second largest in Tokyo). There are eight inspectors engaged in sea food inspection with five located at the Tokyo Central Market.

RESTRICTED
4

RESTRICTED

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 August to 31 August 1949

e. Animal Disease Control

A total of 375 animals (bovine) were tested for tuberculosis in Nerima, Nakano, Adachi and Sugunami Kus; of this number six were reported as suspects in Adachi-Ku

Bang's disease testing was accomplished on 308 animals (bovine) in the above areas with seven suspects being reported in Adachi-Ku

There were 553 swine vaccinated against swine cholera during this period. One case of swine cholera and swine erysipelas each was reported in Katsushika-Ku and one case of swine plague in Edogawa-Ku. Nine heads of swine received prophylaxis against swine erysipelas.

Throughout the ward areas 228 cattle were examined or tested for trichomoniasis, tuberculosis and Bang's diseases; all of these were found to be disease free or non-reactors.

In order to facilitate animal disease control and persipitate a conscientious interest in animal health, "Livestock Health Guidance Offices" have been established in Nishitama-Gun, Minamitama-Gun, Oshima Island and Hachijo Island..

No cases of Anthrax, Blackleg, or Foot and Mouth diseases were reported during this period.

f. Rabies control program was definitely neglected during this period with only 1669 animals being vaccinated. There were 19 cases of rabies confirmed in the laboratory with a total of 32 specimens submitted. Forty five persons were bitten by rabies suspects, and seven persons were bitten by pre-vaccinated animals. Four retention pens are available for dogs suspected of rabies.

RESTRICTED

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

AR

Period 1 July to 31 July 1949

Annex B-1
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Public Health Activities - PH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

1. Administration

a. Health center and hospital progress will be omitted from this report as separate paragraphs because the variation from last month is not appreciable, except as it is concerned with related functions, such as food sanitation, engineering and laboratories.

2. Laboratories

a. An analysis of seven branch laboratories belonging to Tokyo-To was conducted during July. It was found that five of them are in municipal hospitals, as a separate set up from the hospital, but actually duplicating the work of the regular hospital laboratory and under the supervision either of the director or assistant director of the hospital. A conference was held and the suggestion made that these laboratories should be moved to the nearby large health centers, thus accomplishing two improvements, first, eliminating duplicate laboratories in the hospitals and secondly establishing laboratories in health centers where they are needed and are required to exist by law. This suggestion was accepted by the Bureau of Health and removal proceedings will start this month in four of them, but one will have to wait until September when a new health center is to be completed. The other two laboratories are in the Guns. The one in Hachioji City will probably be transferred to Tachikawa Health Center which is much more centrally located and in great need of a laboratory, while the other one is used particularly for examination of rats for plague. Its final destination is still undecided.

b. The Medical Examiner's Laboratory has also been closely surveyed. As had been anticipated, it does not fulfill the functions as initially directed by a SCAP memorandum of 11 December 1946. Legal and Forensic autopsies are all being performed at Tokyo and Keio Universities, especially the former. In practice no juridical autopsy is performed at the Examiner's Laboratory and the government pays these Universities between 3000-5000 yen per autopsy. The Attorney General has expressed his opinion that he would have no objection to have the "Examiners" carry out juridical autopsies. However, politics and prestige carry more weight than legal functions.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 July to 31 July 1949

The individual laboratories aside from the autopsy facilities of the "Examiners" also lack many instruments and equipment for performing the proper chemical, pathological and bacteriological analysis. The whole laboratory under good management with a sufficient budget could be converted into a first class institution, both for the legal and medical purposes of a great metropolis and also as an ideal teaching center for the hundreds of medical students from the twelve medical Universities and Colleges, who at the present time have no such facilities. (Tokyo and Keio Universities are excepted) As this laboratory functions now it can be considered an economic as well as a scientific waste of a wealth of materials.

3. Nursing Affairs

Nursing Affairs Section, Tokyo-To Health Bureau, has celebrated its first anniversary. In summarizing its work, it can be said that the section had a successful year. This can partly be illustrated by quoting excerpts from a letter, which came from a young mother with early tuberculosis. She needed pneumothorax treatment, therefore was referred by a public health nurse to the health center near her home. She writes, "The Shibuya Health Center which I go to once a week gives excellent service. The doctors and nurses are sincere in their work and give their full attention to each patient." --- "A nurse from the health center came to visit me the other day. She gave me good advice on how to take care of myself and how to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. I was amazed at the change that has taken place in the nurses. They have more confidence in themselves than ever before and take pride in their work. They are warm, sympathetic, and intelligent. Formerly nurses were looked down by the Japanese people. The fault lay in the general public to some extent but largely in the nurses themselves, because they never seemed to take pride in their work."

Nursing Affairs Section has placed the great part of its emphasis on education. The need has been so fully realized that a scholarship fund from private donations and from the Tokyo-To Health Bureau, in the amount of 70,000 yen, has been established.

A curriculum has been prepared for the 5 months public health course which will begin the last part of August. The course is for those who would like to be public health nurses. Nurses from health centers who have no public health licenses and outside nurses with clinical nurses licenses will be given preference to participate in this course. The curriculum is based on the one year post-graduate work for public health nurses. It is hoped that the 5 months course will eventually develop into a one year course, probably by 1951.

The chief of the Midwife Division, Nursing Affairs Section has been selected to take a post-graduate course in midwifery at the Lobenstein Midwifery School, New York City. This was made possible through the generosity of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Episcopal Church.

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 July to 31 July 1949

She will be on a leave of absence status for one year. Her date of departure is August 9th.

Two section meetings of the Tokyo Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses were held this month. As has been previously stated these meetings are held 3 times a year. The public health group had a symposium on tuberculosis which was followed by a panel discussion. The midwife section meeting included lectures on "Laws Pertaining to Midwives" and "The Principles of Democracy" and the showing of the following two films: "How to Conduct a Meeting" and "Woman Speaks".

The Railway Hospital is ready to admit students this fall to the three year nursing course. Detailed preparations have been made and many difficulties have been overcome.

Information has been received that the 49th General Hospital, Tokyo-To, will be reducing their Japanese nursing staff. Approximately 50 nurses, some who have been employed since 1946, will be available for new position by September first. These nurses have received valuable training and could be of tremendous help in the Japanese nursing program. With this in mind a meeting was held. It included Mrs. M. Hirano, Chief of Nursing Affairs Section, Tokyo-To Health Bureau, seven chief nurses of the larger hospitals in Tokyo, approximately 42 of the nurses in question and the Tokyo Civil Affairs Team nurse. Personal histories were obtained from these nurses and each one was interviewed briefly. The 49th General Hospital submitted a report of their work. An announcement will be made at the next monthly chief nurses' meeting of the availability of these nurses. It is expected that at least 25 of these nurses will be absorbed into hospitals in this prefecture, either as staff or head nurses.

4. Sanitary Affairs

a. Sanitary Engineering

1. Chlorine has been added to the water before it enters the slow filters at the Sakai Plant to correct the clogged condition of the filters. Last year a serious condition existed and was not corrected until the production of water was cut by 30%. As a result of this more attention was paid to the filter this year and prechlorination was carried out before anything serious had developed. Two p.p.m. of chlorine was used for several days and the condition quickly responded. In addition to this the storage reservoirs were treated with copper sulfate to prevent growth which would interfere with the plant operation. The rapid sand filters at Karamachi plant has until the present time been back washed with non-chlorinated water. Chlorination of the back wash water was started to aid in the removal of bacteria in the filter sand. These practices generally indicate that the Water Bureau has realized the advantages of the use of additional chlorine.

Restricted
3

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 July to 31 July 1949

The Suginami Filter plant has always been hampered by a shortage of storage space for treated water. During periods of heavy consumption the plant could not produce as fast as water was used. Therefore, a new clear water reservoir has been constructed. This should aid in increasing both pressure and the quantity of water for the district served.

There are several projects in Tokyo which come under the simple Public Works Projects which are aiding the drainage problem. These projects are to dredge those ditches that are too large to be properly cleaned by the individual householders. While personnel employed is not always the most fit, some progress is being made. In some projects, as many as 150 persons are employed. In addition some work is being done by the ward engineers. Generally speaking, the ward engineering sections do not have funds available for this type of work even though it is their responsibility.

The removal of sludge from street drains, where done by householders, presents a problem of its disposal, especially in the more congested districts. While cooperation has been requested between the health centers and ward engineers, difficulties exist in the budget matters and man power.

2. The insect and rodent control teams now number 250. These teams are generally better than in former years but still there is much to be desired. While the budget for this work remains about the same as last year, several conditions hinder the program. The actual amount of supplies available has decreased considerably due to the great increase of cost of materials over former years. While supplies of several different insecticides are available on the open market the householders reply is frequently, that the cost is too high and that benefits are doubtful. This is especially true of little known materials such as B.H.C. and other similar products. Groups of Communists are distributing leaflets telling the people to demand of the health center officials residual spraying of the interior of their homes. In most cases those persons requesting it have not done all that is possible for themselves. It is the approved policy for the health centers to send out personnel for inspection and education of those requesting spraying, but unless the condition warrants it, teams are not sent to the areas, inasmuch as the effectiveness of the entire program would become ineffective by interrupted dispatching of teams from area to area. In areas where spraying has been done by request of the householder, the Communist workers tell the people that they have received this benefit through the Communist Party and therefore expect them to join the Party. If after inspection no work is done, the people are told that the City Government is not doing any good with their (the people's) tax money. Some householders have actually refused to have their homes sprayed because they do not want to join the Communist Party.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 July to 31 July 1949

The teams located in the central Tokyo-To office are for the most part engaged in Japanese areas adjacent to Army units which are in need of special attention. Requests for additional work from the Headquarters and Service Group, Insect and Rodent Control are exceptionally helpful in locating the troublesome areas and coordination has been carried out wherever possible.

3. An association originally called Tokyo-To Eisei Kyodo-Kumiai, (Tokyo-To Public Health Association) later changed to Tokyo Eisei Fukyu Kai, (Tokyo Health Popularization Association) has been formed for private insect control work. There has been no licensing or regulations concerning their operation. However, it seems that it is operating only for a personal gain of the leaders. The original name and arm bands used by the personnel were similar to those used by the city. Consequently, the householders were often confused and in some cases the employees inferred that they were employed by Tokyo-To. Charges for spreading insecticides are made. The association has been requested to change the arm bands and name of the association and to desist from implications of official connections. The association as a whole seem to be profiting from the work carried on by the Public Health Department with little regard to actual improvement on control work. The type of insecticides that they are using is unknown, but it was said to contain some amount of D.D.T. Analysis of a sample is now being made. At the present time the city health authorities are awaiting instructions from the Welfare Ministry regarding regulations, licensing, etc. concerning business ventures of such types.

The collection system of Army garbage and rubbish is being revised and is being offered for open bid. At the present time some 70 contractors are engaged in this work, with great private profits and little income to the government. At the same time, the numerous collection and sorting stations throughout the city present a definite health hazard. In order to eliminate these conditions the city has been divided into 19 districts which will each be serviced by an individual contractor. The change over of contractors is scheduled to take place the 1st of September.

b. Food Sanitation

Two inspectors have completed the course on sanitation at the Public Health Institute. Two more have begun the present course.

Fifty-five assistant inspectors have been discharged during the month of July. The loss of these assistant inspectors has placed a heavy load on the remaining ones at each health center.

Eighteen health centers were visited this month. Conferences were held in each case with the director and the chief food inspector in regard to the re-licensing of restaurants. This project has been

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 July to 31 July 1949

Given first priority by these inspectors and the Food Sanitation Division of Tokyo Health Bureau. Each application has been reviewed and the establishment has been visited at least once by an inspector from the local health center.

Approximately two thirds of the applications have been approved and of the remaining third some will be licensed after completing improvements to meet minimum sanitary requirements.

A total of 21 outbreaks of food poisonings have occurred in the Tokyo Prefecture during this month. 322 persons were involved in these outbreaks, with 6 deaths reported from methyl alcohol. 250 cases were caused by noodles with fresh noodles (none dried) heading the list. This can be traced to the insanitary manner of the handling of wet noodles at the factory and in the home where they are kept for hours in hot kitchens before cooking.

Seven conferences were held in various areas in Tokyo during this month with approximately 2,000 persons attending. Most of these conferences were held with street shop owners.

Generally speaking food handling places and food manufacturers have improved in sanitary requirements. The first candy factory has had a commendation presented for having consistently met high sanitary standards.

5. Veterinary Affairs

a. Facilities for sanitary handling of slaughtered animals and animal viscera are more complete than at any prior period. Despite the fact that additional equipment has been constructed to implement the sanitation in the slaughter houses, personnel engaged in working up viscera are not being properly controlled by the section or department foreman; recommendations of the inspectors are not carried out by the employees in all phases of slaughter house operation. Generally speaking, the handling of both large animal viscera and carcasses is superior to that of comparable work in the small animal section. In the Shibaura slaughter house, a great many of the conveying chutes need repair and screens are absent from windows and doors. Employees and visitors to the large slaughter house are not cooperative in utilizing existing latrine facilities.

The small animal kill is becoming increasingly congested and is probably a contributing factor in the poor sanitation which is evident. A total of 65 animals were slaughtered as "tuberculosis" suspects or reactors during this period. There were 16,158 animals slaughtered during this period as compared with 11,857 animals in the preceding period.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 July to 31 July 1949

b. Meat processing plants continued to improve with emphasis being placed on remodeling and the opening of new enterprises of this kind. There are 39 meat processing plants in operation with three inspectors conducting inspections about twice each month. The competitive spirit which results from the establishment and remodeling of plants is reflected in the improved sanitation of plants that cannot afford physical improvement at this time; the increased sanitary momentum should vastly improve the general plant conditions.

c. Dairy sanitation is satisfactory during this period. Although dairy and milk processing facilities are not complete, the Koganei dairy is progressing toward that end. Efforts are being made to increase the cleanliness of raw milk which is shipped to milk processing plants; August 1-7 will be devoted to lectures and demonstrations for the purpose of showing the farmers the importance of a clean milk supply. Films will be used to support this educational program.

d. Milk processing plants are maintaining sanitation in a satisfactory manner; however, many of the smaller plants reflect bacterial counts which are in excess of maximum limits. This is due to the inability of supply sources to exercise rigid control in handling the raw product. Thirty three samples of the various milk products were examined at the laboratory; of the total, three powdered milk samples were not within the minimum standard.

The condensed milk at the Kodan has not been moved as yet and the Moriyama Condensed Milk Company Ltd. has not received instructions to discontinue processing milk in the 55 pound can. It is understood however, by this office that the present quantity of condensed milk (55 pound can) will be removed in August.

The output of pasteurized and recombined milk has been raised about 20% over last month and the processing of butter also shows a decided increase.

e. Sea food handling and processing showed little improvement over the preceding period; however, it is felt that the over-all improvement for the past six months has been very marked. An individual check system has been started at the Central Markets; all dealers who are not complying with minimum standards receive a check sheet listing all discrepancies and are called to the chief inspectors office and familiarized with the regulations governing the handling of sea foods. The first such check sheet constitutes a reprimand by the Tokyo-To office.

Twenty additional receiving agencies have been authorized to engage in the handling of sea foods; these agencies are to utilize the facilities of storage at the Central Market refrigerator. Since the possibility of storage difficulties are greater with the additional load, rigid supervision will be necessary in order to alleviate the possibility

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TCAT, Annex B-1, Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period 1 July to 31 July 1949

of over-stocking and improper rotation with resulting loss in storage. Some 92 samples of fresh and processed fish were submitted to the laboratories for examination with the majority being examined at the Tokyo Central Market Laboratory. The traffic of sea food into the prefecture center during this period, than during the last one.

f. Animal Disease Control

1. There were 183 animals (bovine) tested for tuberculosis during this period and of this number four animals were classed as suspects. The testing took place in the Central Itabashi-Ku area and the suspects will be retested.
2. In the above area 173 animals (bovine) were also tested for "Bang's" disease; six of these were suspects and will be retested at a later date.
3. Equine encephalomyelitis prophylaxis showed increased impetus with a total of 560 horses receiving the third inoculation.
4. One case of swine cholera was reported during this period.
5. Rabies control was more or less static; as far as the number of animals vaccinated were concerned there were 3,892 dogs vaccinated in the Tokyo-To area. There were 28 clinically diagnosed cases of rabies with 34 specimens being sent to the laboratory. Of the 34 specimens now under examination, 19 were positive, 2-negative, 3 suspects and 10 are still under examination. A newsreel short has been made by Tokyo-To for theater showing in an effort to orient the people in the proper management of animals under the existing ordinance.
6. No cases of Foot and Mouth disease, Anthrax, or Blackleg were reported during this period.

Restricted

*Restricted*HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

Period 1 June to 30 June 1949

Annex B-1
Monthly Military Government
Activities ReportPublic Health Activities - PH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

I. Administration

a. Health Centers

1. Improvements of facilities and expansion of services continues, as stated in the previous report. Nine health centers have had the following repairs completed: two telephones were installed; two X-ray machines were placed in operation; 55 panes of glass were replaced in one health center, roofs and ceilings were repaired and storage places for bicycles obtained. Many more minor repairs, removals, and enlargements of premises were accomplished.

2. The service expansions are easily visualized by the percentage increases in the following groups of general and specific figures from the statistics of April and May. The number of patients receiving venereal disease care at all 41 health centers increased 6.5% over the April figure. The number of prenatal cases cared for increased 16.2%. This figure is particularly gratifying, since many mothers are found suffering from venereal diseases and tuberculosis and consequently are promptly placed under treatment. The average increase in the post natal and young children's clinic is 27.4%. All other services have increased proportionately.

3. The sanitation sections of the health centers are also beginning to produce results. The following are some of the improvements completed through this section in the various health center districts.

- a. Fire exits were installed in several inns and bathhouses.
- b. Garbage and debris was removed in many places.
- c. Common latrines were built in food stall blocks to improve sanitation.
- d. Cleaning of sludge from ditches in marshy areas was accomplished.
- e. Sewage facilities were improved and drainage improved in several localities.
- f. DDT was distributed to barbers.

4. The health centers in Tokyo-To through the reorganization of the Health Bureau have now come under the administration of Dr. Yosano, who is a much more efficient and capable administrator, and it is hoped that the improvement in the future will progress more rapidly and along more logical lines.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 June to 30 June 1949

b. Nursing Affairs

Health centers have been transferred from Public Health to Preventive Medicine Section. With this change has come the appointment of a new chief of the section as stated in the previous paragraph. He definitely has a better understanding of the importance of nurses in a public health program and has more respect for nursing as a profession. Much time has been spent orienting this new appointee in the health center program and personnel as it relates to nurses. It is felt that the quality and quantity of nurses in health centers can stand a great deal of improvement.

A possible class "A" training school will open at Railway Hospital this fall. This school is opening in October because all preparations could not be completed when all other schools started in April. This delay brought about some changes in the hospital which go hand in hand with the opening of a class "A" school.

The delay in appointing the nursing school grading committee is giving the schools more time to meet the requirements of the Ministerial Ordinance, regarding schools of nursing, which went into effect May 20, 1949. It is the opinion of this office that the requirements as specified in the "Ordinance" regarding the number of full time instructors is too high for schools that had no previous training school. Qualified instructors are difficult to procure, consequently two full time instructors could well handle the group of first year students. When the second class is started the following year, a third instructor could be added. By means of refresher courses instructors could be trained this year and be available before the second class is admitted.

As mentioned in last month's report three nurses from the Nursing Association took the parliamentary law course. These three will repeat the course next month for all the officers of the Association. Later on each section of the Association will have it repeated for section members.

The health center survey revealed some useful information regarding Daily Life Security patients. According to figures reported approximately 400 patients were seen under this plan in 27 health centers in one month. In 14 health centers, no such patients were seen. It proves that the primary purpose of health centers, service to indigents, for which they were established, is forgotten. Measures will be taken to correct this. One of the plans is to have a worker from the Welfare Bureau discuss the Daily Life Security Law etc. with the chief nurses of all health centers.

The three courses for public health nurses, clinical nurses and midwives are continuing as described in the previous reports.

II. Preventive Medicine

a. Tuberculosis

Some interesting figures have come to light since the inauguration of

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 June to 30 June 1949

the campaign for more beds and for more prompt hospitalization, from health center patients, from private physicians and from out-patient departments of various hospitals. Early in October of 1948 there were 7627 tuberculosis patients in all hospitals and sanatoria with a waiting list of 7969 cases. At the present writing there are 9238 hospitalized patients with a waiting list of only 2170. The bed capacity has been augmented by about 1600 beds and when all promised allocations are realized there should be well over 10,000 beds in Tokyo. The rate of admissions has also steadily increased, especially since January when there were 885 admissions to 1601 in May. The discrepancy of waiting list patients and in-patients denotes a more rapid turnover of patients both by discharges and deaths. However, in spite of the better reporting and faster hospitalization, the case and death incidence is still on the upgrade. This is probably due to better diagnosis and case finding and also to more honest death certification than was done in the past. There is no question that much better mass education, preventive inoculation with BCG and a higher standard of living must be realized before a decline in the tuberculosis problem could be achieved.

b. Smallpox Vaccination

With the limited amount of vaccine released by the Ministry of Welfare the following campaign was inaugurated on 1 June. The only individuals vaccinated were babies and small children who had not been previously vaccinated. Up to 28 June 87,000 out of an estimated 120,000 in the whole prefecture had received their vaccination. This work required about 200 stations throughout Tokyo-To with 102 doctor days. The majority of doctors used were personnel from health centers and municipal hospitals, including some interns as assistants. Only twenty doctors were hired for a part of this time.

c. Other Communicable Diseases

The incidence of dysentery, typhoid and para-typhoid remains high as compared with the national level. However, when calculated on the basis of increased population in 1949 the pro rata on 100,000 population decreased in the above enumerated order of diseases 0.7%, 6.5%, and 4.7% from last years figures.

There were six reported suspect cases of B. encephalitis, and although two deaths have occurred, none have been confirmed.

III. Sanitation

a. Sanitary Engineering

The sanitary teams have met great difficulty in trying to do their routine work for the past month due to the number of rainy days. More than half of the working days were unsuitable for insect control work, hence the effectiveness of the program is only partial. In this connection an assay of the pyrethrum emulsion was made and it was found the quality to be far below the standards as set up by the Ministry of Welfare. All samples tested showed a range from 63 m.g. to about 100 m.g. per 100 c.c. The standard as set up by the Ministry of Welfare

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 June to 30 June 1949

requires 150 m.g. of pyrethrum per 100 c.c. of emulsion. The Public Health Section Eighth Army, was notified and permission was granted to directly contact the supply division, Public Health and Welfare Section. This is another incident of poor control of supplies by the Ministry of Welfare a definite hindrance to any program as well as a financial loss to all prefectural governments.

There are several sections in Tokyo-To that are below high tide level and require pumping of rain and waste water. During the period 7 to 13 June the heavy rainfall required the increased use of these pumps. While no serious damage resulted several scattered localities reported a total of 4,846 dwellings with water inundations below the floor level. In all cases the water receded within two days with the majority drained off after several hours. In some cases an accident to the power supply was the direct cause while in other instances actual underdesign of the pumping facilities precipitated the flooding. Several of these pumping facilities are undergoing repair and new installations are being planned for the coming year.

The Mikawashima sewerage disposal system had several gates which allowed excess water drainage during periods of high flow to go directly into canals instead of being processed by the treatment plant. These gates have fallen in disrepair. Due to this condition large amounts of water infiltrated the system and was being processed in the treatment plant. The repairing of these gates has begun and results of these repairs are showing up in the chemical analysis of the sewerage by a definite decrease in dissolved salts. This indicates that infiltration of brackish water from the canals through the gates has decreased. Further chemical analysis is being carried out to determine the actual decrease of the volume of water and dissolved salts.

The sanitation department has large areas in Tokyo-To from which nightsoil is removed by farmers and farmer associations. Such arrangements are not entirely satisfactory. Several private individuals are interested in processing nightsoil. While the farmer is usually prompt in collections during definite periods of the year, there are periods when collections are neglected because the need for fertilizer is not urgent. It is felt that if proper treatment, including dehydration were to be carried out that storage during the slack periods could eliminate the bottleneck in collections and also help to establish a more sanitary system of fertilization. The transportation of this type of fertilizer would also be much less costly. This solution to nightsoil disposal might be the answer to this troublesome problem.

The routine collection of garbage and trash for Tokyo has been averaging over 22,000,000 kilograms per month. During the month of May 22,686,000 kilograms were collected by routine measures. However, an additional 12,200,000 kilograms were collected during the summer clean-up campaign. A total of 766 truck days with 4,000 truck loads and 3,830 man days were used to carry out this program. In some areas the material was not removed as rapidly as previously planned because of the increase of actual amount collected. The total figures for this clean-up campaign are not yet available as the program continued into the second week of June.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 June to 30 June 1949

The debris removal program as carried out by the Construction Bureau is satisfactory. The Sophia University moat is nearing completion as far as the fill is concerned. It is planned to fill more of the canals that are used very little. Permission for use of these canals must pass the city planning board and careful choice of areas and future use of the filled land must be stipulated.

The open canal which conveys water to the Itabashi water treatment plant was closed for dredging and cleaning during a two-week period. As the reserve supply of water available by the treatment plant during this period is of poor quality it was pre-chlorinated before use. Over 10 p.p.m. was applied before the sedimentation basins. Careful checks were made at the final chlorination to prevent any contamination. The material removed from the canal adequately shows the dangers from an open canal of this type. Trash of all types was removed from a stretch of about three miles of the canal. Restoration of service was completed on time.

The Water Bureau is very much worried concerning the water demand of the Tokyo business district. As population increases and manufacturing returns, demand for more water increases. The completion of Kanamachi filter extension work is mandatory and the increase of water to Hongo reservoir which will result, should ease the situation. However, such completion will not take place for two years or longer, contingent upon available funds. Therefore, the procuring of these funds is of utmost importance.

b. Food Sanitation

1. Restaurants and Food Stalls

The campaign on food stalls started last month has now developed into a major issue, since the enactment of the "Temporary Restaurant Business Control Law, Number 52 of 7 May 1949" has brought the economic and public health problems in close contact. The licensing of all types of restaurants must be completed by 7 July. Many conferences were held bringing together all agencies involved in the restaurant business as well as the stall association representatives. The sanitary laws which have been on the books for a long time, will now be enforced and minimum requirements set up, must be met in order to obtain licenses. The minimum sanitary requirements as suggested by this office and agreed upon by the Health Bureau are as follows: 1) general cleanliness, 2) adequate dishwashing facilities, including hot water, 3) adequate food preservation, raw and cooked, 4) covering and screening of all foods, 5) proper garbage collection and disposal, 6) environmental sanitation of surrounding areas, as to insect and rodent control, latrines, and ditches. Obviously many street stalls, particularly these of a non-permanent construction, such as carts, will not be able to meet these requirements and will automatically be closed. Coupled with these sanitary regulations, the enforcement of strict economic surveillance as to products processed and sold, will naturally eliminate many eating places. It is a well known fact that Tokyo has probably twice as many eating establishments as it actually needs, so the loss of these inferior facilities will not create any hardships for the population. To minimize the shock to the stall and restaurant owners of losing their businesses a series of orientation lectures are being given by this office and the Health Bureau staff. A plea of ignorance of regulations will hardly

Restricted
- 5 -

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 June to 30 June 1949

be applicable when the requirements are not met. Good co-operation is anticipated from the Police Board and the Economic Bureau.

Several cases of poisoning have occurred during the month. In one instance a whole family was poisoned after eating bread and jam and potatoes. One child of nine years died. The cause of the poisoning is still under investigation. The second case was a series of methyl alcohol poisonings which has resulted in five deaths and several serious illnesses. Many illegal drinking places have closed and several people arrested.

IV. Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughter house sanitation was greatly improved during this period with viscera boxes and separation platforms construction completed; head racks with hooks have been installed for sanitary handling of swine heads in the work-up room. Impetus is now placed on white clothing, cleaning up the butchers' dressing rooms, and the outside premises; painting of the slaughter house proper is now taking place. All persons who at present live in the animal retention barns are to be moved out and the structures then will be utilized for purpose that they were constructed.

There were 11857 animals slaughtered during this period of reporting as compared with 10076 animals in the preceding period.

b. Meat processing plants showed general improvement in sanitation with the Nissen Ham Company nearing completion of its remodeling program. This plant now has tiled floors and half walls and a sheet metal ceiling. Recommendations by this office prompted the planning to remodel and screen the small butcher shop which is a part of this establishment. Inspections in the plants are more frequent; nevertheless, it is felt that better surveillance could be maintained if they were made more often. Samples are not being submitted with sufficient frequency.

c. Dairies are maintaining sanitation in a satisfactory manner. The newly opened combination dairy and milk processing plant in Kitatama is nearly completed and final installation of processing equipment is now taking place. When the work is completed it is felt that the dairy (Koganei) will be another model type establishment. A program is in progress to reduce the amount of trash and dirt in raw milk which is sent to the milk plants; it is evident that not enough concern or care is given to this milk which is transported for processing by farmers located in isolated areas away from milk points. Raw milk in the combination dairy and processing plants is unusually clean. There were 3,060.1 quarts of raw milk processed as such during this period as compared with 25,059.6 quarts in the May period.

d. Milk processing plants are continuous in their sanitary practices. Improvement in some of the smaller dairies has been marked while in others little change has been evident. The distribution of condensed milk through the Kodan in Tokyo which was the subject of an investigation during the preceding period has not been accomplished in accordance with recommendation; moreover, it has come

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 June to 30 June 1949

to the attention of this section that the Kodan has directed the Mariyama Company Ltd. in Hiratsuka to can only the fifty-five pound cans of condensed milk. This is not a logical directive, inasmuch as a large amount of this volume unit of milk which was previously released was returned to the Kodan because retailers experienced difficulty in selling the product. It is difficult to analyze the reasoning behind such a directive; consequently further investigation will be made in order to determine why this control agency is desirous of maintaining a level of large-can condensed milk which is not easily disposed of to consumers.

Conferences were held with ice cream processors in order to stimulate better sanitary practices and encourage operation of these plants in accordance with existing regulations.

The Meiji cheese company has constructed a new building for retention of crude cheese; this action was prompted by an inspection which revealed an overcrowding of the holding compartments with improper sanitary practices in these units.

A total of 1,099,444.5 quarts of milk were pasteurized (high and low temperature) as compared with 884,595 quarts in May; 79,053.8 quarts of recombined milk during this period as compared with 89,312.3 quarts in the preceding period; 30,381 pounds of powdered milk and butter were processed in this period as compared with 20,437 pounds during May. The reprocessing of cheese showed a slight decline.

e. Sea food control continues to show improvement insofar as the handling and distribution of sea products is concerned; however, environmental sanitation was not satisfactory. Since this condition exists, a thirty day clean-up program will begin with the succeeding period; a contributing factor in the lack of such sanitation is the inability to get fish waste removed to the fertilizer plants at frequent intervals.

Approximately 150 fish samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. There were 13,256 tons of sea foods shipped into the prefecture during this period as compared with 12,885 tons during the preceding period.

f. Animal disease control was primarily confined to swine diseases.

1. There were 3,212 swine vaccinated against swine cholera while three received prophylaxis against swine erysipelas. No swine diseases were reported during this period.

2. More than 5,000 animal stalls were sprayed with DDT for the control of various insects during this period.

3. No cases of Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, or Black-leg were reported. There was, however, one case of equine rabies reported but it has as yet not been confirmed by laboratory diagnosis.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 June to 30 June 1949

g. Rabies showed an increase with 29 cases reported; no human deaths occurred. Procedures are now set up to carry out the conditions of the Ministerial Ordinance governing the quarantine of animals, and should be completed at the time when the ordinance becomes effective. There were 3,846 vaccinated against rabies in Tokyo-To during this period.

Pending Programs

In evaluating the progress of maternal and child clinics in the health center program and by comparing vital statistics of births and deaths in infants, one is amazed at the inadequacy of pre-natal health examinations. According to the existing regulations every woman upon a certificate of pregnancy from a midwife or doctor is entitled to a baby booklet which includes an increased ration for the mother. When one considers the fact that 98% of women are handled by midwives, almost all of these women never see a doctor or undergo a thorough physical examination during pregnancy. This is particularly true in rural gun areas where transportation is poor and ignorance prevails. From the available health center statistics it appears that venereal diseases and tuberculosis is rampant among expectant mother, but the program as carried on now only reaches about 1-2% of these women. With this in mind a general meeting of all mayors of towns, cities, and villages was called in the Tachikawa town hall and the problem thoroughly explained and their co-operation requested. The suggestion brought forward was that pregnant women should receive their ration books only after a visit to a health center or private doctor and upon the presentation of a health certificate. Although no regulations at the present exist whereby this procedure must be followed, a request for cooperation to all chiefs of the various municipalities has been forwarded from the Governor's office. It is hoped that a much greater percentage of pregnant women will benefit from this procedure and consequently many cases of venereal diseases and tuberculosis will be brought to light and receive adequate treatment. This practice should influence the prevalent spread of tuberculosis in the family as well as prevent many stillbirths.

Restricted

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

PH
OKU

Period 1 May to 31 May 1949

Annex B-1
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Public Health Activities - PH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

1. Administration

a. Health Centers

The health center survey has now been completed and submitted. Some general observations and conclusions can be drawn from the accumulated data. In evaluating so many health centers it was impossible to grade them differently than on an A,B,C,D, basis. The evaluation was principally on the functions of health centers rather than on the facilities. In the best class (B) there are ten health centers. There are 27 health centers in the C group and four in the D group. Twenty health centers are capable of expansion, while the rest of them are not. Many health centers are inadequate for the number of people they must serve while others are too close together and take in too few people. A survey of the whole city and proper allocations of health centers is necessary as a future program. Health centers have sprung up like mushrooms in public school buildings, ward offices, rented houses or wherever a few rooms could be secured. (There are only 16 Tokyo-To owned buildings) The actual building program now in progress is more carefully planned as to accessibility and population needs. Gradually all maladjustments can be corrected if careful planning is to be practiced.

b. Hospitals

Almost all hospitals of 50 beds and over, regardless of ownership or type of hospital, now boast central kitchens. True, not all of these kitchens are of a desirable type, but at least patient and family cooking has been removed from the wards. General reforms in hospital management are gradually and slowly taking place, but they need a great deal of supervision and prodding to raise the general standards of hospital care.

c. Nursing Affairs

1. Nursing Association

The annual meeting of the Tokyo-To Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses was held May 28th and 29th at Tokyo University. It was a two day meeting with an attendance of 990. Active membership is 5477. Highlights of the convention were a speech, "The Trends of Nursing in Japan", by Mrs. Seki Hora, Chief of Nursing Affairs Division, Ministry of Welfare, a

Restricted

- 1 -

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 May to 31 May 49

lecture on Penicillin, by Dr. Fumihiko Morita, Preventive Disease Division, Tokyo-To Health Bureau, and the showing of three educational films during the lunch hours. It was announced that the National Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association had approved the amendment for a private duty sub-section in the Tokyo-To Branch Association. A committee was appointed to plan an organization meeting for this sub-section.

Each section of the Nursing Association will meet quarterly this coming year. These are principally educational meetings.

Three nurses from the Association are attending a fifteen hour parliamentary law course that is being given by the Education Section, Tokyo Military Government Team. The plan is that these nurses will repeat the course for the officers of the Association. There is much room for improvement in their parliamentary procedures. Following this it is hoped that at the section meetings a few lectures will be given on the principles of democracy.

2. Nursing and Midwifery Education

The education of nurses and midwives is continuing at a greater tempo. The three divisions in the Nursing Affairs Section each have two full time educators all of whom have great possibilities as instructors.

The second clinical nurses course, which begins June 6th, will be extended to a full time three months period. Forty graduate nurses representing 37 hospitals and two private duty nurses will attend. This is the first real attempt which has been made in the education of private duty nurses. A scholarship was given to one of these two nurses by the National Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association.

This course has moved into newly renovated quarters at Hiroo Hospital. In the near future theory will be correlated with ward practice. It will be remembered that Hiroo Hospital opened a possible class A training school in April. They also have the first housekeeper in Tokyo and she could definitely become a leader in her field. There has been marked improvement in the institution as a whole. This hospital promises to be a center for the reeducation of the leaders in institutional nurses and nursing education.

The second midwife course will begin June 13th. Thirty-six head midwives and staff midwives will attend this full time three months course. Theory will be combined with ward practice at Tsukiji Maternity Hospital. This hospital is also making a good attempt in carrying out the policies and procedures as they are taught in this course.

2. ~~II~~. Sanitation

a. Sanitary Engineering

The Sanitation Department has been generally successful in their spring clean-up campaign. Inasmuch as the period for this work is to continue

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 May to 31 May 49

for at least another ten days no final reports of quantities of trash removed are available. The amounts collected have varied in proportion to the amounts of interest and work done by the local sanitation office in conjunction with the health center official, contagious disease prevention workers and fire department officials. This program shows the need for this work to be carried through on a daily basis rather than by periodic campaigns. The greater part of the material collected is used for filling in low places in designated areas of the city.

The sewerage section of the Metropolitan Water Bureau has made long range plans for sewage disposal plants for Metropolitan Tokyo. Although these plans have as yet not been accepted by the city planning section some public reactions have been registered. Several articles were written in newspapers concerning the undesirable features of having sewage disposal plants at certain areas. The "Akahata", (Red Flag) Communists newspaper had one such article. The city officials realize the necessity of this work and are trying to do some constructive planning. The pressure groups who object to this program are generally poorly informed and fail to see the advantages to hundreds of thousands of people who will eventually profit from this plan. There do not seem to be any areas in Tokyo suitable for these plants which would not meet objections of persons concerned. However, these plants are a necessity in the overall planning for sewage disposal.

There exists in Tokyo-To a water shortage for the purification plants which are located on the lower Tama River. The rightful use of water by Kawasaki city, Kanagawa Prefecture, for irrigation purposes was stopped so that Tokyo-To might have sufficient water. Such arrangements are very poorly conceived and were settled arbitrarily with detriment to several communities. Two important facts were made clearly apparent by this issue. The first is the actual need of construction of the Oguichi Dam located in the head waters of the Tama River, to impound surplus water where it will be available for use in times of low water or large demands; secondly, it showed the dire need of a complete study of the river flows and allotment of water to communities during periods of low flow. It is therefore felt that there should be established in the Construction Ministry a water control board, whose prime functions would be to study such river systems and to be empowered to allocate definite quotas of available water to consumers of all types. This is especially true where consumers of the limited supply are located in two or more prefectures.

Most of the insect control teams have been enlarged to their summer strength. A great deal of interference has been caused by poor weather conditions, especially rain. The actual number of days that the teams have been working are few. At this time of the year when early control is important such interference is a great handicap. The biggest problem this year seems to be the cleaning of street ditches and vacant lots. Transportation has been reduced, trucks being available at this time only for distribution of supplies and for the special teams located at the central office.

The free sale of DDT has been noted throughout the city in drug and department stores. These supplies include DDT powder and 5% residual spray in oil.

Restricted
- 3 -

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 May to 31 May 49

The total results for the fall and winter rodent campaign are as follows: number of dwellings covered, 1,382,657; number of baits distributed, 7,702,532; number of baits taken, 2,388,254; number of rats collected, 173,184.

The DDT residual spraying program to be carried out by the Agriculture Ministry is being planned. The material was distributed on the 26th and 27th of May to the various associations. Inasmuch as there are few persons among the associations who know the correct method of using it, men from the city sanitary teams will instruct and if necessary accompany the members of the association when application is done. Only 800 gallons of 5% residual DDT was made available to all the association members in Metropolitan Tokyo for this program.

The debris removal program for filling in one moat near Sophia University is progressing satisfactorily. An average of over 200 loads per day is being dumped into the area. An additional allotment of gasoline was received by the Construction Bureau so that the project can be finished.

The ward engineering sections' main job is road and ditch maintenance. However, generally speaking, insufficient funds are available for any real work. In the insect control program immense assistance in cleaning ditches is often times found by the individual householder. Yet the disposal of the material collected is frequently not carted away due to the lack of trucks and labor. A general complaint by the ward engineers is the lack of funds. It is hoped that some arrangements can be made in the future so that this problem can be solved and closer co-operation established between the householders and city engineers.

b. Food Sanitation

1. One of the greatest hindrances to assistant sanitary inspectors is the fact that they are hired and discharged by the Ministry of Labor. The uncertainty as to the time they will be allowed to work leads to poor services rendered in their jobs. It is proposed that the authority for hiring and administering of these assistant inspectors be transferred to the Ministry of Welfare. Few assistant inspectors should be hired, but it should be made possible to keep them on a permanent basis.

2. An extensive publicity program is planned for the next three months by the Public Health Bureau. The aim of this program is to acquaint the public with the dangers of food poisoning and food contamination during summer months.

3. Restaurants continue to show improvement in the form of better kitchen facilities and screening of the building. Ration type bakeries are also showing continued improvement. Consignment bakeries are losing popularity with patrons since they are lagging behind in maintaining required sanitary standards. Bottling plant processing techniques have improved since last year. However, some plants are still neglecting to sterilize bottles. Ice plants also show decided improvement over last year.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 May to 31 May 49

3 ~~III.~~ Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughter house sanitation in the prefecture showed marked improvement during this period; these were, however, a decline in the total animals slaughtered with the greatest reduction occurring in the large animal kill. Tubercular lesions were found in 22 swine and 3 cattle, on post mortem inspection. Recommendations which were made to increase the sanitary handling of viscera in the Shibaura slaughter house resulted in increased efficiency of operation; however, the equipment necessary for complete control is still in the process of construction. Metal tags are being used in both large and small animal kills. Latrines have been repaired and signs have been placed on buildings showing direction to same. Environmental sanitation is generally improved. The number of animals slaughtered is approximately the same as last month.

b. Meat processing plants were generally in satisfactory condition; however, the Nissen Ham Company showed marked improvement in the sanitary facilities; the interior of this establishment is being faced with tile and floors are to be resurfaced with tile. Inspections of these plants are not being carried on with sufficient frequency; this is being remedied by the formulation of an inspection schedule by the chief of the Veterinary Section for the health center veterinarians.

c. Farms continue to maintain adequate sanitary practices. Construction has been completed on the fifth and last milk receiving station. These stations are located in the Minamitam and Kitatama areas and were constructed as model stations for both demonstration and utilization. The amount of milk for processing raw milk was noticeably increased during this period. These were 25,059.6 quarts of raw milk processed as such, as compared with 1,553.3 quarts reported in April.

d. Milk processing plant are exercising acceptable sanitary practices. There was little change in test results of both raw and pasteurized milk which were examined in the laboratory. Inspection and laboratory analysis was completed on all milk (condensed) at the Kodan Warehouse; all milk which falls within the sanitarily accepted range, but not within the minimum quantitative requirements will be released by the Kodan to processing outlets for the purpose of conversion into products in which such milk can be utilized.

e. Sea food sanitation showed improvement in both environmental and establishment sanitation at the Central Market areas; however, little if any change is evident in the small community shops. Reconstruction plans have been drawn up for remodeling the octopus processing plant in the Tokyo Central Market. Samples are submitted and collected for laboratory analysis seven times daily at the Central Market.

f. Animal disease control in large animals was confined primarily to inspection and testing of animals in Miyake-Jima (Island).

1. A total of 766 head of cattle (draft and milk) were tested for both "Bang's and Tuberculosis"; no reactors were diagnosed in the Bang's disease testing - however, 41 suspects were classified as a result of the "Tuberculosis" examination. Of 475 head of cattle examined for trichomonas no positive cases were diagnosed. A total of 2,007 examinations were performed on

Restricted
- 5 -

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 May to 31 May 49

animals in this island.

2. Swine disease prophylaxis was definitely improved with 5,526 head of swine being vaccinated against swine cholera. There was a decline in the number of swine cholera cases during this period.

3. Equine encephalomyelitis prophylaxis is being carried out more effectively. All horses are reported to have received two series of injections with about two thirds awaiting the final inoculation.

4. No cases of Foot and Mouth, Anthrax, or Black-leg diseases were reported during this period. In Takao-Mura (site of the reported Anthrax case in the preceding period) Anthrax vaccination has been carried on in 218 cattle, 10 horses, and 9 goats, while 8 cattle received serum prophylaxis in the immediate vicinity of case occurrence.

g. Rabies control was somewhat improved; there were 400 animals vaccinated in Tokyo city. Five cases of rabies and fifteen suspected cases were reported; of the total specimens (20) sent to laboratory, there were 12 positive, 3 negative and 5 are now under examination. Forty persons were reported to have been bitten by animals that were vaccinated against rabies.

1. The procedure of approach in the rabies control program has been observed with great concern by this office and a survey of the method of attack on this problem has precipitated the following conclusion.

a. There is no reasonably accurate census as to the number of animals in the prefecture.

b. The registrations fees charged to dog owners is too costly for the majority of persons desiring to own pets.

c. Vaccinations cannot be successfully carried out because of lack of interest on the part of dog owners who, at present, claim the animal only for protection, and not for assessment purposes.

d. The number of stray animals is becoming an increasing problem and constitutes a serious health hazard.

2. The above observations greatly inhibit the rabies control program. It is therefore recommended that the registration fee of 1200 yen be greatly reduced or abolished for a period which would be sufficiently long to allow complete prefectural registration. It is believed that such action would, a) increase the number of vaccinations, b) stimulate community interest in the rabies program by increasing individual interest, c) reduce the number of animals that are actually owned, but are classified officially as stray animals, and thus reduce the stray dog problem.

It is believed that abolition of or reduction of the registration fee would increase future revenue which might be realized upon resumption of fee assessment because of the increased number of families who will have registered

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 May to 31 May 49

animals under the recommended plan.

It has also been brought to the attention of this office that the Prefectural Government realizes no benefits from the registration fees charged to dog owners at present, since these fees are paid to the ward office and become the financial property of same.

Supply

After a whole year's deliberation and suggestions a real step of economy is now under way. It was suggested in 1947 that there should be a unified, central medical supply system for all municipal installations of Tokyo-To. Finally, after long debates the General Assembly and the Governor authorized the establishment of such a system. For a beginning the centralization of buying and distribution will include mostly expendible drugs and supplies, but eventually it will expand to embrace equipment and non-expendible furnishings. In conjunction with this innovation a central warehouse with proper warehousing techniques is in the process of being realized.

New Program

Many important conferences were held last month. All of them were called for the purpose of explaining the "Medical Service Law" and the "General Practice Law".

The first conference consisted of 104 hospital directors of hospitals of 50 beds and over. All private, municipal, industrial and national sanatoria and hospitals were included. The University hospital directors were omitted, because a meeting for them alone was conducted the previous month. The assembled directors represented a total capacity of over 20,000 beds. After explaining the "Medical Service Law" a miniature course in hospital administration and necessary hospital reforms was presented. Also, co-ordination and co-operation with the health centers was stressed, particularly in the control of tuberculosis and venereal disease. Another issue discussed was the temporary establishment of blood donor centers in large hospitals, possessing laboratory facilities and staff personnel who could act as donors to the hospital establishing this service as well as to the neighboring small hospitals and clinics where such a service is infeasible. This program was undertaken in view of the expected 2-3 years delay in the proposed establishing regular Japanese Red Cross blood banks throughout Japan in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

The second important conference was at the Japan Medical Association Headquarters for about 250 Tokyo-To presidents of local Medical Associations representing about 10,000 general practitioners. As stated before, the Medical Practice Law was quoted, co-operation with hospitals and health centers emphasized and the temporary blood bank system for Tokyo-To explained. A lively discussion on general public health problems ensued.

The third conference was between members of the Construction Bureau, Welfare and Health Bureaus, and Military Government. The subject was the possible

Restricted
- 7 -

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 May to 31 May 49

Improvement of the food stall areas of Tokyo, around railroad stations, which constitute a distinct health hazard to the population of Tokyo. Three aspects of this problem were discussed: a) licensing of the permanent and movable stalls, b) environmental sanitation, such as ditch cleaning, water supply and toilet facilities and c) food sanitation proper, such as cleanliness of the stalls, insect control and food preservation. It is anticipated that some improvement in these slum areas will be realized since each Bureau was clearly assigned their respective responsibilities in this project which concerns millions of people of the lowest classes. A conference with all mayors of wards is to be held on 7th of June to ask their co-operation with health centers sanitation sections and the Construction Bureau.

Restricted

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

Period 1 April to 30 April 1949

Annex B-1
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Public Health Activities - PH-0
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

I. Administration

a. Health Centers

The continued inspection and evaluation of health centers has brought to light the general condition of these installations. It can unequivocally be said that all health centers are clean, that all health centers are expanding, some faster, others slower, depending upon the initiative, interest and ability of the directors. The directors personality invariably reflects the operation of a health center and its staff. It is felt that if doctors were selected for these positions on the basis of ability and interest, rather than by seniority rights, a great deal more in prophylactic health center work could be accomplished. Younger men, who have completed several refresher courses would undoubtedly become better directors. The glaring inefficiency and overloading of general affairs section and other clerical staff members creates a condition of wastefulness of manpower and cost which must be corrected in accordance with the nine point austerity program of SCAP.

b. Hospitals

A general meeting of all University hospital directors and their faculty deans or representatives was held at Military Government Headquarters. Parts of the Medical Service Law were cited and it was pointed out that University hospital directors now must assume full responsibility for the administration of hospitals. The fallacy of a director continuing as a clinical professor and lecturer of his section, with other faculty members each administering their own hospital unit, was thoroughly analyzed. Full co-operation and interest was evidenced by the directors and better management of these hospitals is anticipated.

Tuberculosis patients are now being placed in hospitals as fast as social and economic arrangements can be made. Many Japanese are still very reluctant to enter hospitals and therefore not all available beds are filled. By the process of converting vacant communicable disease beds to tuberculosis purposes and through the co-operation of University hospitals 2500 more tuberculosis beds are now available in Tokyo. Weekly "available beds" lists are distributed to all health centers and hospitals and medical organizations.

c. Nursing Affairs

The annual convention of the Tokyo-To Midwives, Clinical Nurses and

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 49

Public Health Nurses Association is to be held in May. It will be a two day meeting. The convention hall has been found, the program has been planned and the only thing that remains is the selection of the proper candidates for the elections. This is most important because the present officers are rather unqualified.

Twenty five public health nurses from health centers completed the refresher course April 30th. The new improved course, also for public health nurses, begins May 2nd. The first course was held every other day; the current one will be held every day for the same length of time, four months. The next course will be a five months course for non-licensed public health nurses who upon completion of the course may take the examination for the public health nurses license. An effort is being made in the present course, in addition to health center nurses, to have a few industrial and health insurance nurses and a nurse from the Islands, participate.

Beginning in April the chief of the Clinical Nursing Division, Nursing Affairs Section is holding regular monthly meeting with private duty nurses. This has been a much neglected group. These meetings will include discussions on the nursing laws and the present trends in modern nursing. Reports show that more and more of these nurses are receiving calls for cases through the Employment Security offices. It is gratifying to see that the old "Boss System" is slowly losing ground.

Up to date a total of 91 nursing bags have been distributed to health center nurses this year. Efforts are being made to secure more bicycles for them.

II. Sanitation

a. Sanitary Engineering

1. A check was made of the graduates of the Sanitary Engineering course at the Public Health Institute. In all cases good use was being made of these graduates.

Future plans call for arrangements to be made to have more key men attend the school with as little interference with daily operations as possible. It is felt that even those seemingly indispensable employees should be permitted to better themselves by attending these courses.

An American enlisted soldier drowned in Murayama reservoir. This was the second drowning which has occurred since the Occupation. While the reservoirs are "Off Limits" to swimming, army maneuvers are held in the area and boating is permitted by members of Yokota Air Force Base personnel who have a club in a former Water Bureau office at the reservoir. It is planned to request to have this reservoir placed "Off Limits" to all such activities as a precautionary measure.

2. A total of 250 insect control teams are planned for Tokyo-To. These are six men teams with an inspector surveying the area a day before a certain team arrives. This is below the prescribed quota of one team per 17,000

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 49

population, but this is offset by two permanent employees to be used during the winter, instead of the one suggested by the Welfare Ministry.

A one day conference of health center sanitation section chiefs was held during the month. Emphasis was placed on education of the people in such matters as larvicide and adult mosquito control, co-ordination with other government sections on related subjects, and general sanitary measures to be exercised. It was also suggested to these inspectors that spot maps of sanitation or epidemiological danger areas in each district should be kept up. It is doubtful if the full compliment of men for each team can be achieved at the start of the summer, but every effort should be made to strengthen these teams.

The Construction Bureau has undertaken to fill in another section of the outer moat. This moat is adjacent to Sophia University and the cost of ¥30,000,000 will be borne by the University in exchange for a 20 year lease for use of the land. All the work is under the supervision of the leveling section. Adequate drainage will be provided. Tentative use of the land will be for athletic activities of the University. Large amounts of bomb debris will be utilized as fill material. It is felt that this will aid materially in cleaning up another section of the city.

The sale of land which was made by filling in a canal near the Ginza was not too satisfactory. The reason for few bidders was said to be due to the tight money situation at the present time. Another sale will be held at a later date with a more active promotion campaign.

The new Sanitation Department of the city is slowly being organized. It is felt that progress is being made. The lack of a proper street cleaning force is hoped to be overcome. In the past very little of this work has been done by the ward engineers. This program must be built up as fast as equipment and men become available.

One of the big problems of the Sanitation Department is adequate means of transportation of refuse out of the city. Most of the trucks are old and require excessive maintenance costs; furthermore it is generally stated among private contractors and truckmen of the city that rationed tires, batteries, condensers and other parts required for replacements are of very poor quality. Truck tires were said to last but a fraction of the time that they are expected to last and this is generally true of other replacement parts. Efficient use of barges is hampered in many cases by siltage in canals. Little or no work has been done in dredging canals, as the cost of such work is prohibitive.

While the work of the Sanitation Department has increased during the last few months collection of household rubbish has not been sufficient. In order to remove this accumulated material a spring clean-up campaign will be undertaken from 1 May to 8 June. During this period an additional 25 or 30 trucks will be used daily to collect and dispose of this material. It is estimated that during the campaign between 3000 to 3300 truck loads will be handled. Over 550,000 leaflets will be distributed to households stating the time and location of collection points. Ten thousand posters will be distributed through the health centers and sanitation department branch offices. The fire department personnel are also interested in this campaign from a fire prevention viewpoint. This

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 49

population, but this is offset by two permanent employees to be used during the winter, instead of the one suggested by the Welfare Ministry.

A one day conference of health center sanitation section chiefs was held during the month. Emphasis was placed on education of the people in such matters as larvicide and adult mosquito control, co-ordination with other government sections on related subjects, and general sanitary measures to be exercised. It was also suggested to these inspectors that spot maps of sanitation or epidemiological danger areas in each district should be kept up. It is doubtful if the full compliment of men for each team can be achieved at the start of the summer, but every effort should be made to strengthen these teams.

The Construction Bureau has undertaken to fill in another section of the outer moat. This moat is adjacent to Sophia University and the cost of ¥30,000,000 will be borne by the University in exchange for a 20 year lease for use of the land. All the work is under the supervision of the leveling section. Adequate drainage will be provided. Tentative use of the land will be for athletic activities of the University. Large amounts of bomb debris will be utilized as fill material. It is felt that this will aid materially in cleaning up another section of the city.

The sale of land which was made by filling in a canal near the Ginza was not too satisfactory. The reason for few bidders was said to be due to the tight money situation at the present time. Another sale will be held at a later date with a more active promotion campaign.

The new Sanitation Department of the city is slowly being organized. It is felt that progress is being made. The lack of a proper street cleaning force is hoped to be overcome. In the past very little of this work has been done by the ward engineers. This program must be built up as fast as equipment and men become available.

One of the big problems of the Sanitation Department is adequate means of transportation of refuse out of the city. Most of the trucks are old and require excessive maintenance costs; furthermore it is generally stated among private contractors and truckmen of the city that rationed tires, batteries, condensers and other parts required for replacements are of very poor quality. Truck tires were said to last but a fraction of the time that they are expected to last and this is generally true of other replacement parts. Efficient use of barges is hampered in many cases by siltage in canals. Little or no work has been done in dredging canals, as the cost of such work is prohibitive.

While the work of the Sanitation Department has increased during the last few months collection of household rubbish has not been sufficient. In order to remove this accumulated material a spring clean-up campaign will be undertaken from 1 May to 8 June. During this period an additional 25 or 30 trucks will be used daily to collect and dispose of this material. It is estimated that during the campaign between 3000 to 3300 truck loads will be handled. Over 550,000 leaflets will be distributed to households stating the time and location of collection points. Ten thousand posters will be distributed through the health centers and sanitation department branch offices. The fire department personnel are also interested in this campaign from a fire prevention viewpoint. This

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 49

campaign should help materially in the insect control work this summer.

The cost of removal of nightsoil from the city householders has risen materially due to increased cost of handling and also to the increase in population. In order to finance the program collection fees of 10 yen per 36 liters of nightsoil removed has been instituted. This measure was passed by the Tokyo-To assembly and will go into effect the 1st of May.

b. Food Sanitation

Five inspectors have been discharged for inefficiency. Five assistant inspectors have taken the inspector examination and have been promoted to the position of inspector.

Each inspector is supplied with a notebook with carbon paper so that he can leave an installation with a list of deficiencies for himself and for the operator. This will give the inspector basis for action if, on his return to the plant his recommendations have not been complied with.

Approximately 1500 persons attended a meeting sponsored by the Buckwheat Association of Tokyo. This program was intended to help the noodle factories in the field of sanitation.

It has been brought to the attention of this office that proper inspections are not being made by health center personnel before issuing permits for opening of new businesses. This has brought about a temporary decline in the conditions of bakeries.

Four ice plants have been inspected. Several ice plants have been under repair and are in much better condition than they were at the opening of the ice season last year. The ice plant association stated that much has been done during the past winter, to better the ice plants and storage facilities.

Chinese restaurants continue to be a problem despite numerous attempts through the Chinese Restaurant Association to help better the sanitary conditions in these installations. However, this association has done very little work. Very few restaurant employees have been examined. The general condition of Chinese restaurants is far below that of Japanese restaurants.

All bottling plants have been informed that a much higher standard of cleanliness is expected this year.

A conference will be held with all bottling plant owners on 4th of May. The purpose of this meeting is to emphasize the importance of sanitation in these installations.

III. Veterinary Affairs

a. Slaughter house inspection showed a general improvement during this period.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. ~~TMC~~, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 49

Metal tags are replacing wooden tags previously used for post-mortem identification of slaughtered carcasses. Sanitary practices are generally good with personal hygiene and sanitation showing increased improvement.

Several conferences were held with the retailers and wholesalers association in reference to the proposed release of Shibaura slaughter house now under Tokyo management to private enterprise; the association presented data to support their arguments for bringing this installation under private control. Since sufficient investigation in this matter has not been made, opinions were reserved by this office as to the advisability of such action.

There were 10,085 animals slaughtered as compared with 8419 during the March period. The screening of all post mortem records, existing since January 1949, was completed and the current status of these records reflected a need for a well formulated plan of reporting; a new record procedure will be established during this period. There were 44 tuberculosis reactors slaughtered during this period.

b. Dairies and Milk Processing Plants

1. Dairies have shown some improvement during this period. Milk cows are in better condition; however, waste from these animals is not being properly disposed -- most of it is spread in yards for drying and during rainy periods it is difficult to maintain proper sanitary control.

2. Milk plants are little changed insofar as sanitation is concerned. The volume of raw milk coming into the plants is increasing and repair of equipment in the Ryogoku Milk Plant has been completed with a proportionate increase in sanitary efficiency. Tested milk samples did not reflect the over-all high numbers of bacteria as was evident during the preceding period. Pasteurized, recombined, powdered milk, cheese, and butter are constantly increasing in amounts.

c. Meat processing plants showed little change in sanitary improvement. The Otana Ham Company in Fussa was approved by this office for release of processed meats to overseas supply stores; prior to release a rigid inspection was made of this plant in company with Colonel C. A. Mahoney (ESS). When administrative approval is completed, samples will be submitted to the laboratory weekly and physical examination of all employees will be made monthly instead of quarterly. The collection of samples of processed meats being submitted for analysis has shown improvement during this period.

d. Sea food products inspection revealed little change over the preceding period. Repair of the present facilities are being continued in an effort to improve environmental sanitation. Duck boards and trash recepticals are employed for temporary storage and removal of trimming waste. Rubber hoses have been procured for washing all platforms in the Tokyo Central Market. There was a total increase of about 1200 tons sea food shipped into Central Market over last month.

e. Rabies control work was very ineffective with no prophylaxis being given to any animals. At the present time no vaccine is available to carry on this

Restricted

Restricted

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Apr to 30 Apr 49

program. There were 12 rabies cases reported with 14 specimens being sent to the laboratory. Seven persons were bitten by animals which had previously been vaccinated. All animals were rabies negative on examination.

f. Animal Disease Control

1. "Bang's and Tuberculosis" testing was accomplished on eight head of cattle in the Shinotakaido, Setagaya-Ku with no suspects or reactors being evident in either test.

2. A total of 555 heads of swine cholera were vaccinated in this period. The majority of swine cholera cases occurred in the Setagaya-Ku with 12 fatalities being autopsied. It is felt that all fatalities should be autopsied with written reports on each. There were a total of 25 cases reported during this period.

3. No cases of Foot and Mouth disease or Black-leg were reported during this period; however, one case of Anthrax was reported in Takao-Mura. The area in which the case occurred was inspected and the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the infection to surrounding areas was outlined. Agglutination tests and direct microscopic smears were positive for B. anthracis.

Laboratories

The grand opening of the consolidated municipal laboratories under a new section head and new name of "Tokyo-To Hygienic Institute" is to be held on 6 May. Although one complete unit has been closed down and a great deal of duplication of work and personnel eliminated, it is felt by Military Government that much remains to be done to bring these laboratories to a state of efficiency of techniques and administration compatible with economic and modern operation of laboratories. Much more guidance will be given in the near future to correct these deficiencies.

Future Programs

A meeting is scheduled for all directors of hospitals of 50 beds and over, to explain the Medical Service Law and to attempt to institute central kitchens and other necessary reforms.

An other meeting of representatives of all Medical Associations in Tokyo is to be held this month. The objective of this meeting is to co-ordinate "case holding" of venereal disease and tuberculosis and the complete co-operation of case reporting with the Bureau of Health.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181*Health
Army*

AG 319.1

14 March 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the Period
1 February to 28 February 1949. (Reports Control Symbol MG-4)TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
(Attention: Military Government Section)

1. In compliance with Operational Directive Number 53, your headquarters, 1948, the Military Government Activities Report for the month of February 1949 is inclosed.

2. Occupational matters that are considered to be of special importance are as follows:

a. Tokyo-to estimates that in 1949 the tax revenue should be ¥6,790,127,995, but expect to collect a tax revenue of ¥5,245,389,200. (Par 3j, Annex A)

b. A special drive was started to facilitate registration of 30,000 small firms under the Labor Standards Law. Temporary mobile offices were set up and are moving through the city and the outlying towns and villages, making door to door inspections. (Par 3c, Annex C)

c. A definite improvement in cooperative association affairs will be possible when the present system of electing directors and auditors is made democratic. Under the present system the will of the majority has no meaning since each member has a voice in selection of only one representative. (Par 1d, Annex D)

d. Through the streamlining of methods of procedure in administrative punishment for violators of perishable food regulations, the committee on administrative punishments in Tokyo-to was able to clear up the entire backlog of cases and bring their calendar up to date. (Par 3c, Annex D)

e. Approximately 50% of all fish delivered to Tokyo during February was vetoed. (Par 3e, Annex D)

f. The program of eliminating pine trees infested with bark beetle has met with success as all reported trees have been properly treated. (Par 7a, Annex D)

g. The building permit system intended to temper non-essential construction has served no useful purpose. (Par 10b, Annex D)

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

LTR: Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181, 14 March 1948, Subject; Monthly Military Government Activities Report for the period 1 February to 28 February 1949. (Reports Control Symbol MG-4)

h. In the metropolitan Tokyo area all major flood control projects resulting from the 1947 flood are completed. (Par 11a, Annex D)

i. A speech given by the CE officer has had phenomenal influence in curbing all Communist-inspired student disturbances in Tokyo secondary schools and universities. (Par 8a, Annex E-1)

j. During the month, a special effort "Tax Collection" publicity campaign was conducted in all newspapers possible by the Tokyo-to information section. (Par 1a, Annex E-2)

k. The showing of the Life Panorama "Modern America" was well received for two days in Hibiya Hall, Tokyo. A special report is being forwarded covering this subject. (Par 2c, Annex E-2)

Frank A. Hollingshead
FRANK A. HOLLINGSHEAD
Colonel, CAC
Commanding

8 Incls:

Annexes:

- A Legal and Government Activities
- B-1 Public Health Activities
- B-2 Public Welfare Activities
- C Labor Surveillance Report
- D Economics Summary
- E-1 Civil Education Activities
- E-2 Civil Information Activities
- F Finance and Civil Property

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

Period 1 February to 28 February 1949

Annex B-1
Monthly Military Government
Activities ReportPublic Health Activities - PH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manittoff, DAC)

I. Administration

a. Health Centers

Health centers continue the slow and steady improvement noted in previous months. Although the clinic activities are expanding and although new and improved health centers are gradually being added to the existing numbers, it is obvious from unexpected re-visits of individual health centers, that the habit of cleanliness and orderliness of medical institutions has not become deeply ingrained in the Japanese consciousness and therefore, it necessitates constant surveillance to impress upon the staffs this phase of administration.

All health centers in Tokyo-To now have added to their staffs individuals who are responsible for medical social consultations of needy patients. Nine health centers have personnel specially assigned for this work, while the rest have individuals working in the health center in some other capacity as well, but who are responsible for social welfare at the same time. Of course trained medical social workers are as yet practically unavailable in Japan, but those assigned to these duties will gradually receive training and in a measure be able to perform medical social service functions. This service is particularly important in newly discovered tuberculosis patients, when that patient is either the breadwinner or mother of a family. Close liaison is urged between the public health nurses making home visits and the social worker who can help the family over the difficult financial adjustment by contact with proper welfare agencies.

b. Hospitals

A survey of University hospitals which have indicated their willingness to expand their tuberculosis facilities has begun. In the five or six institutions visited so far it was found that none of them appreciate the necessity of proper patient dispersal and technical facilities necessary to carry out such a program. If the suggestions made are to be carried out further surveillance and detailed checks will be necessary before patients can actually be referred to them. Simultaneously with the tuberculosis expansion program a study of general administration of University hospitals is being made. It is universally noted that the tie-up with the Medical Schools and the Ministry of Education under whose financial and administrative responsibility these hospitals

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Feb 49 to 28 Feb 49

function, leaves the directors powerless and inefficient to carry out any unified hospital administration. A special report of one of the leading hospitals will be made and forwarded through channels and correction sought in accordance with the new Medical Practice law.

Municipal hospitals are all definitely showing improvement in administration and tuberculosis beds are added in most of them, especially where communicable disease sections can spare many unused facilities.

Lists of available tuberculosis beds, types of services and special classification of tuberculosis patients suitable for the various institutions are now being compiled on a weekly basis and distributed to Health Center and Sanatorium directors in an attempt to remove from homes and long waiting lists as many diagnosed tuberculosis patients as possible. However, all these measures still fall far short of the desired goal to eliminate all active tuberculosis patients from the community.

c. Nursing Affairs

The improvement of nursing standards continues along educational lines as noted in previous reports. Specifically the following activities took place during this month. 1) Six groups of people, approximately a hundred were taken through the 49th General Hospital. These groups included principally clinical nurses, midwives, a few doctors, chief clerks and housekeepers. 2) Two nurses were sent to New Life Sanatorium, Obuse, Nagano for a period of four weeks of observation and study. This sanatorium is operated by a Canadian doctor and nurse and is particularly well managed. 3) Plans are underway to send four chief hospital nurses to St. Luke's Hospital for a similar period of study and observation. First consideration in the selection of nurses in all of these programs is given to nurses from hospitals which are contemplating an early opening of a Class A training school. 4) Several supervisors of nurseries have been sent to the Red Cross Demonstration Hospital for a few days observation. This hospital proudly boasts a model nursery. 5) Two nurses from Nursing Affairs Section are enrolled in the clinical nurses course which began early in February which is under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Welfare. These are newly appointed nurses who will function in the capacity of educators. 6) The three courses for clinical nurses, public health nurses and midwives are still continuing and will be completed by the end of this month. All of these affiliated programs will continue with more members of the nursing profession getting opportunities to observe better and more modern nursing methods.

It is encouraging to see that the Japanese are grasping our meaning of a public health program. This is evidenced by the marked improvement in the number of field visits made by nurses. In January 1949 there was a 450% increase of visits over May of 1948. The January figures is 50% higher than the November and December visits. These figures do not include the student field visiting program.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Feb 49 to 28 Feb 49

II. Sanitary Affairs

a. Debris Removal

This program is progressing satisfactorily. Many hazards to public health, fire and traffic have been eliminated to a large extent. Bridges which spanned filled in canals are being dismantled and the steel and wooden girders salvaged. Large cement water tanks are being installed in filled in areas for proper fire protection. The sale of reclaimed land will begin within the next few months. Additional areas are under examination for dumping of debris which at the same time will provide more land for homes and businesses.

b. Scavenger Section

A good deal of progress has been achieved through the Military Government meetings with scavenger sections of various wards. Approximately three hundred ward supervisors and inspectors have been instructed. Many model areas have been established and housewives were urged to establish garbage boxes in individual households. Better collecting schedules were also inaugurated.

Although local improvements were accomplished the major scavenger problems of Tokyo-To remain unsolved: 1) The nightsoil collection is inadequate. 2) The distances for garbage and rubbish disposal are too great. 3) Laborers for the collection of this rubbish are also insufficient. To bring about a solution of all these problems various measures are under consideration. Budgets for repair and re-conditioning of nightsoil treatment plants and digestors are being asked. Incinerators throughout the city which up to now have not been in use will gradually be put back in operation. One is expected to start functioning in April, but the other seven must wait for next year's budget. The increase of the labor working load will be attempted not by additional hire of workers, but by better supervision, re-arrangement of routes and by insisting upon an honest day's work of those already employed.

c. Rodent Control

The program of rodent control work was originally planned to cover the entire city twice during the winter months. At this writing it seems that this plan will not be completed. Only some areas will receive this double coverage, while all of the city will be covered once. In some areas help from the central office will be necessary to supplement the personnel from health centers. One of the reasons for non completion of all areas was due to the diversion of trained insect and rodent control workers to other functions in the health center administration. This defect has now been corrected.

d. Food Sanitation

Six motor scooters (rabbits) has been delivered to the food sanitation division. This will facilitate more prompt investigations in food poisoning cases.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Feb 49 to 28 Feb 49

A doctor capable of doing constructive food poisoning investigations has been added to the staff of the food sanitation division.

Under supervision of Military Government the rationed restaurant association is sponsoring a school for restaurant owners and chief cooks. The lectures are given by qualified nutritionists, cooks and managers.

The program of instructing food inspectors in health centers, which was inaugurated several months ago is now nearing completion. A good deal of interest was evidenced by health center directors, who by attending these lectures and occasional visits in the field with the Military Government and Japanese inspectors have become familiar with installations and particular problems in their respective health districts. Re-visits of all health centers to check the progress of this program will be carried out in succeeding months.

III. Veterinary Affairs

The sixteen slaughter houses which are now in operation each have an inspector engaged in doing ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections.

Dairies are maintaining a satisfactory sanitary level without too much general improvement. A renovated plant in Koganei will be put in operation in the near future. It will probably house some thirty cows. All milk cows are reported to have health certificates; this, however, is not true of goats being utilized for milking.

Meat processing plants show only slight improvement for the better, insofar as sanitation is concerned. Twenty nine such plants are now in operation and five inspectors visit them on an average of every ten days. They collect samples for laboratory examinations, but it is felt that not enough of such samples are being submitted.

Sea food products showed no material improvements upon inspections, although the products are better preserved and more sanitary upon entrance into the market. The chain of proper handling is most frequently broken when the products come under the control of local dealers and distributors.

General sanitation in the Central Market is being slowly improved. Trash and waste receptacles are being constructed for disposal of condemned parts of fish carcasses; duck-boards are still being constructed in order to keep these products off the ground. With the exception of some sea foods that were condemned due to improper refrigeration on cargo vessels, all products received by water were in excellent condition. Nine persons are constantly engaged in sea food inspection.

a. Animal Disease Control

Prophylaxis for Equine Encephalomyelitis was done on 368 animals in Kitatama, Minamitama, and Nishitama guns.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

Hq TMACT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Feb 49 to 28 Feb 49

Examinations for trichomoniasis was conducted on sixty one cattle with a result of five positive cases.

No cases of Anthrax, Blackleg or Foot and Mouth diseases were reported during this month.

New Programs

a. Exhibits in two large department stores are planned for the first week in April. One is concerned entirely with food sanitation while the other deals with maternal and child health in a health center program. Both exhibits will be widely publicized by radio, newspapers and posters and will be accompanied by talks, movies and demonstrations.

b. An anti-spitting campaign is to be inaugurated throughout Tokyo-To railroad stations. Short, frequently repeated announcements over the loudspeaker systems will be broadcast, explaining in brief the dangers and mode of transmission of tuberculosis by spitting. This program is also to be incorporated in posters and newspaper articles throughout the Metropolitan area. Simultaneously notices prohibiting spitting are to be posted in all railroad cars leaving Tokyo. The notice provides punishment under the "Light Offense Law", Article 1, Clause 26 and is signed by the Director of the Health Bureau and the Chief of the Security Section of the Metropolitan Police Board.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D.

TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 181

Health

ARM

Period 1 March to 31 March 1949

Annex B-1
Monthly Military Government
Activities Report

Public Health Activities - PH-01
(Dr. Anna R. Manitoff, DAC)

I. Administration

a. Health Centers

The Health Center expansion program is progressing by the addition of new buildings, enlargement of old buildings and removal of some health centers from inadequate and unsatisfactory locations to a larger and better buildings. In this program is also involved the purchase of land and repair of existing health centers. Seventeen of the 41 health centers are affected by the enumerated changes.

Clinically all health centers are dealing with more and more patients receiving attention. The 35 mm. films (without a full plate) more than doubled during February. In January we had 23,247 such films taken, while in February there were 55,462. The number of positive cases are increasing correspondingly. Other clinics, notably venereal diseases, are showing similar increases in patients being served.

b. Hospitals

The goal set by the Public Health Section to increase the tuberculosis bed capacity in Tokyo by 2000 beds, has now been achieved. When the two municipal communicable disease hospitals and one more general hospital, which is planning to allocate tuberculosis beds, will be fully placed in operation, this number will probably reach 2500. The percentage of these beds occupied at present is about 70%. It is feared that within another month or two the shortage will again become acute, unless sufficient streptomycin can be used to effect a greater turnover of convalescing patients.

The University hospital survey is now completed and some re-visits have been made. Some improvement has been noted in isolated cases, but as a whole the reforms suggested in these institutions are slow to materialize due to the attitude of the directors who continue to pursue their respective specialties in clinical medicine. The meeting to be held by the middle of this month will clarify and stress the "Medical Service Law" and possibly stimulate improvements and reforms.

The municipal hospitals, with all their shortcomings and lack of funds continue to be "models" for the rest of the medical installations of Tokyo.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

R-E-S-E-C-R-E-T-E-D

Hq TMGT, Annex B-1, Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period 1 Mar to 31 Mar 49

c. Nursing Affairs

The fourth annual convention of the National Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses is being held in Tokyo, April 6 - 9. The Tokyo-To Branch of this association has been working very closely with the National Association to help make this convention a success. The usual convention plans for welcoming the nurses, billeting, sightseeing and furnishing information regarding amusements have been arranged. Nursing Affairs Section, Tokyo-To Health Bureau is planning excursions to the better medical institutions for the out-of-town nurses. These include visits to maternity hospitals, general hospitals and health centers. It is felt that these visits will act as a stimulus to the institutions and the visitors. Many of these medical establishments have made much progress since last year and Tokyo is proud to show them.

Education of nurses is progressing at a greater tempo. Two courses were completed this month: the clinical nurse and midwife refresher courses. The students from the public health course are engaged in field work throughout April. They have been sent to selected health centers for this training. The activities for this work have been outlined in detail, so as to give the student a well rounded field experience. Each student will be supervised in the clinic and during home visits by one of the instructresses from the course, in addition to the regular supervision by the chief nurse of the respective health center. All the refresher courses are to be repeated as soon as practicable. This is a continuous education program for the year.

The Clinical Nurse Division of the Nursing Affairs Section holds regular monthly educational meetings for chief nurses of hospitals over 100 beds. In the January meeting it was suggested that each hospital should start a course for ward supervisors, teaching the new trends in nursing and in turn the supervisors should transmit these teachings to their staff nurses. It is gratifying to see how many hospitals have followed this suggestion. It is hoped that better education of nurses will give them added prestige, better care of patients, and with this will come more authority. It will also tend to loosen the hold which chief clerks and medical department heads have on the nursing staff. However, outside pressure must also be applied to establish the proper channels for nurses in hospitals. Considering all facts the nursing service in all hospitals is gradually improving.

With the new school year beginning in April emphasis was placed this month on the recruitment of nurses. The recruitment was principally for schools which have made application for a permit to operate a class A school. There are seven such schools in Tokyo. The usual means of advertisement were used for this program, such as radio, newspaper, posters, pamphlets and talks. The results are gratifying since up to date approximately 200 recruits have applied. It must be remembered that admission to these class A schools requires at least the equivalent of a high school education.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D