DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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Description of contents

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

No.	Date	Memorandum To:	Subject
100	5 May 49	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Program for Accommodation of Tuberculosis Patient Beds.
102	2 May 49	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Release of Control over Distribution of DDT Products for Public Health Purposes.
103	7 May 49	Mihistry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Plan Concerning the Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin Preparation.
105	27 May 49	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Vaccination Against Smallpox
116	17 Nov 49	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Rescission of Memoranda Pertaining to General Preventive Measures Against Typhus Fever.
124	6 Mar 50	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government	Establishment of Quarantine Against Rabies in Dogs.
139	17 Nov 50	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government	Control of Rabies in Dogs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

No.		Memorandum To.	Subject
44	20 Oct 47	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Preventive Measures Against Eruptive Typhus
45.	5 Nov 47	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Financing of Drugs used for Treatment of Venereal Diseases
46	4 Nov 47	Ministry of Transportation, Ja. Gov't	Disinfestation of Railway Care and Vessels.
51	52 Jan 48	Min. Wel. Jap. Gov't	Public Health Education Program
52	8 Jan 48	Narcotic Section, Min. of Wel., Jap. Gov't	Licence of Narcotic Manufacturers and the Custody of Crude and Semi-processed Narcotics.
53	5 Jan 48	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Procurement and Training of Personnel to Staff Public Health Organizations
55	9 Jan 48	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Amendment to Local Autonomy Law, Law No. 67, 16 April 1947
58	5 Feb 48	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Revised Nutrition Survey of the Civilian Population for 1948
69	16 Aug 48	Ministry of Welfare	Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and Other Similar Organizations.
84	9 Dec 48	Ministry of Construction, Jap. Gov't	Law for the Restriction of Population Inflow into Urban Areas
85	18 Dec 48	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Minimum Standards for Hexylresorcinol and Its Preparations
86	28 Dec 48	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations.
91	24 Feb 49	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Ministerial Instruction Concerning the Guidance and Supervision of Organizations Engaged in Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Activities.
97	22 Mar 49	Ministry of Welfare Japanese Government	Operation of Rehabilitation Camps and Housing Projects by Private Organizations
98	12 Apr 49	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Issuance of New Licenses to Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Antitoxin, Therapeutic Serum, or Analagous Product Applicable to the Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases or Injuries of Man.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

No.	Date	Memorandum To.	Subject
16	7 Apr 47	Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Gov't	Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Centers.
17	17 Apr 47	Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Gov't	Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program.
18	22 Apr 47	Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Gov't	Plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Motor Vehicles Released to The Wel. Min.
21	10 May 47	Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Gov't	Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Agencies.
23	27 May 47	Ministry of Welfare, Imperial Japanese Gov't	Surplus United States Government Property to be Purchased by the Jap. Gov't.
24	28 May 47	Narcotic Section, Min. of Wel., Japanese Gov't	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.
25	9 Jun 47	Disease Prevention Bureau Min. of Welfare	Japanese B. Encephalitis Vaccination Program in Okayama Prefecture in Japan.
26	13 Jun 47	Social Affairs Div. Wel. Min. Japanese Gov't	National Disaster Plan
27	13 Jun 47	Narcotic Section, Wel. Min. Japanese Gov't.	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.
28	30 Jun 47	Wel. Min. Jap. Gov't	Proposed Plan of Special Research on Ekiri.
29	30 Jun 47	Wel. Min. Jap. Gov't	Proposed Plan of Special Research on Japanese B. Encephalitis.
30	3 Jul 47	Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government	Plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly-borne Diseases.
35	5 Aug 47	Welfare Ministry, Jap. Gov't (THROUGH: Cen'l Liaison Office, Tokyo)	Clarification and Interpretation of PHMJG 15.
37	30 Aug 47	Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government	Plan for Release of Ten Percent DDT Dust for Coal Mines
41	6 Oct 47	Narcotic Section, Min. of Wel. Japanese Gov't	Application for Authorization to Release Former Japanese Military Narcotics.
42	8 Oct 47	Min. Wel. Jap. Gov't (THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo)	Distrubution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to School Children of Japan.
44	20 Oct 47	Ministry of Welfare,	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PHMJG
PH&W SECTION - SCAP
1946-1950

No.	Date	Memorandum To.	Subject
1	12 Dec 46	Ministry of Welfare Imperial Japanese Gov't	Health Intelligence Broadcasts
2	12 Dec 46	Ministry of Welfare, Tokyo (THRU: C.L.O.)	Establishment of Medical Examiner Officer
3	13 Dec 46	Ministry of Welfare Imperial Japanese Gov't	Rickettsicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program
4	17 Dec 46	Narcotic Division, Min. Wel., Imperial Japanese Government.	Information Concerning Estimated Narcotic Requirements for Japan - 1946.
5	16 Dec 46	Central Liaison Office Imperial Japanese Government.	Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization, and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with the Occupation Forces.
6	26 Dec 46	Central Liaison Office Imperial Japanese Gov't	Partial Amendment of Operational Plan for Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population.
7	2 Jan 47	Narcotic Div., Min. Wel., Imperial Japanese Government.	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.
8	20 Jan 47	Civil Affairs Division, Justice Min. Imperial Japanese Gov't.	Correction of Error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No. 421
9	20 Jan 47	Prevertive Medicine Div. Min. of Wel. Imp. Jap. Government.	Additions to List of Reportable Diseases.
10	21 Jan 47	Narcotic Div, Min of Wel., Imp.Jap. Gov't.	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.
11	27 Feb 27	Narcotic Div. Min. of Wel. Imp Jap. Gov't	Estimated Requirements of Dangerous Drugs, 1947, Japan-Supervisory Body, United Nations.
14	17 Mar 47	Ministry of Welfare, Imp. Jap. Gov't.	Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control
15	18 Mar 47	Welfare Ministry, Imp. Japanese Government.	Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Incomplete 16 Mar 51

PHWJG
PH&W SECTION - SCAP

NUMBER	SUBJECT	DATE
1	Health Intelligence Broadcasts	12 Dec 46
2	Establishment of Medical Examiner Officer	12 Dec 46
3 MEMO (4 JAN 47)	Rickettsicidal (Typhus Control) Spray Program	13 Dec 46
4	Information Concerning Estimated Narcotic Requirements for Japan 1946	17 Dec 46
5	Responsibility for Medical Care, Hospitalization, and Disability Benefits for Japanese Nationals on Duty with the Occupation Forces.	16 Dec 46
6	Partial Amendment of Operational Plan for Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population.	26 Dec 46
7 MEMO (2 JAN 47)	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics	2 Jan 47
8	Correction of Error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No. 421	20 Jan 47
9 MEMO (20 JAN 47)	Addition to List of Reportable Diseases	20 Jan 47
10	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotic	21 Jan 47
11	Estimated Requirements of Dangerous Drugs, 1947, Japan-Supervisory Body; United Nations.	27 Feb 47
~~12~~	Lost Number	
~~13~~	Lost Number	
14	Approval of Program for Anti-Tuberculosis Control	17 March 47
15	Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.	18 March 47
16	Expansion and Improvement of Activities of Health Centers	7 April 47
17 MEMO (17 APR 47)	Establishment of a National Laboratory Control Program	17 April 47
18 MEMO (22 APR 47)	Plan for Allocation of Surplus U.S. Motor Vehicles Released to the Welfare Ministry	22 April 47
19 MISSING	Research in Scrub-Typhus Control in Japan	22 Apr 47
20	Information Relative to Utilization of Imported Corn, Flour, Milo, Canned Foods, etc.	6 May 47
21 MEMO (10 MAY 47)	Allocation of Medical Supplies to National Health Insurance and Health (Sickness) Insurance Agencies.	10 May 47
22 MISSING	Publication of Results of Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population	20 May 47
23 MEMO (27 MAY 47)	Surplus to be purchased by the Japanese Government	27 May 47
24 MEMO (28 MAY 47)	Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.	28 May 47
25 MEMO (9 JUN 47)	Japanese B. Encephalitis Vaccination	9 June 47
26	National Disaster Plan	13 June 47

(Over)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

NUMBER	SUBJECT	DATE
27 MEMO (13 JUN 47)	Application for Release of Certain Former Military Narcotics.	13 June 47
28	Proposed Plan of Special Research on Ekiri	30 June 47
29	Proposed Plan of Special Research on Japanese B Encephalitis	30 June 47
30	Plan for Educational and Publicity Campaign on Fly-Borne Diseases	3 July 47
31	Application for Permission to Publish Results of Nutrition Surveys	28 July 47
32	Application for Permission to Allow access to Results of Nutrition Surveys	28 July 47
33	National Disaster Plan	15 July 47
34	Additions to List of Reportable Diseases (Acute - Anterior Poliomyelitis)	2 Aug 47

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Dmpd 78

Attached hereto is an information copy of PHNJG 139 dated 17 Nov 50.

Due to considerable misunderstanding of the intended purpose of the rabies control regulations as set forth in PHNJG 124, dated 6 March and subsequent haphazard enforcement of these regulations, a new set of enforcement regulations have been released in PHNJG 139, dated 17 November 1950.

The matter of holding dog shows, outlawed by PHNJG 124, is not specifically mentioned in PHNJG 139; however, authorization for approval for future shows has been delegated to prefectural governors according to the provisions of the Rabies Prevention Law No. 247. These shows will be limited to intra-prefectural gatherings as is stipulated in par 4, PHNJG 139.

It is felt that these changes will make the Rabies Control Program more popular with Japan's dog owners and that breed associations, benefited by the new regulations, might be encouraged to lend greater support to the revised control program.

Civil Affairs veterinarians are remined of the need for close supervision of the program to limit the spread and ultimately eradication of this disease from the islands of Japan. Incidence tables indicate little progress has been accomplished to this date.

Kanto

INFORMATION COPY (P.H.)
DEC 4 1950

ATTN; Veterinarian

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

17 November 1950

PHWJG 139

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Control of Rabies in Dogs

1. Reference is made to PHWJG 124 dated 6 March 1950, subject "Establishment of Quarantine Against Rabies in Dogs" and to the "Rabies Prevention Law" No. 247, dated 26 August 1950 with its enforcement Regulations, Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 52, 22 September 1950 and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 103, 14 September 1950.

2. Inasmuch, as there has arisen some misinterpretation as to the exact execution of the rabies control program, since the enactment of the Rabies Prevention Law No. 247, the purpose of this memorandum is to clarify the issue.

a. The quarantine established by Ministerial Orders against the movement of dogs from and into the prefectures in the Kanto Region is still in effect.

b. The prohibition of movement of dogs from any prefecture in Honshu to the islands of Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku is still in effect.

c. The execution of the Rabies Prevention Law No. 247, 26 August 1950, if exactly enforced according to ministerial regulations will satisfy the other points outlined in paragraph 2 of PHWJG 124.

3. Concerned Ministry officials, in compliance with paragraph 4 of PHWJG 124, are requested to furnish a report to the Veterinary Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP on the progress of the rabies control program according to Law No. 247 during the period, 26 August 1950 - 31 December 1950. The report should include the following data itemized according to To, Do, Fu and prefecture:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

a. Number of dogs registered (Article 4)

b. Number of dogs issued certificate of immunization (Article 5 (2))

c. Number of dog catchers employed by To, Do, Fu and prefecture (Article 6 (2))

d. Number of areas quarantined by Governores (Article 15)

e. Number of dog pounds in operation (Article 21)

f. Number of prosecutions (Article 26)

g. Number of prosecutions (Article 27)

4. In view of the fact that the incidence of rabies, as presently reported, has been confined to certain prefectures in the Kanto Region, it is believed timely for concerned Ministry officials to review the situation as it affects Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku and those prefectures which have remained free of the disease. As a guide, it would be deemed satisfactory to permit the movement of dogs between those prefectures and/or islands which have registered and vaccinated all dogs therein according to the provisions of the Rabies Prevention Law No. 247. Furthermore, it would be deemed satisfactory to release from quarantine any prefecture, which can certify that at least 120 days have elapsed since the occurrence of the last case of rabies in either man or animals and which has registered and vaccinated all dogs therein according to the provisions of the Rabies Prevention Law No. 247.

5. It is pointed out that the purpose of the Rabies Control Program, is not only to control rabies, but to eradicate rabies ultimately from the islands of Japan. It is believed that the strict enforcement of the present law can attain this worthwhile goal.

DIST. "B"

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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31 July 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

PHMJG 124

6 March 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Establishment of Quarantine Against Rabies in Dogs

1. During 1949, a total of 614 cases of rabies in dogs was reported from the Prefectures comprising the Kanto Region, and during this period, 76 people died as a result of having been bitten by rabid dogs. Since 1 January 1950, a total of 82 cases of rabies have been reported in the Kanto Region and every indication points to no reduction of cases in the following months unless better control measures are taken to halt this present outbreak.

2. The present outbreak constitutes a definite hazard to occupation personnel, indigenous civilian personnel, and the livestock industry, and immediate steps are to be taken to place into effect, the following provisions:

a. That the officials in the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, be called into conference, and a definite program of controlling rabies be formulated for immediate action by Prefectural Governors. The program will include the following points:

(1) A joint Ministerial Order requiring the establishment of a quarantine on the movement of dogs from and into the Prefectures in the Kanto Region. In addition, Hokkaido and the Prefectures in Kyushu and Shikoku are to be instructed to prohibit the movement of dogs from any Prefecture in Honshu. The quarantine will be enforced until such time that a joint decision by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Welfare, considers that the rabies outbreak is under control or has been eradicated.

(2) The holding of dog shows will be prohibited for the duration of the quarantine period. There will be no exceptions made at any time as long as the quarantine is in effect.

(3) An active immunization program will be carried out in the Kanto Region in which Health Center veterinarians, animal disease control veterinarians, and private veterinary practitioners will be utilized to assist in immunizing all dogs within their areas and those areas where no veterinarian is available.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

(4) All dogs are to be confined on the premises of their owners, and when exercised, they will be on a leash and kept controlled at all times.

(5) The practice of keeping dogs confined during the day and then allowing them to run loose at night is forbidden.

(6) Every dog owner will take immediate steps to have their dogs immunized against rabies.

(7) All immunized dogs are to be confined on the premises until the quarantine has been lifted.

(8) Owners of those dogs having the history of being bitten, will report this matter to the health center veterinarian, animal disease control official, or private veterinary practitioner immediately so that the necessary steps can be taken to place the dog under observation. The observation period will be sixteen days.

(9) An extensive roundup program of stray dogs will be carried out and if necessary the police will be requested to provide assistance. It must be understood that during the roundup of stray dogs, the civil rights of the owners are to be recognized.

(10) Stray dogs when impounded will be handled in a manner as prescribed by Prefectural Governors. When stray dogs are to be destroyed, a veterinarian will be required to carry this out in the most humane manner possible.

(11) Information concerning the provisions of the quarantine and rabies control program will be disseminated to the people through the medium of radio, newspapers, and posters placed on city and village bulletin boards.

3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Welfare officials will be responsible for supplying rabies vaccine in sufficient quantities to all Prefectures in the Kanto Region so that no delay will be experienced.

4. Ministry officials concerned in this matter will issue a report to the Veterinary Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, as to the progress of the rabies control program.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"

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CASTH ARMY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

PHWJG 116 17 November 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Transportation, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Rescission of Memoranda Pertaining to General Preventive Measures Against Typhus Fever.

1. Reference

a. Memorandum to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government (PHWJG 44)PH, dated 30 October 1947, subject, "Preventive Measures Against Eruptive Typhus."

b. Memorandum for Ministry of Transportation, Japanese Government (PHWJG 46) dated 4 November 1947, subject, "Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels."

c. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 710 (28 May 49) PH, SCAPIN 2011, dated 28 May 1949, subject, "Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases in Japan."

2. The memoranda, references 1a and 1b above, are rescinded.

3. It is emphasized that rescission of the subject memoranda (para 1a and 1b above) does not indicate a relaxation or cessation of the important activities as stated in these memoranda. These activities are provided for in SCAPIN 2011 (reference 1c above).

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

27 May 1949

PHMJG 105

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Vaccination Against Smallpox

1. References:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 710(22 Sep 45)MG, SCAPIN 48, subject, "Public Health Measures."

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 710(16 Jan 46)PH, SCAPIN 610, subject, "Smallpox Vaccination of Japanese Civilians."

c. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 720.3(1 Nov 48)PH, SCAPIN 1939, subject, "Vaccination Against Smallpox."

d. Preventive Vaccination Law (Law No. 68) 30 June 1948.

2. The increasing prevalence of smallpox among Japanese and Korean nationals in Japan requires more concerted control action than is now being taken by responsible officials of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government.

3. Three years have elapsed since completion of the last general smallpox immunization program in Japan. There is now abundant and irrefutable evidence indicating that the immunity to smallpox which was acquired as a result of immunizations done in 1946 has, to a great extent, been lost. This is a dangerous situation requiring remedial action. Japan is presently experiencing serious outbreaks of smallpox resulting from illegal entry of persons from Korea. It will, in the foreseeable future, continue to be faced with the threat of serious smallpox epidemic due to importation of cases from Korea, China and other areas on or adjacent to the Asiatic mainland. Epidemics are certain to occur unless positive action is taken to produce and maintain a high level of immunity in the general population of Japan.

Inclosure 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PHMJG 105 - 27 May 1949
Subject: Vaccination Against Smallpox

4. In view of the above mentioned facts it is desired that the Ministry of Welfare immediately institute smallpox control measures as follows:

a. Institute and rigidly enforce accepted control measures in the areas where smallpox has been reported or may be reported in the future.

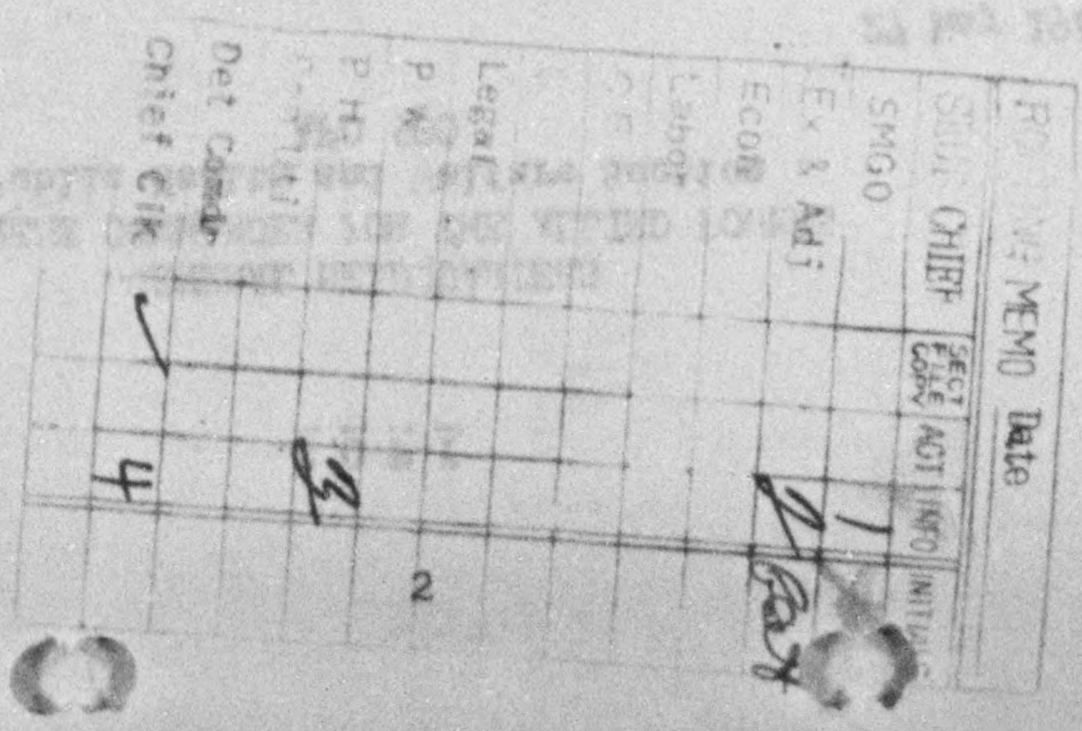
b. Take necessary steps to reimmunize, at the earliest possible date, the entire civil population of Japan beginning with the most vulnerable areas and progressing to the least vulnerable areas.

c. Take the necessary steps to insure prompt production, assay, and distribution of necessary vaccine required to accomplish the program as outlined in paragraphs 4a and 4b above. It is estimated that approximately 90,000,000 doses of acceptable vaccine will be required in order to accomplish this program and maintain the required amount of reserve stock on hand.

5. The requirements set forth in this memorandum are not to be construed as authorizing relaxation of or departure from established policy, as set forth in directives, issued by this headquarters.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brig. General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

PHMJG 103 7 May 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Plan Concerning the Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin Preparation.

1. Reference is made to CLCO No. 1124 (LSMW No. 109) with six inclosures dated 26 April 1949, and CLCO No. 1166 (LSMW 109-A) dated 30 April 1949, subject, "Concerning the Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin Preparation."

2. Subject inclosure No. 6 entitled "Use of Streptomycin in the Treatment and Control of Tuberculosis in Japan," is a verbatum copy of Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin (TB-PH-Prev Med 6). The complete heading as it appears in the original bulletin will therefore be included. The title line of paragraph 2 on page 2 which reads "Streptomycin in the Treatment of Human Tuberculosis" is apt to be confusing. This line will be deleted.

3. In addition to the corrections indicated in paragraph 2 above, it is desired that the following introductory statement be inserted at the beginning of inclosure No. 6. This statement to read as follows:

"The following technical bulletin is essentially a review of the American literature available on the use of streptomycin in the treatment of human tuberculosis. The order of priority found in this article concerns those cases in which the results are most dramatic. The ordinary case of pulmonary tuberculosis is low on the list because the results of treatment are not as readily discernable. Therefore, this list is not to be construed as indicating that all categories higher than pulmonary cases should be treated first. The rehabilitation of young adults in whom early infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis is frequently encountered is much more vital to the welfare and economy of Japan than are for instance the clearing of old, draining sinuses or the giving of streptomycin to cases which are already beyond reasonable hope. This point should be carefully considered in the selection of cases for treatment with streptomycin."

4. It is desired that the Ministry of Welfare take the following action:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

a. Insure that the Prefectural governments will give all possible aid to authorized purchasers of streptomycin in order that delivery and payment for streptomycin will be facilitated.

b. In order to preclude the misuse of empty streptomycin vials, the Ministry of Welfare will, prior to final disposition of empty vials, require that all labels be removed and destroyed.

5. Subject to the changes indicated in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 above, no objection is offered to the referenced plan.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brig. General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section
APO 500

PHMJG 102

2 May 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Release of Control over Distribution of DDT Products for Public Health Purposes

1. References:

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

b. Memorandum for Japanese Government, file AG 323.31 (11 May 46)PH, SCAPIN 945, dated 11 May 1946, subject: Reorganization of Government Public Health and Welfare Activities.

c. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No 197, dated 29 July 1948.

2. Public Health and Welfare Section offers no objection to the proposed plan of release of control over distribution of DDT products as outlined in the application for approval from Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare (Yaku-Hatsu No 433) dated 12 March 1949, subject: "Release of Control over Distribution of DDT Preparations," and inclosure thereto, subject: "Plan of DDT Concentrate Production and Its Demand and Supply for Ministry of Welfare and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Calendar Year 1949," provided that the Ministry of Welfare will:

a. Take necessary action to insure that sufficient stocks of finished DDT products will be available at all times to meet the requirements of scheduled public health programs.

b. Maintain adequate reserve stocks to meet emergency needs.

c. Maintain close supervision and surveillance to insure that fair trade practices are enforced.

d. Take necessary action to insure that the finished DDT products will contain established amounts of active DDT ingredient. At present, and until such time as conditions warrant official change of standards, insecticidal DDT dusting powder will contain 10% DDT using only talc and pyrophyllite as diluents; insecticidal DDT residual effect sprays will contain 5% DDT using only kerosene or light base oils as diluents.

Incl 1 to Operational Directive No. 29 Hq Eighth Army, 3 June 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

e. Maintain close supervision over the DDT manufacture; packaging, assay and distribution activities in accordance with the provisions of this Memorandum, to insure compliance with the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (reference 1 c above) and other applicable laws and regulations. (Note: The term "small-type container" (para 1 of Yaku-Hatsu No 433) shall be interpreted to mean container suitable for individual household use.)

f. Initiate a wide publicity campaign to inform all concerned.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brig. General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

PHMJG 100 5 May 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Program for Accommodation of Tuberculosis Patient Beds.

1. Reference is made to CLCO No. 452 (LSMW No. 45) with two enclosures, dated 17 February 1949, subject, "Program for Accommodation of Tuberculosis Patient Beds."

2. No objection is offered to that part of reference plan indicated in paragraph c (1) (a) of Inclosure, dated 8 February 1949, pertaining to minor repairs for the reactivation of 13,139 beds.

3. Practical budgetary considerations prevent approval of the program except for that part indicated in paragraph 2 above. Every effort should be made to obtain maximum return from those facilities which will be available. To this end a careful selection of patients will be necessary. Priority should be given to those patients who present the greatest public health hazards and to those who have the greatest prospect of benefit from a short stay in the institutions.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brig. General, Medical Corps
Chief

Dist. "A"

Incl 1 to Operational Directive No. 30 Hq Eighth Army, 3 June 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

12 April 1949

PHMJG 98

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Issuance of New Licenses to Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Antitoxin, Therapeutic Serum, or Analagous Product Applicable to the Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases or Injuries of Man.

1. References:

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

b. Memorandum for Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, PHMJG 86, dated 28 December 1948, subject, "Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccination."

c. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No. 197, 29 July 1948.

d. Enforcement Regulation, Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Ministry of Welfare, Ordinance No. 37, 15 August 1948.

e. Regulation for the Control of Manufacture and Assay of the Biologic Products, Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 8, 21 February 1949.

2. Reference is made to letter, CLCO No. 921 (LSMW No. 97)dated 5 April 1949, subject, "Report on Factories and Institutes Manufacturing Biological Preparations," transmitting the Ministry of Welfare report which analyzes facilities and qualifications of biologic manufacturers to produce biologic products and is the basis for reissuance of manufacturing and product licenses.

Public Health and Welfare Section has no objection to the reissuance immediately of licenses to the Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories listed in paragraph 3 of this memorandum for the production of those products specified therein, provided that the Ministry of Welfare will:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

a. Take the necessary steps to insure that the quality of the biologic products produced by these laboratories is progressively improved to meet modern scientific standards of quality.

b. Encourage producers to expand their production facilities for those products for which they are licensed to the extent necessary to insure that an adequate and generous supply of all acceptable types of biologics of high quality will be available for enforcement of the Preventive Vaccination Law and for the treatment of diseases and injuries of man.

c. Encourage producers to undertake the production of biologics recognized to be of value in the prevention and control of diseases other than those for which they are presently being licensed.

d. Rigidly enforce standards with respect to any producer listed in this memorandum or any producer who shall, subsequent to the issuance of this memorandum, apply for a license and/or licenses, for the manufacture of one or more biologic products. The principal prerequisite standards which must be fulfilled by a producer are as follows:

(1) An adequate physical plant appropriately designed for the production, processing, storage and handling of high quality biologic products.

(2) Adequate physical and laboratory equipment necessary for the production, processing, storage and handling of high quality biologic products.

(3) An adequate number of highly trained technical and non-technical personnel necessary for the successful operation of a biologics production laboratory.

(4) A financial capital reserve necessary for the successful operation of a biologic laboratory.

(5) Proof of successful production of the product or products for which licenses are requested. (Those laboratories satisfying the requirements set forth in paragraph 2e below shall be considered as having given proof of successful production.)

e. Require any biologic laboratory desiring a product license or licenses, to submit adequate samples of at least five (5) separate lots of each product together with the complete detailed method of preparation of the product and protocols of the method of preparation for each lot of material represented by the samples. Samples must be

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

prepared by the laboratory requesting the license. The National Institute of Health will assay and analyze the samples and the method of preparation and protocols. On the basis of its analysis and assay of the samples the National Institute of Health will determine whether or not the license or licenses should be granted, and will so advise the Ministry of Welfare.

3. On the basis of the subject Ministry of Welfare report the biologic manufacturing laboratories listed in Inclosure 1, have met the described prerequisite standards and may, without further examination, be relicensed to produce the products listed herein. However, in order to obtain additional product licenses, they must fulfill the requirements of paragraph 2e above.

4. The laboratories listed below have partially met the requirements of paragraph 2 above. It is suggested that they be reevaluated immediately with a view to the issuance or reissuance of manufacturing and product licenses.

a. The Osaka Saikin Institute, Osaka, and the Nosansan Shippei Institute, Nara, are new biologic laboratories. The Ministry of Welfare report does not contain a recommendation for these laboratories. The facilities and the financial reserve of these laboratories are adequate for the production of good biologic products, however, these laboratories must comply with the provisions of paragraph 2e above with respect to obtaining a production license for each product.

b. The Meguro Institute, Osaka, is a new laboratory with adequate facilities and financial reserve for the production of good biologic products. This institute, according to the Ministry of Welfare report has been granted product licenses previously but has submitted no samples to the National Institute of Health for assay. This institute must comply with paragraph 2e above with respect to the issuance or reissuance of each product license.

c. Public Health and Welfare Section has information that the Nitto Yakuhin Kogyo K.K., Kyoto, has improved its physical facilities and has obtained new personnel in an attempt to improve the poor quality record of its products. The Ministry of Welfare should re-evaluate this laboratory as well as any other laboratories which may come within this category. In this connection the provisions of paragraph 2 above apply with respect to the reissuance of licenses to such laboratories.

5. Public Health and Welfare Section objects to the decision of the Ministry of Welfare to suspend the license of the Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K., for the reasons stated in the Ministry of Welfare report. Subject

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

report contains no facts to substantiate a decision to close this laboratory.

6. The Ministry of Welfare report does not include the laboratory of the Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association at Kiyose. The physical facilities, personnel and financial reserve of this laboratory are known to be satisfactory both to the Ministry of Welfare and Public Health and Welfare Section. The laboratory produces tuberculin (diluted old tuberculin) and BCG vaccine. Although neither of these products have been assayed prior to 1 April 1949, this laboratory is nevertheless considered qualified for license to produce these products; however, retention of license is contingent upon the laboratory continuing to meet all requirements necessary for the production of biologic products.

7. It is imperative that the Ministry of Welfare exercise the most rigid surveillance over the biologic production and control program in order to insure that the people of Japan will be provided with an adequate supply of safe, sterile and effective biologicals for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases or injuries of man.

8. The Ministry of Welfare will report to Public Health and Welfare Section in writing within thirty (30) days from date of issuance of this memorandum all action it has taken on the content thereof. Additional reports will be submitted at intervals of sixty days (60) thereafter on the biologic production and control program. Such reports will contain the following information:

a. Manufacturing and product licenses applied for; from whom; action taken.

b. Manufacturers production report for each product:

(1) Production capacity.

(2) Volume produced; by lot number.

(3) Volume submitted to National Institute of Health for assay; by lot number; date submitted.

(4) Volume passing National Institute of Health assay; by lot number, date submitted.

(5) Percentage of product submitted to National Institute of Health for assay that passed assay.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PHMJG 98

(6) Production quota assigned each producer by Ministry of Welfare; percentage of quota completed by each manufacturer.

c. Special reports as requested.

1 Incl
a/s

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
/t/ CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

List of Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories Approved for Immediate Relicensing. (Par 3, PHMJG 98).

Biologic Laboratory	*Product to be Licensed										
	Vaccines					Toxoid	Antitoxin		Diluted Tuberculin for Mantoux Test		
	Smallpox	Typhoid	Typhus	Cholera	Pertussis	Diptheria	Diphtheria	Tetanus			
Yashima Kagaku, Tokyo						x					
Kitasato Institute, Tokyo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Toshiba Seibutsu Rikagaku Institute, Niigata	x	x	x			x	x		x		
Handai Biseibutsu Institute, Osaka	x	x	x			x					
Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo, Hikari, Kajyo		x	x	x		x	x				
Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K. Sapporo	x					x	x				
Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyojo, Osaka		x				x					
Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute, Kumamoto	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Sankyo K. K., Tokyo		x		x	x	x	x				
Chiba Kessei Seizojo, Chiba		x		x		x	x	x			

x Production license to be granted.

* Every laboratory must maintain a record of at least 50% production of each product satisfactorily passing the National Institute of Health assay in order to retain license for each product.

Inclosure 1 to PHMJG 98 dated 12 April 1949.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

12 April 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government (PHMJG 98) 12 April 1949, subject: Issuance of New Licenses to Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Antitoxin, Therapeutic Serum, or Analagous Product Applicable to the Diagnosis, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases or Injuries of Man.

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

2. Since the initiation of the National Biologic Production Control Program it has been difficult to obtain the required degree of aggressive action necessary on the part of the Ministry of Welfare and the prefectural health departments to insure an adequate supply of safe, sterile, and effective biologic products. PHMJG 86, dated 28 December 1948, which suspended the use of Japanese produced biologic products was, in part, the result of ineffective action on the part of the Japanese Government in regards to this program.

Rigid control by the Japanese Government of this program has been made extremely difficult due to the exceedingly large number of very small, poorly qualified, and inadequately financed Japanese biologic manufacturers. Rigid control over biologic laboratories is necessary in order to be assured of high quality products. In order to secure rigid control the Ministry of Welfare has been encouraged to restrict the number of such laboratories using as a basis the following criteria:

a. Adequate physical facilities for the production of biologic products.

b. Adequate physical and laboratory equipment for the production of biologic products.

c. Adequate qualified technical and non-technical personnel necessary for the production of biologic products.

d. Adequate financial reserve necessary for the operation of any business establishment. (The financial status of many small

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Memo: Information of General Application to PHMJG 98

producers has been so critical that many reports of requests or of demand for government subsidy have been received.)

c. The quality of the products being produced by each individual manufacturer. (Many producers, either by neglect, technical ignorance, or a failure to understand the biologic control program, have forced themselves to the brink of financial bankruptcy because of the failure of their products to pass the official assay of the National Institute of Health.)

3. Subsequent to the suspension of the use of Japanese produced biologic products (PHMJG 86 - 28 December 1948) the Ministry of Welfare made a detailed survey of the status of thirty-six (36) biologic manufacturers in Japan licensed to produce products used in the enforcement of the Preventive Vaccination Law. Following the survey the Ministry of Welfare submitted a report which forms a basis for the relicensing of these laboratories. The Ministry of Welfare in subject report proposed to close six (6) of the thirty-six (36) laboratories, and three (3) additional laboratories apparently have no desire to continue the production of biologic products.

Public Health and Welfare Section has approved the issuance of new licenses to fourteen (14) of the thirty-six (36) laboratories surveyed. It is anticipated that not all of the remaining twenty-two (22) suspended laboratories will attempt to meet the prerequisite standards for obtaining new licenses. There will be no attempt by Public Health and Welfare Section to restrict the number of producing laboratories. However, rigid criteria for these laboratories must be enforced. Thus, any laboratory meeting the prescribed standards for the production of biologics may produce any product, of recognized efficacy, it may desire.

The data contained in the Ministry of Welfare report has been carefully analyzed by Public Health and Welfare Section. The laboratories listed below are not being relicensed at the present time because they are unable to meet the established criteria.

Tohoku Boeki Institute, Sendai
Hirata Seiyakujo, Tokyo
Hokuriku Kessei Seizojyo, Ishikawa
Fuji Saikin Institute, Yamagata
Nakamurataki Institute, Tokyo
Nihon Saikin Seiyaku K.K., Niigata
Tanpakushitsu Institute, Nagano
Kobe Eisei Jikkenjo, Kobe

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Memo: Information of General Application to PHMJG 98

Hayashi Seiyaku K. K., Okagawa
Beppu Chiryoigaku Institute, Beppu
Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute, Osaka
Osaka Kessei Yakuin, Osaka
Sukegawa Institute, Ibaragi
Kyoto Seikatsu Kagaku Institute, Kyoto
Ishigami Institute, Osaka
Kuroda Seiyaku K. K. Osaka
Nippon Daigaku Biseibutsu Institute, Niiana
Nihon Iyaku K. K., Shizuoka
Tokyoto Saikin Kensajo
Kanagawa Prefectural Hygiene Laboratory
Aichiken Kessei Seizojo
Fukuoka Prefectural Hygiene Laboratory

4. Subsidization of biologics manufacturers by the Japanese Government has been discontinued, thus each producer must conduct the business of his laboratory in such a manner that it is a financially independent organization. This is in conformance with Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers policy regarding further subsidy of Japanese business enterprise.

5. In order to produce biologic products a manufacturer must be issued two types of licenses as follows:

a. Manufacturing License: This license merely indicates that the establishment has satisfied the requirements pertaining to physical facilities, physical and laboratory equipment, personnel, and financial reserve. This license per se does not authorize the producer to manufacture any products.

b. Product License: This license is issued under the manufacturing license. The manufacturer must have a product license for each specific biologic product produced.

The license mechanism explained herein is not yet firmly established. The writing of the regulations covering this mechanism is now in process in the Ministry of Welfare. It is anticipated that these regulations will be completed and in effect by 1 May 1949.

6. It should be borne in mind that the laboratory survey conducted by the Ministry of Welfare covered only those laboratories producing biologic products used under the Preventive Vaccination Law. Other laboratories producing other products covered by the definition of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Memo: Information of General Application to PHMJG 98

biologic products as defined in Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 8, 21 February 1949, will be surveyed at a later date. Inspection and licensing of these laboratories will follow the same general scheme as outlined above. The products concerned will be assayed and it is anticipated that certain biological products may be approved and classified as non-official remedies.

7. Subject memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare approves the relicensing of certain biologic laboratories for the production of specified products only. It also defines and outlines certain conditions which must be met by the Ministry of Welfare and the approved laboratories.

8. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested.

a. Become thoroughly familiar with all pertinent directives, regulations and instructions issued on this subject by Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. (English translation of pertinent laws, regulations and instructions approved by Public Health and Welfare Section have been or will be provided to Military Government Teams.)

b. Determine that prefectural health departments and biologic manufacturers fully comply with the spirit and intent of all directives, regulations, and instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, concerning the Biologics Control Program.

c. Offer assistance to officials of the prefectural governments and laboratories concerned in order that they may receive the maximum of proper guidance.

d. Report to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers any irregularities concerning the Biologic Control Program which cannot be adjusted at local levels of operation.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
/t/ CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

22 March 1949

PHWJC 97

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare
Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Operation of Rehabilitation Camps and Housing Projects by Private Organizations

1. References:

a. Par. 1a SCAPIN 775, 27 Feb 46, subject, "Public Assistance."

b. Ministry of Welfare instructions (IN-SHI No. 286), dated 17 March 1949, subject, "Treatment of Housing Facilities for the Repatriates and Others Established by the Prefecture, City, Town or Village and Managed by Private Agencies on a Contract Basis."

2. The Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, offers no objection to referenced instructions which are to be mailed to each prefectural governor, and which clarify the spirit and intent of Par. 1a SCAPIN 775.

3. The Ministry of Welfare will, within 90 days from the date of receipt of this memorandum, submit to the Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, a report indicating the results of measures taken to comply with the instructions contained in IN-SHI No. 286.

1 Incl
IN-SHI No. 286
dtd 17 Mar 49

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Draft of Instruction

Date March 17, 1949

File No. 286

TO: Prefectural Governors.

FROM: Director, Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency and
Director, Social Affairs Bureau,
Ministry of Welfare.

SUBJECT: Treatment of housing facilities for the repatriates and others established by the prefecture, city, town or village and managed by private agencies on a contract basis.

With regard to the subject matter, the prefecture, city, town or village has in some instances entrusted the management of public facilities to private agencies from reasons of local circumstances. These facilities differ in nature from the so called social work institutions in that they form a part of general housing project. From quarters concerned we have been advised that such entrustment of management is not in order. You are requested to deal with such facilities in future as follows:

1. The facilities established by the prefecture and management of which is entrusted to private agencies should be managed directly by the prefecture or should be entrusted to the city, town or village for management. The facilities established by the city, town or village should be managed directly by the city, town or village.

2. After the management has been transferred as described in the preceding paragraph, adequate rent should be charged against the tennants in order to meet the expenses required for management (including personnel expenses, fire insurance, repairs, etc.), with possibly income from other sources as may be required.

3. A general standard of rent should be worked out by you after hearing the opinion of the city, town or village mayors concerned as applicable to various local conditions. Actual rent should be determined, within the standard set up by the governor, by the mayor of the city, town or village concerned after consulting the welfare commissioner councils.

4. If an immediate transfer of management as required under paragraph 1 above is found to be difficult, you will consult us by submitting a statement of reasons therefore and indicating the estimated date by which time the transfer will be possible.

Incl 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 773 013

Attached Sheet :

Report on the Transfer of Management of the
Housing Facilities for the Repatriates, War-Sufferers, etc.

Name of Prefecture :

Name of Facilities	Established by:	Location	Capacity of Accommodation	No. Persons Accommodated t Time of Transfer	Transfer : Directly Managed	Transfer : Entrusted	Title Ownership	Remarks
1. Transfer completed :								
2. Transfer not completed :								

Notes.

1. In the columns titled "Transfer," write "Directly managed" in the column bearing the same title for those facilities directly managed by the prefecture, city, town or village; and write the name of the city, town or village in the column titled "Entrusted" for those facilities the management of which has been or will be entrusted by the prefecture to the city, town or village.

2. In the column titled "Title Ownership," write "national" for those which are national properties; write "prefectural" or "city," "town," or "village" for those owned by the prefecture, city, town or village; and write "Private," when the facilities are utilizing private properties.

3. In the column titled "Remarks," list the managing agent prior to the transfer.

4. For the facilities for which the transfer has not been completed, pertinent columns should be filled in, and indicate the name of the managing agent as of the date of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

22 March 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHMJG 97, 22 March 1949, subject, "Operation of Repatriation Camps and Housing Projects by Private Organizations" to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

1. References:

a. Par 1a SCAPIN 775, dated 27 Feb 46, subject, "Public Assistance."

b. Ministry of Welfare instructions (EN-SHI No. 286), dated 17 March 1949, subject, "Treatment of Housing Facilities for the Repatriates and Others Established by the Prefecture, City, Town or Village and Managed by Private Agencies on a Contract Basis."

2. Reference PHMJG 97, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

a. Recent reports and investigations indicate that the Ministry of Welfare's transfer of responsibility, for the operation of many repatriation camps and housing projects to private organizations, has resulted in mismanagement of certain camps and projects.

b. This is contrary to the spirit and intent of par. 1a SCAPIN 775.

3. To correct these conditions and to clarify the provisions contained in SCAPIN 775, referenced PHMJG approves the plan outlined in EN-SHI 286, as follows:

a. The Ministry of Welfare will take certain measures which provide for the removal of the administrative and operational responsibility of all repatriation camps and repatriate housing projects in Japan from private organizations, investing this responsibility in a suitable agency of the Japanese Government.

b. Necessary and effective steps will be taken by the Ministry of Welfare to place these camps on an efficient operational basis with residents of these camps and/or housing projects to be required to contribute to the camp support and maintenance, this to include a system of realistic rentals.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

c. A report from the Ministry of Welfare will be submitted within 90 days from date of referenced memorandum indicating the results of measures taken in compliance with PHWJG 97 and instructions contained in IN-SHI No. 286.

4. Irregularities which cannot be corrected at the local level should be reported to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, through command channels. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the exercising of surveillance.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

24 February 1949

PHMJG 91

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Ministerial Instruction Concerning the Guidance and Supervision of Organizations Engaged in Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Activities.

1. References:

a. Memorandum for Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (PHMJG 69) subject, "Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and Other Similar Organizations" dated 16 August 1948.

b. Cabinet Order No. 15, dated 3 May 1947, "Concerning the dissolution, exclusion, or prohibition against organizations, offices, and other matters relating to Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and others, in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of the 20th year of Showa concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration."

c. Notification (Yo-Hatsu No. 1433) from the Chief, Health Center Section, Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to All Prefectural Health Officers, dated 5 November 1948, subject, "Supervision over Organizations of Health Information Activities."

d. Notification (Yo-Hatsu No. 131) from the Director, Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the Governor of Each Prefecture, dated 11 February 1949, subject, "Concerning Guidance and Supervision of the Health Education and Information Organizations."

2. Reference letter (LSMW No. 41), dated 11 February 1949, from the Chief, Liaison Section, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Welfare, requesting approval of a plan "Concerning Guidance and Supervision of Health Education and Information Organizations," as outlined in Yo-Hatsu No. 131, (Ref.. ld above). Public He lth and Welfare Section has no objection to subject plan provided that:

a. Instructions to All Prefectural Health Officers as contained in Yo-Hatsu No. 1433 (Ref par lc) be promptly rescinded and abolished and Yo-Hatsu 131 substituted in place thereof.

34 Incl 1 to Operational Directive No. 20 Hq Eighth Army, 8 April 1949 (M60 in Pad Army operational dispatch)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

b. Necessary steps are taken to supervise, guide and coordinate the activities of all organizations engaged in the promotion of health education and dissemination of public health and welfare information in order to insure that the programs of said organizations are in accordance with the broad programs as conducted at the National (Ministry of Welfare), prefectural (prefectural health departments) and at the local (health center) levels of administration.

c. Proper surveillance is maintained over all organizations engaged in public health and welfare information and education activities in order to insure that:

(1) Their activities will be confined to the dissemination of factual, accurate, scientific, up-to-date public health and welfare information, designed to lead every individual to improve his own health and to cooperate in improving the health of all other members of his community.

(2) Such organizations shall refrain from supervision and/or execution of work which is the primary concern and responsibility of governmental health and welfare agencies such as preventive immunizations, sanitary team activities, mass examinations, distribution of vaccines, insecticides, rodenticides and other materials, and other similar activities in the health and welfare fields.

(3) All organizations for public health and welfare education and information shall bear no semblance or relation to the former Eisei Kumiai and/or similar groups.

(4) All organizations engaged in public health and welfare education and information will be established and operated on a completely voluntary and non-profit basis.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Dist. "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(2)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

24 February 1949

PHMJG 91

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Ministerial Instruction Concerning the Guidance and Supervision of Organizations Engaged in Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Activities.

1. References:

a. Memorandum for Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (PHMJG 69) subject, "Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and Other Similar Organizations" dated 16 August 1948.

b. Cabinet Order No. 15, dated 3 May 1947, "Concerning the dissolution, exclusion, or prohibition against organizations, offices, and other matters relating to Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and others, in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of the 20th year of Showa concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration."

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d. Notification (Yo-Hatsu No. 131) from the Director, Disease Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to the Governor of Each Prefecture, dated 11 February 1949, subject, "Concerning Guidance and Supervision of the Health Education and Information Organizations."

2. Reference letter (LSMW No. 41), dated 11 February 1949, from the Chief, Liaison Section, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Welfare, requesting approval of a plan "Concerning Guidance and Supervision of Health Education and Information Organizations," as outlined in Yo-Hatsu No. 131, (Ref. 1d above). Public Health and Welfare Section has no objection to subject plan provided that:

a. Instructions to All Prefectural Health Officers as contained in Yo-Hatsu No. 1433 (Ref 1c) be promptly rescinded and abolished and Yo-Hatsu 131 substituted in place thereof.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

b. Necessary steps are taken to supervise, guide and coordinate the activities of all organizations engaged in the promotion of health education and dissemination of public health and welfare information in order to insure that the programs of said organizations are in accordance with the broad programs as conducted at the National (Ministry of Welfare), prefectural (prefectural health departments) and at the local (health center) levels of administration.

c. Proper surveillance is maintained over all organizations engaged in public health and welfare information and education activities in order to insure that:

(1) Their activities will be confined to the dissemination of factual, accurate, scientific, up-to-date public health and welfare information, designed to lead every individual to improve his own health and to cooperate in improving the health of all other members of his community.

(2) Such organizations shall refrain from supervision and/or execution of work which is the primary concern and responsibility of governmental health and welfare agencies such as preventive immunizations, sanitary team activities, mass examinations, distribution of vaccines, insecticides, rodenticides and other materials, and other similar activities in the health and welfare fields.

(3) All organizations for public health and welfare education and information shall bear no semblance or relation to the former Eisei Kumiai and/or similar groups.

(4) All organizations engaged in public health and welfare education and information will be established and operated on a completely voluntary and non-profit basis.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Dist. "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

28 December 1948

PHWJG 86

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations.

1. References:

a. Memorandum for Japanese Government, file AG 710 (22 Sept) MG SCAPIN 48, dated 22 September 1945, subject; "Public Health Measures".

b. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No. 197, 29 July 1948.

2. Reference is made to the Ministry of Welfare plan for temporary suspension of all preventive vaccinations which was presented verbally to the Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, by the Vice Minister of Welfare, Japanese Government, on 20 December 1948, and was subsequently incorporated into Ministry of Welfare instructions and dispatched to all prefectural governors.

3. The Public Health and Welfare Section has no objection to subject plan as amended and approves the instructions pertaining thereto issued to all prefectural governors, as contained in Yo-Hatsu 104, dated 25 December 1948, subject, "Re-assay of Japanese Produced vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations."

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"

Incl 1 to Operational Directive No. 5, Hq Eighth Army, 24 January 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section
APO 500

18 December 1948

PHMJG 85

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Minimum Standards for Hexylresorcinol and Its Preparations

1. References:

a. Memorandum for Japanese Government, file AG 710 (22 Sep 45)MG, SCAPIN 48, dated 22 September 1945, subject, "Public Health Measures".

b. Memorandum for Japanese Government, file AG 323,31 (11 May 46) PH, SCAPIN 945, dated 11 May 1946, subject, "Reorganization of Government Public Health and Welfare Activities".

c. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law No. 197, 29 July 1948.

2. Public Health and Welfare Section offers no objection to the proposed notification to Prefectural Governors from Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, (Yaku-Hatsu No. 603), subject, "Assay on Hexylresorcinol and Its Preparations" and to inclosure thereto, subject, "Minimum Standards for Hexylresorcinol", submitted with application for approval from the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, dated 6 November 1948, provided that the Ministry of Welfare will, to insure control over the hexylresorcinol already in finished form, manufactured prior to the establishment to these approved minimum standards:

a. Issue instructions to have all stocks at both the central and local sellers returned to the respective manufacturers.

b. Issue instructions to notify all dealers, including practitioners, hospitals, and clinics, that any stocks on hand and manufactured before the date of adoption of the new minimum standards may be unsatisfactory and unsafe for use; that these stocks can be returned through the proper channels to the manufacturer for due credit.

c. Any of these products which the manufacturers deem satisfactory, meeting all specifications of the new minimum requirements except for the gelatin coating, will be submitted to the Ministry of Welfare for approval, and will not be permitted distribution without assay and approval by the Ministry of Welfare.

33

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

d. In paragraphs 2 a and 2 b above, the instructions will include all alkyl resorcinol preparations, which means the hexylresorcinol, normal amylresorcinol and iso-amylresorcinol already in distribution. However, in paragraph 2 c above, only hexylresorcinol will be considered, since the efficacy and toxicity of the amyl resorcinols have as yet not been determined.

e. Publish these approved minimum standards.

f. Establish hexylresorcinol as a powerful drug.

g. Initiate a wide publicity campaign to inform the professional and the lay public on all phases of this program.

h. Maintain close supervision over the manufacture, assay, and distribution activities, in accordance with the provisions of this Memorandum, to insure compliance with the provisions of the pharmaceutical Affairs Law (reference 1 c above).

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brig. General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

113

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

9 December 1948

PHMJG 84

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Construction,
Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Law for the Restriction of Population Inflow into Urban Areas

1. Reference is made to letter C.L.C.O. No. 3798 (1G), dated 9 November 1948, subject, "Transmittal of Letter of Ministry of Construction Concerning Law for Restriction of Population Inflow into Urban Areas".

2. With reference to the subject law, approval is given for its not being extended beyond 31 December 1948.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "B"

Inclosure 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

PHMJG (69)

CFS/LGT/wb
16 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: MINISTRY OF WELFARE

SUBJECT: Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and Other Similar Organizations.

1. Cabinet Order No. 15 of 1947 "Concerning the dissolution, exclusion or prohibition against organizations, offices, and other matters relating to Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and others, in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of the 20th year of Showa concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration", contains the following provisions:

a. Art. 6. "All organizations similar to the former Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, and Tonarigumi which have been formed in succession to the dissolution of the form Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi shall be dissolved not later than May 31, 1947".

b. Art. 9. "All functions, duties, or actions formerly performed by Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi shall be distributed on a functional basis to the proper sections of the offices of a Municipality, Ward, Town, Village and the Government. Liaison office or any other which is not a section of said offices and performs above mentioned functions shall be dissolved not later than May 31,1947, and no successive office or organization thereto shall be established unless authorized especially by the National Diet."

c. Art. 4. "A person who was a chief of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof and Tonarigumi who was in said office during the period from or prior to September 1, 1945 till September 1, 1946 consecutively, shall not issue any instruction to the constituting members of the neighborhood association or inhabitants of any district which were formerly under his supervision unless such instructions are incidental

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

to the duties and responsibilities of position in a public service for which he has been screened by Cabinet Ordinance No. 1, 1947 and to which he has been duly appointed or selected."

d. Art. 8. "A person who has violated the provision prescribed in the Art. 4, par. 1, or the preceding Article shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine of 15,000 yen."

"A person punished by the preceding paragraph shall be removed from any public office he may hold and shall be excluded from all government service for ten years."

2. According to reliable information, Sanitary Associations are exercising those governmental functions which they exercised in the past within the framework of neighborhood associations, in violation of the Cabinet Order provisions quoted in Par. 1 a and 1 b above.

3. All so-called Sanitary Associations or Public Health Associations, and any other similar organizations in other fields of governmental activity, whatever their name may be, which are organized on the basis of local areas (such as a block, neighborhood, Municipality, Ward, Town or Village) to assist health centers and other local authorities in carrying out governmental health programs (e.g. programs of immunization, parasite control, mass examination of tuberculosis, procurement or distribution of controlled sanitation supplies and equipment including DDT and chlorine products, etc.) and other governmental functions, whether such assistance is alleged to be voluntary or not, are considered to fall under the prohibition of the aforesaid Cabinet Order, and they must be dissolved, and any successor or similar organizations prohibited.

4. In case any organization described in the preceding paragraph shall not have been dissolved within fifteen days from the date of this Memorandum, the governors of each prefecture shall immediately order such dissolution pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Cabinet Order, quoted in par. 1 a above.

5. Any person who was a Chief of Chonaikai, Burakukai or Federation thereof, or of a Tonarigumi, who was in said office during the period from or prior to September 1, 1945 till September 1, 1946 consecutively, who has issued any instruction of a compulsory nature (unless authorized by this Headquarters), or who shall

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

hereafter have issued any instruction whatsoever, to neighborhood association members, or inhabitants of any districts which were formerly under his supervision, incidental to or in connection with the activities of any so-called Sanitary Association of Public Health Association, or any other organization described in paragraph 3 of this Memorandum, is believed to have violated the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the Cabinet Order, quoted in par. 1 c above, and should be prosecuted immediately, pursuant to par. 1 of Article 6 of the Cabinet Order, quoted in par. 1 d above.

6. The rules issued by the Supreme Court, pursuant to the Potsdam Declaration, for expediting the trial of criminal cases involving violations of the Imperial Ordinances relating to the exclusion, removal, etc., from public office and public services and the Order relating to the abolition of certain political parties, associations, societies and other organizations, shall be made applicable to prosecutions brought pursuant to the proceding paragraph of this Memorandum.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
/t/ CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

List. "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

D

Memorandum

16, Aug. 1948

To

The Welfare Ministry

From

S C A P

Welfare Section

Sub: Regarding Dissolution of Sanitary Associations and other similar organizations.

~~XVI~~ I

The matter regarding dissolution, abolition and prohibition of Street Associations, Village Associations, or Their linking organizations and offices basing upon Imperial Ordinance #547, 1946, which had been issued following the acceptance of Potsdam Declaration, include the following conditions:

1- Article XVI

The former Street Association, Village Association and their Federation and Office which have been organized following dissolution of old Street Association, Village Association, Their Federation and Office, and Neighborhood Association and any similar associations should be all dissolved on or before 31, May, 1947.

2- Article XIX

Function, responsibility and works which have been maintained by Street Association Village Association, their Federation and Office should be entirely turned over to city, town, Village Office and other governmental pertaining agency to be managed.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(2) Any liason Offices or organization, not belonging to the governmental angency and having connection with sanitary organizations, Street Assn; etc should be dissolved before 31, May, 1947. No organization or office are permitted to take the place unless approved by the National Diet.

3- Article IV

All those who had occupied ~~the~~ presidential, ~~above mentioned~~ ~~offiçiat~~ positions of Street Associations, Village Assoins. and Neighborhood Associations, their Federation, prior to 1945, or those who had been continuosly up to 1, September, 1946, ~~are~~ can not give any directive for the members of Neighborhood Association or for the people living in the locality used be under their jurisdiction.

P.S. When directive is given to those who had been investigated basing on #1, the Government Ordinance, 1947, and have been appointed, or elected duely, whose duty and obligation necessitates, are considered to be exceptional.

4 — Article VIII.

Those who violate Article IV, item 2, are subject to punishment of imprisonment not over one year, or confinment, fine of 15,000 ¥.

Those who have been punished or excluded from all official positions, and prohibited to assume the same for the period of 10 years.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(3)

II According to the reliable informations, Sanitary Organizations are carrying out the governmental undertaking even now as they had been doing in the days of former Neighborhood or Street Associations which fact violating above Item (1) and (2) of Article I.

III

All so called Sanitary Association, Public Health Association or other organization of similar nature other than governmental regardless name or title and organized whether voluntarily or in-voluntarily with objects of supporting governmental sanitary administrations, (in any locality, Ku, city, town, village) such as immunization, parasites control, insect control, TB control mass examination, procurement of controled sanitary materials including DDT and chlorine, instruments and equipments, and their rationing plan, of Hokenjo or local governmental offices, are all considered to fall under the prohibiting regulations mentioned above. Therefore, they should be dissolved, and also formation of any organization having connection to the foremer ones should be prohibited.

IV

If any organization failed to be dissolved within 15 days from the date of the Memorandum, the Local Official should issue his order to liquidate referring to Governmental Ordinance Item 2, as shown in (1) of Item I above mentioned.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(4)

V

Those who had occupied presidential position of Street Association, Village Association, Neighborhood Association or their Federation prior to 1, September, 1945, or since then up to 1, Seplember, 1946, issuing orders of any compulsory nature (excepting being ordered by SCAP), or will give directives to members of his association, for people living in ~~the~~ organization district under him through so called Sanitary Association, Health Association or any other organization mentioned in ~~Article III~~ Item (3) will be considered regardless the nature of directive as violation of Governmental Ordinance Article IV Item (1) mentioned in above (3) Item 1, and immediately shall be prosecuted basing on the Governmental Ordinance Article VIII, item 1 referred in (4) Aiticle I herein.

VI

In order to have smoothness of criminal trial cases for violation of Imperial Decree regarding exclusion and elimination from Governmental Official Positions and ~~regarding~~ Ordinance regarding abolition of any political party association, federation and other organization, by Potsdam Declaration, the regulations given out by the Highest Court of Justice shall be applied for those cases prosecuted basing on the fore going Articles of this Memorandum ——.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

D !! YOKATSU # 6 20 Aug 1948 Aug. 20, 1948

Statement of the Vice-Welfare Minister.
(Sanitary Assn. Problem)

Sanitary Associations had been established in 1890 in Japan and they served ever since for betterment of sanitation of the country to considerable extent. On May last year, at the time of ~~promulgation of~~ Government ordinance promulgation (#15) the nature of the sanitary association has been questioned as to whether it possesses similarity to former Street Associations, Village associations or Neighborhood Associations which are prohibited (by #15) because of their undesirable natures; but through explanation about these new sanitary asso'ns that their objects are none other than to make an attempt to improve general local sanitation, resulted in obtaining approval of the government. However, it has been found out lately that in managing these sanitary associations, that they re-assumed some works which had been done by old Street Associations or Neighborhood Associations, and that which properly should be done by City, Town, Village or Kencho Officials. Furthermore, there are frequent instances that those who were the leaders or officials of above mentioned ~~org~~ former organizations became again

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

to play important rolles of the new organizations occupying various leading positions as presidents or vice presidents, etc. which are definitely against the Government Ordinace #15, and thus giving out instructions and directives to the members by controlling the association.

The Government have been paying attention to managements of new Senitary Associations for a sometime and now basing on SCAP Directive, and also considering the facts that the recent management of the Associations are against the Government Ordinance #15, finally it came to decision of prohibting the existence of Sanitary Associations or any other organizations of similar nature. Hereafter, therefore, any one who have organized association of this nature shall be subject to punishment by violating Government Ordinance #15. But it should be understood that this prohibiting measure does not necessarily apply to formation of organization for purely sanitary purposes with cooperation of TB Control Society, Medical Associations, Dental Associations, Nurses and Midwife Associations, basing honestly upon the people's own free idea. We wish to expect to have active democratic movements

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(3) of such organizations which do not violate The Government Ordinance # 15 and also do not participate any official administration, by conisdering importance of preventive sanitation for the welfare and health of the nation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

24, August, 1948

To
Hokenjo Directors
Mayors
Local Office Chieves

From
Governor
Kanagawa-Ken

Sub: Pertaining liquidation of Eisei Kumiai (Sanitary Assoin.) and similar organizations.

Regarding above subject The memoradum has been issued by Health + Welfare Section, SCAP that all Sanitary Associations and any other similar organizations should be liquidated before August 31st, 1948. It is hereby notified again That you should not fail in carrying out this directive so That all organizations of similar nature under your jurisdiction must be completely liquidated by The end of August.

This, however, does not necessarily mean to prohibit formation of organization basing on people's own will to propagate sanitary idea and to improve sanitary conditions of locality, but any compulsary measures or movements participating official administration must be absolutely avoided. The chief reasons why the sanitary organizations have beer ordered to liquidate are clearly pointed out in Article 2 and 3,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

of the memorandum which should be throughly read and understood by All those who are concerned.

It is requested that you should send your report in following form to Kencho, Preventive-Disease Section to reach on or before Sept. 5. Reports from towns and villages must be sent Through Hokenjo.

Sanitary Asson. Liquidation Report
Name of City, town, Village

Name of Ass'n.	Address	No of Members	Date of Liquidation

P.S. As to disposal of financial matters, it shall be informed soon after having in contact with pertaining officials, and therefore necessary preparations must be ready.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
5 February 1948

(PHMJG 58)

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Revised Nutrition Surveys of the Civilian Population for 1948.

1. Reference is made to letter from Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, dated 22 January 1948, file CLO Number 405 (EWL) Subject: Nutriction Surveys of Civilian Population..

2. No objection is offered to the use of revised plan as submitted for Nutrition surveys of the Japanese Civilian population in 1948.

3. Reference is made to the original SCAPIN Number 422, A.G. 430.2 (11 December 1945) PH Subject: Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population upon which all Nutrition Surveys have been conducted.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
/t/ CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"

#19

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
5 February 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHMJG 58, dated 5 February 1948, Subject, "Revised Nutrition Surveys of the Civilian Population for 1948," to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government.

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

2. Subject memorandum refers to a revised nutrition survey plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare dated 22 January 1948. Reference is also made to the original SCAPIN Number 422, AG 430.2 (11 December 1945) PH, Subject "Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population", upon which all nutrition surveys have been conducted.

3. Essentive points of the plan are:

a. A reduction of the number of people observed by one-half.

b. Four surveys conducted annually in February, May, August and Novemeber.

c. Urban areas (12 cities) in addition to the nine large cities formally surveyed, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe are added.

d. Sampled areas from other cities over a 30,000 population will be surveyed.

e. Sampled areas from towns and villages.

f. Sampled numbers from Special Groups (Miners, Fishing Villages and Railway Workers).

g. In Physical Symptoms, "Mal-bone formation" will be omitted from the former 12 symptoms.

h. Height and Weight deviations will be continued in the May Survey.

i. Regarding methods of Survey - Consumption intake, number of days, method of recording, are the same as the original plan. Tables of composition will be the same.

j. The revised plan of Nutrition Surveys will be applied in the February 1948 Surveys.

4. PHMJG 58 has been prepared this date with re. to the above subject.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
/t/ CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
9 January 1948

(PHMJG 55)

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Amendment to Local Autonomy Law, Law No. 67, 16 April 1947

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, File No. AG 323.31 (11 May 46)PH. (SCAPIN 945) dated 11 May 46, subject: "Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities."

b. The Local Autonomy Law (Law 67 of 1947) as amended by the Japanese Diet on 7 December 1947.

2. The amendment to the Local Autonomy Law referred to in 1 b above provides for the organization of separate departments of health and separate departments of welfare in each prefecture in Japan as directed by SCAPIN 945 referred to in 1 a above.

3. There is no objection to the plan for implementation of the amended law which was submitted to the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, by the Ministry of Welfare, on 27 December 1947, subject: "Establishment of Welfare and Health Departments."

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel M.C.
Chief

DIST. "A"

32

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
9 January 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (PHWC 55) January 1948, subject: Amendment to Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67, 16 April 1947)

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

2. Paragraph 3 of SCAPIN 945, dated 11 May 1946, subject: "Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities", states the Japanese Government "will cause to be established in prefectural governments a Bureau of Health and a Bureau of Welfare". The Diet, by means of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 dated 16 April 1947), had taken action concerning the organization of Prefectural Health and Welfare Departments which was not in accordance with the intent of this directive. Therefore, the Local Autonomy Law was amended by the Japanese Diet on 7 December. It became effective 1 January 1948 and provides for separate Departments of Health and separate Departments of Welfare in each prefecture which will be on an equal status with all other prefectual governmental departments.

3. Subject memorandum refers to a plan for implementation of the aforementioned amendment which was submitted by the Ministry of Welfare on 27 December 1947, subject: "Establishment of Welfare and Health Departments".

4. Essential points of the plan include:

a. Recommendation to the prefectures that the Departments of Health include four sections with responsibilities assigned to each section for the affairs under its jurisdiction as follows:

(1) Public Health Administration Section

(a) Health centers and public health nurses (except affairs which belong to the allotment of the Medical Affairs Section)

(b) Popularization and elevation of public health knowledge

(c) Examination and statistics concerning public health

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(d) Vital statistics

(e) The enforcement of the National Physical Strength Law

(f) Eugenics of nation

(g) Enforcement of the Food Hygiene Act and other Hygiene of foods

(h) Nutrition and nutritionists

(i) Affairs concerning butchers and slaughters

(j) Graveyards, burial and cremation

(k) Enforcement of the Barbers Act

(l) Affairs concerning bath-houses

(m) Health preservation of pregnant women, women in childbirth and unweaned and weaned children.

(n) Sanitation of public buildings and other institutions for public use.

(o) National parks and other parks or areas for recreation

(p) Other affairs concerning public health

(2) Medical Affairs Section

(a) Personnel, budget and other general affairs in the department

(b) Culture and training of public health workers

(c) Enforcement of the National Medical Treatment Act

(d) Doctors, dentists and other medical treatment relations

(e) Hospitals, clinics and maternity homes

(f) Enforcement of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Ordinance

(g) Enforcement of the Law concerning business of Massage, Acupuncture, Moxa-Cautery, Judo-Bone-Setting, etc.

(h) Health and sanitation matters not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(3) Pharmaceutical Affairs Section

(a) Enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

(b) Production and distribution of medicine and other hygienic articles

(c) Control of poison and powerful agents

(d) Affairs concerning opium and narcotic

(e) Cultivation of medical plants and collection and distribution of crude drugs

(f) Affairs concerning medicine not under the jurisdiction of other sections

(4) Preventive Medicine Section

(a) Affairs concerning tuberculosis, leprosy, trachoma, parasitic diseases, protozol diseases and local diseases

(b) Myopia, decayed teeth and other dental diseases

(c) Cancer and other chronic diseases

(d) Mental diseases

(e) Acute epidemic diseases

(f) Venereal Diseases

(g) Affairs concerning hydrophobia, etc.

(h) Affairs concerning water supply and sewers

(i) Affairs concerning cleaning sanitation

(j) Affairs concerning quarantine

(k) Insect and rodent control

(l) Investigation and certification of biological medicine

(5) The recommended plan also provides that:

(a) The prefectural laboratories shall be administered directly by the Chief of the Health Department except that affairs concerning personnel, budget and other general administrative matters of the laboratories shall be under the jurisdiction of the Medical Affairs Section.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(b) Affairs concerning animal disease control which come under the jurisdiction of the Department of health shall be administered by the Public Health Administration Section.

(c) Each Section shall be subdivided into the necessary number of divisions to properly administer the affairs for which the Section is responsible.

b. Recommendation to the prefectures that the Departments of Welfare include five sections with responsibilities assigned to each section as follows:

(1) Social Affairs Section

(a) Survey, statistics and planning on social work

(b) Training and education

(c) Guidance and supervision of social work organizations and institutions

(d) Welfare Committeemen (Minsei-iin)

(e) Public Pawn shops

(f) Social benefit and welfare service establishments

(g) Protection of the physically handicapped

(h) Problems of socially ostracized groups

(i) Supply of social relief and aid materials

(j) Work shops and home job facilities

(k) Other matters relating to social work not handled by other divisions

(2) Protection Section

(a) Daily Life Security Law administration

(b) Repatriates' relief

(c) Disaster relief

(3) Children's Section

(a) Overall planning on child welfare

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(b) Child Welfare Law administration

(c) Information and education concerning child welfare

(d) Cultural programs for children

(e) Prevention of delinquency among children

(f) Supply of materials required for protection of children

(g) Survey and statistics on children

(h) Protection of mothers and children

(i) Matters relating to children not handled by other divisions

(4) Insurance Section

(a) Health Insurance

(b) Seamen's Insurance

(c) Welfare pension insurance

(d) National Health Insurance

(e) Matters relating to social insurance not handled by other divisions

(5) Demobilization Section

(a) Counselling for ex-servicemen and former civilian employees of army or navy

(b) Salaries and other allowances for the bereaved families of fallen ex-servicemen and former civilian employees of army or navy

(6) The recommended plan also provides that:

(a) Depending upon circumstances, the Protection Section and the Social Affairs Section may be combined to form the Welfare Section. And depending on necessity, the Demobilization Section may be divided into the First and Second Demobilization Section.

c. Memoranda (Hei 1198 dated 27 December 1947) sent to the various prefectures by the Vice Minister of Welfare recommended reorganization of the departments of welfare in conformance with the above model plan in the following prefectures: Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagasaki,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Aichi, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Hokkaido, Niigata, No changes in the Health Departments were recommended for the above prefectures. Organization or reorganization of both health and welfare departments in conformance with the above model plans was recommended for the following prefectures: Saitama, Shiga, Chiba, Toyama, Tottori, Okayama, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Saga, Oita, Ehime, Kochi, Kanagawa, Tokushima, Wakayama, Shimane, Ishikawa, Fukui, Akita, Yamagata, Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Nagano, Gifu, Yamanashi, Nara, Mie, Tochigi, Ibaraki and Gumma.

d. In the case of Tokyo-to the Vice Minister's memoranda recommended establishment of a Bureau of Welfare in accordance with a model plan presented to Tokyo but made no recommendations relative to change in the Bureau of Health, which has already been established under previous instructions.

5. Subject memorandum offers no objection to the plan submitted for the implementation of the amendment to the Local Autonomy Law.

6. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

a. Maintain surveillance in order to make certain that provisions of subject memorandum are being accomplished. In this connection particular reference is made to the Ministry of Welfare's recommended plan for the organizational structure of the health and welfare departments referred to in paragraph 4 a and b above. It must be emphasized that these are models and they may be modified as necessary to meet the needs of the individual prefecture.

b. Advise General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel M.C.
Chief

DIST. "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

(PHMJG 53)

APO 500
5 January 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Procurement and Training of Personnel to Staff Public Health Organizations

1. Reference is made to the plan submitted to the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ SCAP by the Ministry of Welfare under date of 22 November 1947, entitled, "Plan to Solidify Public Health Technical Officers of the Central and Local Governments".

2. There is no objection to the plan submitted provided the Ministry of Welfare takes the necessary action to:

a. Implement such parts of the plan as apply solely to the Ministry of Welfare.

b. Aid and coordinate the work as it pertains to the prefectural governments.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Dist. "A"

Copied for file

30

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
5 January 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHWJG 53, dated 5 January 1948, subject,"Procurement and Training of Personnel to Staff Public Health Organization", to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government.

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

2. Subject memorandum refers to a plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare under date of 22 November 1947, entitled, " Plan to Solidify Public Health Technical Officers of the Central and local Governments".

3. Essential points of the plan are:

a. To make arrangements for the training of health officers in research institutes and university hospitals.

b. To improve laboratory and X-ray facilities and libraries at the health centers.

c. To effect arrangements whereby health officers may study abroad. (This is contingent upon approval of Far East Commission)

d. To attempt integration of work of health centers, national hospitals, and national sanatoriums by encouraging and organizing joint study sessions, training course, and health projects.

e. To subsidize research, increase pay scales of positions requiring personnel with specialized knowledge and training and to give bonuses and special promotions for meritorious work.

f. To provide living quarters for personnel of health centers, national hospitals, and sanitoria.

g. To expand and improve public health training in medical schools.

h. Provide scholarships for students who agree to enter the public health service.

4. Subject memorandum offers no objection to the plan as submitted provided the Ministry of Welfare will take the necessary action to implement such parts of the plan as apply solely to the Ministry of Welfare and aid and coordinate the work as it pertains to the prefectural governments.

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5. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

a. Maintain periodic surveillance in order to make certain that everything possible is being done to procure an adequate number of qualified personnel to staff the local public health organizations under this plan.

b. Advise General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

GRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Dist. "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Copy for Tokyo Metropolitan TKNG EGH - Public Health

file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health & Welfare Section CFS/WLS/sk

(PHMJG-52)

APO 500
8 January 1948

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

SUBJECT: Licence of Narcotic Manufacturers and the Custody of Crude and Semi-processed Narcotics

1. Reference is made to request dated 6 January 1948, subject: "Licence of Narcotic Manufacturers and the Custody of Crude and Semi-processed Narcotics".

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

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Distribution B

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

CFS/WLS/sk

APO 500
8 January 1948

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum (PHMJG-52), 8 January 1948, subject: "Licence of Narcotic Manufacturers and the Custody of Crude and Semi-processed Narcotics" to the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (PHMJG-52), 8 January 1948, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The memorandum states there is no objection to licencing as narcotic manufacturers the following list of companies as submitted by the Japanese Government:

a. Takeda Pharmaceutical Company
Address:
Office - 27, 2-chome Dosho-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
Plant - 54, 4-chome, Juso mishino-machi, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka City

b. Sankyo Company
Address:
Office - 2, 2-chome, Nihonbashi Muro-machi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to.
Plant - 888, 1-chome, Nishishinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo-to.

c. Dai Nippon Pharmaceutical Company
Address:
Office - 25, 3 chome, Dosho-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
Plant - 1 Kami, 2-chome, Ebie Fukushima-ku, Osaka City

d. Takeda Pharmaceutical Company - Tokyo Branch
Address:
Office - 1, 1-chome, Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to
9, 2-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to
Plant - 763, 3-chome, Takeda Minami-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-to

3. No specific surveillance is considered necessary.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonal, Medical Corps
Chief

Distribution B

C O P Y

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

(PHMJG 51)

APO 500
2 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Public Health Education Program

1. Reference is made to letter to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (C.L.O. No. 9791 EWL) from Japanese Government, Central Liaison Office, dated 26 December 1947, subject: "Application for Approval of Public Health Education Program", by Y. Katsuno, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

2. There is no objection to the Public Health Education Program as submitted.

Dist. "A"

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

MEMORANDUM

APO 500
2 January 1948

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHMJG 51, 2 January 1948, subject: "Public Health Education Program". to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government.

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

2. Subject memorandum refers to a letter directed to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (C.I.O. No. 9791 EWL) from Japanese Government, Central Liaison Office, dated 26 December 1947, subject: "Application for Approval of Public Health Education Program", by Y. Katsuno, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

a. Letter (C.L.O. No. 9791) refers to a detailed plan concerning a public health education program submitted by the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP through the Central Liaison Office.

b. The plan is based on:

(1) The need for a well-planned, well-organized, and well-executed public health education program for the people of Japan.

(2) The necessity for close correlation and coordination of the numerous public health education programs now being conducted by various Ministries of the Japanese Government.

3. Subject memorandum further offers no objection to the Public Health Education Program.

4. Essential Points of the program include:

a. Planning at the Ministry level

(1) Establishment of Necessary committees

(a) Committee of the National Government for Health Education.

(b) School Health Education Committee

(c) General Community Organization Committee (Anti-Tuberculosis Asspciation, Japan Red Cross Association, Mother and Child Institute, etc.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(d) Publicity and Information Committee

(2) Establishment of the Health Week Movement

(3) Coordination of the Publicity and educational activities of the Press, Radio, and Motion Pictures relating to health education.

(4) Preparation of health educational materials.

(5) Organization of Public Health conventions in the six larger cities of Japan.

(6) Continuation of the Public Health Train exhibit.

(7) Addition of health education personnel to staff of Ministry of Welfare.

b. Planning at Prefectural level

(1) Addition of health education personnel to staff of prefectural health offices.

(2) Improvement in the methods for the advancement of health education.

(3) Dissemination of information concerning health and welfare.

(4) Cooperation in the work of public health train.

(5) Organization of lecture courses for health officials and others engaged in health work.

(6) Establishment of a health education team at each Health Center.

5. This is a long range program. Directives will be issued to prefectural governments by the Ministry of Welfare when specific portions of the plan are to be effected.

6. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

a. Maintain periodic surveillance to be certain that all existing prefectural public health education programs are being coordinated and integated with the national public health education program which will be implemented by directives form the Ministry of Welfare.

b. Advise General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of any corrective action that should be taken at a national level.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
4 November 1947

)PHMJG 46)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Transportation,
Japanese Government

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office

SUBJECT : Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels

1. Reference is made to paragraph 3 of letter to General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (CLO No. 7388 CL) from Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, dated 20 September 1947, subject: Railway Officials in charge of Affairs Concerning Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels, by Y. Katsumo, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

2. Local Japanese Transportation officials should be advised to contact the Military Government Team in their respective localities concerning disinfestation procedures of railway cars and vessels.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, M.C.
Chief

DIST "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

105

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

APO 500
4 November 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to (PHMJG 46), 3 November 1947, subject: „isinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels, to the Ministry of Transportation, Japanese Government

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

2. The information contained in Paragraph 2 of subject memorandum is based on established typhus control procedures which require routine disinfestation by use of insecticide, spray, DDT residual effect at 30 day intervals of railway coaches, ferries and other public conveyances.

3. Command instructions will follow through Command Channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

a. Maintain periodic surveillance to be certain that proper application of spray and marking of cars is being accomplished.

b. Advise General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel M.C.
Chief

DIST: "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

C-O-P-Y

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

(PHMJG 46)

APO 500
4 November 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Transportation,
Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office

SUBJECT: Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels

1. Reference is made to paragraph 3 of letter to General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (CLO No. 7388 CL) from Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, dated 20 September 1947, subject: "Railway Officials in charge of Affairs Concerning Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels," by Y. Katsumo, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

2. Local Japanese Transportation Officials should be advised to contact the Military Government Team in their respective localities concerning disinfestation procedures of railway cars and vessels.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, M.C.
Chief

DIST "A"

Incl 2 to OD 27/1, Hq 8th Army, 18 Dec 47.

C-O-P-Y

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

C-O-P-Y

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

APO 500
4 November 1947

(PHMJG 46)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Transporation,
Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office

SUBJECT: Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels

1. Reference is made to paragraph 3 of letter to General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (CLO No. 7388 CL) from Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, dated 20 September 1947, subject: "Railway Officials in charge of Affairs Concerning Disinfestation of Railway Cars and Vessels," by Y. Katsumo, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

2. Local Japanese Transportation Officials should be advised to contact the Military Government Team in their respective localities concerning disinfestation procedures of railway cars and vessels.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, M.C.
Chief

DIST "A"

(copy)

Incl 2 to OD 27/1, Hq 8th Army, 18 Dec 47.

C-O-P-Y

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

C-O-P-Y

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

APO 500
5 November 1947

(PHMJG-45)

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Financing of Drugs used for Treatment of Venereal Diseases

1. Reference is made to plan submitted to this office by the Ministry of Welfare on 27 October 1947, entitled, "Essentials of the Counterplan for Prevention of Venereal Diseases".

2. There is no objection to the overall plan submitted, provided that:

a. All venereal disease patients will be recognized as cases of infectious disease endangering the public health and will be accepted and given prompt and complete treatment accordingly, without reference to their ability or willingness to pay.

b. The governmental subsidies referred to in paragraph 7 of subject plan will be supplemented, if necessary, to provide the treatment outlined in paragraph 2 of subject plan.

c. Subsidies are made available in such a manner as to permit the purchase of necessary drugs at a reasonable price as required by clinics and physicians to provide for uninterrupted treatment of all patients.

d. In case subject plan is found ineffective, the Ministry of Welfare will act promptly to make necessary corrections in the plan and will endeavor to obtain the necessary funds to carry out the program.

3. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a subsequent recovery of the cost of treatment from the patient when it has been determined that he or she is in fact able to pay.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, M.C.
Chief

DIST. "A"

Incl 1 to OD #72 Hq 8th Army, 19 Dec 47

C-O-P-Y

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
24 November 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to memorandum to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (PHWJG-45) 5 November 1947, subject: Essentials of the Counterplan for Prevention of Venereal Diseases

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

2. Subject memorandum refers to a plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare on 27 October 1947, subject: Essentials of the Counterplan for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases.

3. Essential points of the plan include:

a. Estimation of existing venereal cases in Japan.

b. Compulsory treatment of every reported case to be the responsibility of each prefecture.

c. Reporting of cases and issuance of final report on completion of treatment will be the responsibility of medical practitioners.

d. Expenses for treatment will be imposed on the patient.

e. One half the amount in exempted or reduced expenses for treatment will be subject to compensation by Governmental subsidy.

f. Strict control of distribution and use of necessary medicaments will be made.

4. Subject memorandum offiers no objection to the overall plan as submitted, provided that:

a. "All venereal disease patients, will be recognized as cases of infectious diseases endangering the public health, will be accepted and given prompt and complete treatment accordingly, without reference to their ability or willingness to pay.

b. The governmental subsidies referred to in subject plan will be supplemented, if necessary, to provide the treatment outlined in subject plan.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

c. Subsidies are made available in such a manner as to permit tha purchase of necessary drugs at a reasonable price as required by clinics and physicians to provide for uninterrupted treatment of all patients.

d. In case subject plan is found ineffective, the Ministry of Welfare will act promptly to make necessary corrections in the plan and will endeavor to obtain the nedessary funds to carry out the program".

5. Subject memorandum further implies that none of the provisions outlined in paragraph 4 above shall be construed to prevent a subsequent determined that he or she is in fact able to pay.

6. Command instructions will follow through Command Channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

a. Maintain periodic surveillance to be certain that provisions made in subject memorandum are being accomplished.

b. Advise General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS.
Colonel M.C.
Chief

DIST: "A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

C-O-P-Y

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

(PHMJG-45)

APO 500
5 November 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Financing of Drugs used for Treatment of Venereal Diseases

1. Reference is made to plan submitted to this office by the Ministry of Welfare on 27 October 1947, entitled, "Essentials of the Counterplan for Prevention of Venereal Diseases".

2. There is no objection to the overall plan submitted, provided that:

a. All venereal disease patients will be recognized as cases of infectious disease endangering the public health and will be accepted and given prompt and complete treatment accordingly, without reference to their ability or willingness to pay.

b. The governmental subsidies referred to in paragraph 7 of subject plan will be supplemented, if necessary, to provide the treatment outlined in paragraph 2 of subject plan.

c. Subsidies are made available in such a manner as to permit the purchase of necessary drugs at a resonable price as required by clinics and physicians to provide for uninterrupted treatment of all patients.

d. In case subject plan is found ineffective, the Ministry of Welfare will act promptly to make necessary corrections in the plan and will endeavor to obtain the necessary funds to carry out the program.

3. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a subsequent recovery of the cost of treatment form the patient when it has been determined that he or she is in fact able to pay.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, M.C.
Chief

DIST. "A"

Incl 1 to OD #72 Hq 8th Army, 19 Dec 47

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
20 October 1947

(PHMJG 44)PH

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Preventive Measures against eruptive typhus

1. Referrence is made to letter to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (CLO No. 7955 DWL) from Japanese Government, Central Liaison Office, dated 13 October 1947, subject, "Preventive Measures against eruptive typhus", by Y. Katsumo, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

2. There is no objection to the plan of preventive measures against eruptive typhus as submitted.

/s/ Crawford F. Sams
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

Dist "A"

XX 8

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
18 November 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (PHMJG-44) 20 October 1947, Subject: Preventive Measures against Eruptive Typhus

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

2. Subject memorandum refers to a letter directed to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (CLO No. 7955 EWL) from Japanese Government, Central Liaison Office, dated 13 October 1947, subject, Preventive Measures against Eruptive Typhus, by Y. Katsumo, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

a. Letter (CLO No. 7955) refers to a detailed plan submitted by the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government to PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP, through the Central Liaison Office.

b. The plan is based on experiences gained from former typhus control activities in Japan during the past two years and upon previously issued directives to the Japanese Government.

3. Subject memorandum further offers no objection to the plan of preventive measures against eruptive typhus.

4. Essential pointsof the plan include:

a. Close physical check of repatriates.

b. Early case discovery.

c. Early reporting of suspect cases.

d. Early hospitalization of all cases

e. Laboratory diagnostic procedures, using the complement fixation test on sera of all suspect cases.

f. Control of lice, fleas and rat mites by use of DDT (10%) insecticide powder, and DDT (5%) residual effect spray.

g. Preventive inoculation with Cox-type typhus vaccine.

h. Publicity and educational programs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BASIC: Memo, dtd 18 Nov 47, subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (PHMJG-44) 20 Oct 47, subj: Preventive Measures against Eruptive Typhus.

i. Training courses for public health officers, physicians, nurses, and sanitary team personnel.

5. Reference list of material pertaining to typhus control procedures:

a. SCAPIN 1523 - Memorandum for Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, dated 12 February 1947, subject: Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan.

b. Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin #3 - Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea, February 1947.

6. Command instructions will follow through Command Channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested.

a. Maintain periodic surveillance to be certain that proper control measures are being accomplished.

b. Advise General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

s/s Crawford F. Sams
Colonel M.C.
Chief
Public Health and Welfare

DIST"A"

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

C-O-P-Y

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

APO 500
20 October 1947

(PHMJG 44)PH

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Preventive Measures Against Eruptive Typhus

1. Reference is made to letter to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (CLO No. 7955 EWL) from Japnese Government, Central Liaison Office, dated 13 October 1947, subject: "Preventive Measures Against Eruptive Typhus", by Y. Katsumo, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

2. There is no objection to the plan of preventive measures against eruptive typhus as submitted.

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

Dist "A"

Incl 1 to OD 27/1, Hq 8th Army, 18 Dec 47.

C-O-P-Y

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

C-O-P-Y

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

APO 500
20 October 1947

(PHMJG 44)PH

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Preventive Measures Against Eruptive Typhus

1. Reference is made to letter to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (CLO No. 7955 EWL) from Japnese Government, Central Liaison Office, dated 13 October 1947, subject: "Preventive Measures Against Eruptive Typhus", by Y. Katsumo, Chief, Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office.

2. There is no objection to the plan of preventive measures against eruptive typhus as submitted.

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

Dist "A"

Incl 1 to OD 27/1, Hq 8th Army, 18 Dec 47.

C-O-P-Y

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
8 October 1947

(PHMJG-42)

MEMORANDU TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to School Children of Japan.

1. Reference is made to plan submitted by CLO #7510(EWL), dated 26 September 1947, covering distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies.

2. Except as indicated below there is no objection to the proposed plan of distribution of subject supplies as outlined in above mentioned letter of the Central Liaison Office:

a. Selection of schools to receive the supplies will be a joint responsibility of prefectural welfare and education sections and local Japanese Red Cross chapters.

b. The basis of distribution will be as follows:

(1) Stationery (1 pencil, 1 eraser and 1 tablet); one set to each 5th and 6th grade pupil of grammar schools selected to receive a distribution.

(2) Gift Box (soap, tooth paste, tooth brush, thread, needle and other goods; one box to each of three (3) children of 1st through 4th grade of grammar schools selected to receive a distribution.

c. Local governors will submit reports on distribution to the Ministry of Welfare and the Japanese Red Cross. The Ministry of Welfare will furnish a report of distribution to Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

d. Report on distribution of American Junior Red Cross supplies will include information as to the number of school children receiving a distribution of supplies. Instructions concerning routing of this report will be amended to conform to the provisions of paragraph 2, c, above.

Crawford for F Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
8 October 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHMJG-42, Dated 8 October 1947, Subject: "Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to School Children of Japan".

1. Reference is made to PHMJG-42, dated 8 October 1947, subject: "Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross Supplies to School Children of Japan".

2. Reference memorandum advises the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, that with certain exceptions, no objection is imposed to the plan of distribution submitted covering American Jr. Red Cross supplies. These supplies have been donated by the American Red Cross and are now stored in the Yokohama Red Cross warehouse.

3. Following are the pertinent features of the distribution plan:

a. The supplies will be furnished to grammar school children in Japan without charge.

b. The Ministry of Welfare will receive the supplies from the American Red Cross and arrange for transportation to prefectures in coordination with the Japanese Red Cross and the Ministry of Transportation.

c. Local Japanese welfare authorities will, in coordination with local Japanese Red Cross chapters, receive, store and safeguard the supplies until delivery to schools.

d. Selection of schools to receive the supplies will be a joint responsibility of prefectural welfare and education sections and local Japanese Red Cross chapters.

e. The basis of distribution will be as follows:

(1) Stationery (1 pencil, 1 eraser and 1 tablet); one set to each 5th and 6th grade pupil of grammar schools selected to receive a distribution.

(2) Gift Box (soap, tooth paste, tooth brush, thread, needle and other goods; one box to each of three (3) children of 1st through 4th grade of grammar schools selected to receive a distribution.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

f. Transportation within prefectures will be arranged by local Japanese Red Cross officials with the assistance of prefectural authorities.

g. Local governors will submit reports of distribution to the Ministry of Welfare and the Japanese Red Cross.

4. List is inclosed showing the proposed allocation of materials to the various prefectures.

5. General surveillance is desired to insure compliance with the distribution plan.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

1 Incl: a/s

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

DISTRIBUTION PLAN OF STATIONERY, PENCILS, AND ERASERS

Distribution Detail

NAME OF CHAPTER	CITY	NO. OF PUPILS	UNIT (Consisting of 1 tablet, 1 pencil and 1 eraser)
Hokkaido	Hakodate	2,500	3,000
	Muroran	1,500	1,800
	Kushiro	800	960
	Total	4,800	5,760
Tokyo	Tokyo	143,000	161,600
	Hachioji	2,000	2,400
	Total	145,000	164,000
Osaka	Osaka	40,000	48,000
	Kishiwada	2,800	3,360
	Suita	2,800	3,360
	Ikeda	2,800	3,360
	Moriguchi	2,800	3,360
	Takatsuki	2,700	3,240
	Sakai	2,800	3,360
	Toyonaka	2,800	3,360
	Fuse	2,800	3,360
	Izumi-Otsu	2,800	3,360
	Kaizuka	2,700	3,240
	Total	67,800	81,360
Kanagawa	Yokohama	8,750	10,500
	Kawasaki	2,500	3,000
	Odawara	900	1,080
	Hiratsuka	800	960
	Total	12,950	15,540
Hyogo	Kobe	20,000	24,000
	Amagasaki	3,000	3,600
	Himeji	3,000	3,600
	Nishinomiya	3,000	3,600
	Akashi	3,000	3,600
	Ashiya	3,000	3,600
	Sumoto	2,500	3,000
	Total	37,500	45,000
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	2,500	3,000
	Sasebo	2,000	2,400
	Omura	1,500	1,800
	Total	6,000	7,200
Niigata	Nagaoka	3,000	3,600
	Total	3,000	3,600
Saitama	Kumagaya	1,000	1,200
	in Prefecture	1,000	1,000
	Total	2,000	2,200

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

NAME OF CHAPTER	CITY	NO. OF PUPILS	UNIT (Consisting of 1 tablet, 1 pencil and 1 eraser)
Gumma	Maebashi	1,250	1,500
	Takasaki	625	750
	Isezaki	625	750
	in Prefecture	1,000	1,000
	Total	3,500	4,000
Chiba	Chiba	1,200	1,440
	Choshi	800	960
	Total	2,000	2,400
Ibaraki	Mito	1,250	1,500
	Hitachi	450	540
	Tsuchiura	800	960
	in Prefecture	1,000	1,000
	Total	3,500	4,000
Tochigi	Utsunomiya	2,000	2,400
	in Prefecture	1,000	1,000
	Total	3,000	3,400
Mie	Yokkaichi	1,800	2,160
	Tsu	1,200	1,440
	Total	3,000	3,600
Aichi	Nagoya	15,000	18,000
	Okazaki	5,000	6,000
	Toyohashi	5,000	6,000
	Ichinomiya	2,500	3,000
	Total	27,500	33,000
Shizuoka	Shizuoka	7,000	8,400
	Hamamatsu	4,000	4,800
	Shimizu	1,800	2,160
	Numazu	1,200	1,440
	Fujimiya	500	600
	Total	14,500	17,400
Yamanashi	Kofu	3,000	3,600
	Total	3,000	3,600
Gifu	Gifu	2,500	3,000
	Ogaki	1,500	1,800
	Total	4,000	4,800
Fukushima	Koriyama	1,000	1,200
	Taira	1,000	1,200
	Total	2,000	2,400
Miyagi	Sendai	5,000	6,000
	Shiogama	1,000	1,200
	Total	6,000	7,200

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

NAME OF CHAPTER	CITY	NO. OF PUPILS	UNIT (Consisting of 1 tablet, 1 pencil and 1 eraser)
Iwate	Kamaishi	1,000	1,200
	Miyako	1,000	1,200
	Total	2,000	2,400
Aomori	Aomori	2,000	2,400
	Hachinoe	800	960
	Total	2,800	3,360
Fukui	Fukui	3,000	3,600
	Tsuruga	1,500	1,800
	Total	4,500	5,400
Toyama	Toyama	2,500	3,000
	Total	2,500	3,000
Tottori	Tottori	2,000	2,400
	Total	2,000	2,400
Okayama	Okayama	3,000	3,600
	Total	3,000	3,600
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	3,000	3,600
	Kure	1,000	1,200
	Fukuyama	500	600
	Total	4,500	5,400
Wakayama	Wakayama	2,000	2,400
	Shingu	1,000	1,200
	Total	3,000	3,600
Oita	Oita	2,000	2,400
	Saeki	1,000	1,200
	Total	3,000	3,600
Saga	Saga	1,000	1,200
	Total	1,000	1,200
Kumamoto	Kumamoto	2,500	3,000
	Total	2,500	3,000
Yamaguchi	Tokuyama	1,000	1,200
	Shimonoseki	1,000	1,200
	Ube	1,000	1,200
	Onoda	700	840
	Iwakuni	700	840
	Hikari	700	840
	Kudamatsu	650	780
	Total	5,750	6,900

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

NAME OF CHAPTER	CITY	NO. OF PUPILS	UNIT (Consisting of 1 tablet, 1 pencil and 1 eraser)
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	3,500	4,200
	Yawata	1,500	1,800
	Wakamatsu	1,300	1,560
	Kokura	1,200	1,440
	Tobata	1,200	1,440
	Moji	1,200	1,440
	Iizuka	1,200	1,440
	Omuta	1,000	1,200
	Kurume	900	1,080
	Total	13,000	15,600
Kagoshima	Kagoshima	3,000	3,600
	Sendai	1,000	1,200
	Kanoya	600	720
	Total	4,600	5,520
Miyazaki	Miyazaki	1,200	1,440
	Miyakononojo	700	840
	Nobeoka	600	720
	Total	2,500	3,000
Tokushima	Tokushima	2,000	2,400
	Total	2,000	2,400
Kagawa	Takamatsu	2,000	2,400
	Total	2,000	2,400
Ehime	Matsuyama	1,800	2,160
	Imabari	800	960
	Uwajima	700	840
	Total	3,300	3,960
Kochi	Kochi	2,500	3,000
	Total	2,500	3,000
Akita	in Prefecture	3,000	3,000
	Total	3,000	3,000
Yamagata	in Prefecture	3,000	3,000
	Total	3,000	3,000
Expected Loss			3,800
GRAND TOTAL		423,500	500,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

DISTRIBUTION PLAN OF GIFT BOXES

BENEFICIAL CHAPTER	NAME OF PLACE	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF GIFT BOXES
Hyogo	Sumoto	2,400	800
	25 towns & villages	4,806	1,602
	Total	7,206	2,402
Wakayama	Shingu	4,500	1,500
	Kainan	4,500	1,500
	Tanabe	4,500	1,500
	20 towns & villages	5,010	1,670
	Reserve	4,500	1,500
	Total	23,010	7,670
Okayama	42 towns & villages	10,500	3,500
	Reserve	498	166
	Total	10,998	3,666
Kagawa	Takamatsu	4,500	1,500
	Marugame	3,600	1,200
	Sakaide	2,700	900
	15 towns & villages	2,694	898
	Total	13,494	4,498
Tokushima	Tokushima	4,500	1,500
	Narumi	3,600	1,200
	19 towns & villages	4,752	1,584
	Reserve	609	203
	Total	13,461	1,584
Kochi	Kochi	9,000	3,000
	15 towns & villages	3,750	1,250
	Reserve	5,667	1,889
	Total	18,417	6,139

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

BENEFICIAL CHAPTER	NAME OF PLACE	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF GIFT BOXES
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	13,500	4,500
	Total	13,500	4,500
Nagasaki	Nagasaki	10,500	3,500
	Reserve	1,944	648
	Total	12,444	4,148
Nagano	Iida	3,000	1,000
	Reserve	777	259
	Total	3,777	1,259
Orphanages in Tokyo	6 institutions	1,800	600
	Reserve	387	129
	Total	2,187	729
Saitama	in Prefecture	7,500	2,500
Gumma	in Prefecture	7,500	2,500
Tochigi	in Prefecture	7,500	2,500
Ibaraki	in Prefecture	7,500	2,500
Loss to be expected			502
GRAND TOTAL		148,494	50,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

(PHMJG-41)

APO 500
6 October 1947

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

SUBJECT: Application for Authorization to Release Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

1. Reference is made to request dated 4 October 1947, subject: "Application for the Authorization of Release of Japanese Military Narcotics."

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

Crawford F. Sams

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
6 October 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum (PHMJG-41), 6 October 1947, subject: "Application for Authorization to Release Former Japanese Military Narcotics."

1. With reference to Memorandum PHMJG-41, 6 October 1947, subject: "Application for Authorization to Release Former Japanese Military Narcotics," the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The narcotics being released to regular civilian channels, as established by narcotic control regulations, include all former Japanese military medicinal narcotics now held in the custody of SCAP-approved wholesale firms.

3. No special surveillance is considered necessary.

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
30 August 1947

(PHMJG-37)

MEMORANDUM TO: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Plan for Release of Ten Percent DDT Dust for Coal Mines

1. Reference is made to Plan of Distribution of Ten Percent DDT Dust (250,000 fifty gram paper packages) to Coal Mines prepared by the Ministry of Welfare, in coordination with the National Congress of Coal Miners Unions and the All-Japan Coal-Mine Association under date of 13 August 1947.

2. There is no objection to the proposed distribution as outlined in application of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, 13 August 1947.

3. Attention is invited to the fact that the insect control program calls for the organization of sanitary teams by the coal miners, these teams to be under supervision of prefectural health officials. The 50 gram packages will be broken and pooled into larger quantities for effective dusting purposes, as opposed to the 50 gram packages being turned over directly to families of miners.

4. The Ministry of Welfare will submit at the earliest practicable date a bill of materials indicating requirements of DDT products and equipment necessary to carry out an organized insect control program on an annual basis in all coal mining regions.

5. Close supervision should be maintained to insure proper distribution and use of the DDT on a purely "disease and unrest" basis, with a view to reallocation in the event of misuse.

Crawford F. Sams

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
30 August 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to PHWJG-37 Dated 30 August 1947, Subject: Plan for Release of Ten Percent DDT Dust for Coal Mines

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

2. Initial release of 10% DDT Dust for Coal Mines is in the amount of 250,000 fifty gram paper packages, manufactured by the Nippon Soda Company under the trade name of Vermitol. Since the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, purchased all DDT products with the 10% DDT dust being packed into containers of 10 lbs. or over, these fifty gram packages of DDT dust would not be acceptable. Necessary assay tests were conducted which proved this product satisfactory for use. Accordingly, since these packages could be utilized to good advantage in coal mines in increasing coal production, no objection was offered to the proposed plan of sale to the All-Japan Coal Mine Association which will donate the entire quantity to the National Council for Revival of Coal Industry which will distribute the product according to the proposed approved plan.

3. The insect control program calls for the organization of sanitary teams by the coal miners, these teams to be under supervision of prefectural health officials. The fifty gram packages will be broken and pooled into larger quantities for effective dusting purposes, as opposed to the fifty gram packages being turned over directly to families of miners.

4. Close supervision should be maintained to insure proper distribution and use of the DDT on a purely "disease and unrest" basis, and that any deviations from the purpose for which intended which cannot be corrected locally be reported to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

APO 500
5 August 1947

(PHMJG 35)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Clarification and Interpretation of PHMJG 15

1. Reference is made to:

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

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

c. Memorandum to Japanese Government (PHMJG 15) dated 18 March 1947, subject: "Physical Examination, Immunization and Medical Care of Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces".

2. Persons to be examined and immunized:

a. Food handlers and domestic employees, such as cooks, waiters, waitresses, kitchen employees, maids, houseboys et cetera. This will also include barbers.

b. Office workers, such as clerks, typists, interpreters, translators, receptionists et cetera, including also elevator operators.

c. Others: This includes drivers, mechanics, stevedores, costodian employees of office buildings and other laborers.

3. Nature of the physical examination: The physical examination shall ordinarily consist of a thorough physical inspection for the presence of communicable diseases (skin, eyes, nose, mouth and throat) plus such laboratory procedures as may hereinafter be specified. A more detailed physical examination together with a complete history and appropriate laboratory procedures, may be made when deemed desirable or necessary in the opinion of the examining physician. Examination of the female genitalia will not be performed except when specifically indicated by the history or when otherwise considered necessary by the examining physician.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

4. Initial physical examination: Prospective employees prior to employment or assignment to duty shall be examined as follows:

a. Personnel listed under paragraph 2 a above.
(1) Physical inspection

(2) Chest X-ray

(3) Serologic test for syphilis

(4) Stool examination (Microscopic)

(5) Stool culture

b. Personnel listed under 2 b above

(1) Physical inspection

(2) Chest X-ray

(3) Serologic test for syphilis

c. Personnel listed under paragraph 2 c above

(1) Physical inspection

5. Follow up physical examination: During the course of employment employees shall be reexamined as follows:

a. Food handlers in hospitals and billet messes shall receive a physical inspection, stool examination and stool culture monthly.

b. Other food handlers listed under paragraph 2 a shall be reexamined similarly every three months.

c. X-ray of the chest and serologic test for syphilis shall be repeated as indicated for cause.

6. X-ray of the chest.

a. X-ray of the chest shall be made as directed in paragraph 4, at time of employment, of all personnel listed under paragraph 2 a & b and may be made of other employees or may be repeated whenever indicated for cause.

b. Thirty-five mm films ("indirect examination") shall be considered acceptable for screening purposes. A full size ("direct") chest plate shall be made whenever indicated by positive, doubtful or suspicious findings on the smaller films.