

# **TWO YEARS OF OCCUPATION**

## **SOCIAL**

**SUPREME COMMANDER FOR  
ALLIED POWERS**

**Department of the Army Civil Affairs Division  
Washington, D.C.**

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## CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

### EDUCATION

*First Year of Occupation:* Schools of all levels, most of which had been shut down during the spring of 1945, were reopened and resumed operation. Under SCAP directive of 30 October 1945 steps were taken to eliminate militaristic and ultranationalistic influences and personnel from the teaching profession. A total of 115,775 teachers and administrators resigned prior to the issuance of the implementing Imperial Ordinance No. 263 of 7 May 1946. Other teachers, who had been dismissed by the militarists during the war years on account of their liberal views, were reinstated. Military schools were closed, and military training courses and equipment were removed from all schools. Objectionable materials were deleted from textbooks and committees of Japanese educators, aided by SCAP's educational experts, began the task of writing new texts and new courses-of-study.

A Mission of 27 outstanding American educators visited Japan in March of 1946 and, after an examination of the Japanese educational system and a series of conferences with SCAP officials and Japanese educational leaders, prepared a comprehensive report for the reorganization of the Japanese educational system. The suggestions of the American Education Mission were implemented by a group of prominent Japanese educators of the Ministry of Education. On 9 August 1946 this group was established by ordinance on a permanent basis at Cabinet level as the Japanese Educational Reform Council.

*Second Year of Occupation:* At present approximately 19,000,000 students are attending some 40,000 schools of all levels. Over a half million teachers are gradually learning to make the adjustment from the old authoritative methods of classroom management to the new democratic methods of teaching. From April of 1946 to April of 1947 new editions of textbooks, free of objectionable materials, were printed. A nationwide program for screening all educational personnel by machinery set up on a democratic basis was initiated in implementation of Imperial Ordinance No. 263 of 7 May 1946. A total of 2,643 educators were removed automatically under the features of this Ordinance, 2,268 additional educators have been found unacceptable by the Japanese screening committees.

Based upon the recommendations of the various advisory bodies, the Ministry of Education prepared and the Diet by almost unanimous vote on 25 March 1947 passed a new Fundamental Law of Education, a document that is referred to by many Japanese as the "magna charta" of Japanese education. It implements those articles of the new Constitution which have educational implications and provides a legal basis for the elimination of discriminations in education and inequality of educational opportunity. It contains provisions for protecting the national schools from political influence and emphasizes that education is broader than the schoolroom.

The School Education Law passed by the Diet by unanimous vote on 27 March 1947, provides for the extension of compulsory, free education on a step-by-step basis from six to nine years for all Japanese children. For the present school year compulsory education was extended through the seventh year. It is planned to make the eighth school year compulsory starting in 1948, and the ninth year as soon as practicable from the standpoint of availability of schoolrooms, teachers, and funds.

The old complicated educational progression ladder was so designed that only a favored few had opportunity to continue their education to the university level. This system has been replaced by a new school ladder with six years of elementary education and three years of lower secondary education, followed by three years of upper secondary education and four years of higher education, with provision for graduate study. Under the new organizational plan regulations for entrance to the upper secondary and higher educational levels have been broadened and made more democratic.

New history and geography books have been developed which for the first time give Japanese school children an honest and objective story of their country's development and which are free of the mythology which characterized texts of the past. An entire new curriculum and courses-of-study, with accompanying textbooks for the first 12 years of schooling, have been compiled and are being printed and distributed. These are based upon knowledge of the social and mental development of the child and the nature of the community in which he lives. There is stress upon international relations, the basic freedoms, and the accompanying responsibilities of citizenship. Provision has been made for increased teacher participation in the development of teaching materials.

The sweeping changes that have been made and that are continuing to be made in Japanese education necessitate a retraining of teachers already in service to transform them from the old role of subject matter drillmasters to leaders of the learning processes of their pupils. The Education Ministry under SCAP supervision early set to work preparing new teachers' manuals and teaching guides for specific subjects, and undertook to reorient teachers to their new responsibilities. A series of Ministry sponsored regional and prefectural institutes and conferences have been held throughout Japan, at which the new courses-of-study have been introduced and explained. The raising of standards of teacher training institutions has been initiated. Plans are being developed for sound programs of

certification. Professional education associations representing various fields of interest have been organized democratically and are lending support to the new educational program.

Educational authority has been decentralized to the extent that, although the legal authority has remained with the Ministry of Education, greater responsibilities have been placed in the hands of the prefectural and local educational authorities, with greater freedom to develop programs and practices to meet local needs. Groups of citizens have been established in local communities throughout Japan to advise educational authorities on critical problems. Preliminary steps have been taken to establish prefectural and local school boards elected by the people, in whose hands the responsibility for administering the schools will be placed. These plans envisage the retention by law at the national level of certain minimum provisions and standards, and the granting of increasing powers at prefectural and local educational levels.

## **RELIGION**

*First Year of Occupation:* SCAP directives were issued (1) calling for removal of restrictions on religious freedom, (2) withdrawing state sponsorship, support, and control from Shinto, and (3) prohibiting militaristic and ultranationalistic organizations from carrying on activities under the guise of religion. Religious freedom was established and religious toleration encouraged.

*Second Year of Occupation:* Implementation of the basic SCAP directives continued. Japanese religious life was carefully scrutinized and militaristic and ultranationalistic doctrines and practices are in the process of elimination. The enactment of a law and the promulgation of implementing ordinances established the legal basis for the transfer to shrines and temples of title to the State-owned land which they presently occupy and use for religious purposes. Virtually all Shinto shrines and more than half of the Buddhist temples now possess State-owned land which in the aggregate exceeds 200,000 acres.

Sponsorship and support by units or organs of government of funerals, memorial services, and other ceremonies for the war dead, militarists, and ultranationalists and participation in such ceremonies by public officials acting in their official capacities were prohibited by notifications issued from the Home and Education Ministries. Also prohibited was the construction of monuments and statues for the war dead, militarists, and ultranationalists. The same ordinances directed the removal of such monuments and statues located in public schools, along with those patently objectionable monuments and statues located in public buildings and on public grounds. A notification of the Education Ministry eliminated school-sponsored veneration for the Emperor.

The influence of Christianity was greatly strengthened when Tetsu KATAYAMA and Komakichi MATSUOKA, both active Christians, became Prime Minister and Speaker of the House of Representatives respectively. The Christian tenets of justice, tolerance, and understanding which have guided the conduct of the Occupation appear to have contributed materially to the popularizing of Christian principles. Although the number of Christian church members is probably less than 500,000, the number of Christian sympathizers has been estimated at upwards of 2,000,000. Some 1,250 Christian foreign missionaries are presently in Japan, about 250 of whom have entered since the beginning of the Occupation.

## ARTS AND MONUMENTS

*First Year of Occupation:* Instructions were issued to the Japanese government and to Occupation forces to insure the protection and preservation of cultural sites, structures, and objects of national and international importance. Inspections were made to determine the extent of war damage or war deterioration, and reports were completed revealing no appreciable damage to the great cultural centers of Kyoto, Nara and Kamakura, but serious or total damage to castles of the Momoyama and Tokugawa periods (1568-1867 A. D.) of which Nagoya castle was the most prominent and famous example, and architectural losses to 17th and 18th century structures in Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka.

*Second Year of Occupation:* Inspections of Registered Sites, National Treasures, and Registered Objects were continued, with attention to private collections. Encouragement was given to the exhibition of private collections and the first major display of privately owned masterpieces of Chinese and Japanese art was held at the Nakutsuru Museum in the Kobe-Osaka area during April 1947. Exhibition activities at the Nezu Art Museum in Tokyo were renewed with shows in the fall of 1946 and in the spring of 1947.

An exhibition of National Treasures of the Imperial Household Museum held in Nara was attended by more than 120,000 people in 21 days. With the promulgation of the New Constitution of 3 May 1947, the Imperial Household Museum was transferred to the people, and the name changed to the National Museum. Pending the reconciliation of budgetary and other problems, the transfer was accomplished under interim plan that placed the National Museum under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education.

Activity in the field of contemporary art has been high, with displays at the Tokyo Municipal Art

Gallery taking first place in volume at attendance and variety of exhibition.

The restoration and repair of National Treasures has received the serious attention of the Ministry of Education. Deterioration of the famous Seventh Century lacquer figures of Guardian Kings at Todai-ji, caused by neglect during the war years, has been repaired, as have panel painting by artists of the Kano school in various temples in Kyoto. The long-range plan of reconstruction begun before the war at Horyu-ji, near Nara --- the most important single monument of Japanese art --- has been resumed, the current work being concerned principally with the dismantling and reconstructing of the original Seventh-Century Golden Hall and Pagoda. Special problems involving the preservation of the famous murals are being studied by Japanese scholars and experts.

The importance of formulating a plan for the rehabilitation of the area at Itsukushima damaged by flood and typhoon in 1945 has been stressed.

A new national park, Ise Shima, was designated on 20 December 1946.

## INFORMATION

*First Year of Occupation:* Steps were taken to free all media of public information from national government domination and restrictions. The establishment of a free and responsible press was encouraged. In conferences with editors and publishers, it was emphasized that freedom of the press meant the right to present news and editorial opinion through all media of information free from influence, domination, or any form of totalitarian control by any governmental agency, by any political party, by any employees' association, by any labor union, or by any other pressure group. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, a monopoly which controlled all Japanese radio programs, and which had become a bureaucratic, totalitarian propaganda machine during the war, was reorganized and the quality of its programs improved. The SCAP Information Library was opened in Tokyo, (the first of ten information centers to be established in ten major cities of Japan), which made books, pamphlets, current periodicals and newspapers in the English languages, available to Japanese readers. Theaters and Motion Picture producers were given technical advice and assistance in the reorganization and rehabilitation of these media. Mobile projection units exhibited throughout Japan educational films produced in western democracies and carrying Japanese sound tracks. Licenses were granted to affect the importation and exhibition in Japan of motion pictures deemed desirable to the accomplishment of the mission of the Occupation. All public information media were used to inform the Japanese people of Occupation objectives and policies and to assist them in the democratization and rehabilitation of the nation. Special emphasis was laid on war guilt, the truth

about the war, the new status of women, the basic principles of democracy, general elections, and other subjects of vital interest to the people.

*Second Year of Occupation:* As the Occupation progressed, professional, civic, and governmental agencies were encouraged and assisted by SCAP specialists to work out coordinated and continuing information programs to familiarize the largest possible number of people throughout the nation with political, economic, and social needs and developments of a democracy. These programs emphasized Japan's first democratic Constitution, free elections, the Civil Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, rural land reform, labor-management relations, and the reorganization of the public safety agencies. The freedoms which are the right of an individual in a democracy were pointed out, and the responsibilities which accompany these freedoms were stressed. Information on scientific and economic progress were disseminated through programs initiated by SCAP agencies and implemented by Japanese media. All agencies cooperated in the development and continuing dissemination of information and advice on such subjects as critical natural resources, food, disease prevention, and public welfare. The scope of these programs was widened to include the prefectural and rural centers by means of field trips by SCAP personnel and institutes and conferences initiated by Japanese organizations and agencies. The function of Military Government personnel was broadened to include active though limited participation in these reorientation programs in order to accomplish the widest possible dissemination.

Through continuous seminar meetings and individual conferences, difference between factual reporting and opinionated writing has been demonstrated to Japanese newspaper writers and editors. Journalistic ethics, as enunciated by the American Society of Newspaper Editors, have been explained and presented as guides, and constant emphasis has been placed on the truthful presentation of news and sound and sober editorial interpretations of the important events and issues of the day. As a result there has been considerable progress towards straight and factual reporting; space has not been denied to those whose "Letters to the Editor" have disagreed with the paper's editorial policy; editorials have become increasingly outspoken and constructive. The number of daily newspaper increased from only 53 at the close of the war to 152 in April 1947. A total of 1,951 newspapers and journals of tabloid format, including dailies, semi-weeklies, weeklies, and papers of irregular issuance were being published in April, 1947. A nationwide increase of 21 percent in newspaper circulation took place between March 1946 and April 1947, the total national circulation of all newspapers in April 1947 being 15,935,155.

Magazine publishers and editors have been given the opportunity to attend conferences to discuss their particular problems. Out of a total of 3,300 separate magazines published in Japan since the beginning of the Occupation, approximately 2,000 have survived the economic difficulties and the shortage of paper.



Continued technical and programming assistance has been given the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, designed to improve the quality of its broadcasts, and a number of new programs, modeled after popular American programs have been developed and gained popular approval. Listener response to "Information Please" has reached an average of 10,000 letters and postcards weekly. The "National Radio Forum" has been recorded in all of the largest metropolitan centers in Japan and presently is making a circuit of cities with populations of fifty to sixty thousand, the aim being to make possible the widest possible participation. Broadcasting of programs originating with regional and local stations of radio control. Local broadcasting has expanded so that by July, 1947, 44 Local stations were originating and broadcasting their own programs once weekly at peak listening hours.

The use of visual information media to illustrate democratic procedures and practices has been extended. In addition to one American newsreel released each week, 132 Allied feature motion pictures and 31 short subjects were released during the year ending 1 July 1947. Mobile projection units continued to exhibit educational films produced in western democracies to weekly audiences averaging 179,000 people, a five-fold increase over the average weekly audience during the first year of the Occupation.

The use of poster exhibits commenced in October 1946 and has proved to be an effective medium. Requests for SCAP prepared exhibits average 60 per month. Displays in metropolitan department stores draw daily crowds of from 3,000 to 5,000 and numerous Japanese publishers and slide-film companies have been given permission to reproduce these exhibits which have been prepared on such subjects as the New Constitution, Typhus Prevention, Land Reform, Food, et cetera.

The SCAP Information Library in Tokyo has continued to make available to Japanese readers 3,000 reference books, 10,000 pamphlets, 500 current periodicals, and 17 newspapers, all in English. Average daily attendance at Ueno Library, Japan's largest public library.

A gift of the American Library Association made available to Japanese educational institutions files of scientific and scholarly publications for the years 1941-1946. These publications have been of inestimable value in providing Japanese scholars with news of developments in the academic and scientific world from which they had been cut off by the war. Members of the American Education Mission provided a collection of approximately 500 books for children. These books were displayed in a number of Japanese cities and have been an incentive to Japanese writers and publishers. Twelve libraries for educators have been set up in different points in Japan, each library containing approximately 400 recent books on educational psychology, educational philosophy, curricula, teaching methods, et cetera. Additional shipments of books and periodicals from American sources are being received and distributed in ever-increasing numbers.

## **PUBLIC OPINION**

*First Year of Occupation:* The Japanese people quickly became aware that public opinion is of importance in the direction of a democratic government, and many private and commercial organizations and agencies were established to study and report on public opinion. However, with no significant prior experience they revealed little technical competence. The national government made an unsuccessful effort to activate an effective public opinion organization as a Cabinet unit.

*Second Year of Occupation:* Informal consultative and advisory liaison has been maintained with a peak number of seventy Japanese organizations engaged in whole or in part in public opinion survey activities. This number settled to forty-eight in July 1947. Liaison also has been maintained with national government and prefectural public opinion organizations to insure conformity with technical requirements of public opinion surveys and to prevent political abuse of such activities. To the extent possible, technical assistance and counsel have been given by SCAP specialists who participated in the first national public opinion conference in Japan held in Tokyo in March of 1947. It is considered significant to note that in the April 1947 elections a number of agencies were able to predict the outcome with striking success. The results of current work of the leading organizations show constant improvement in sample design, quota control, interview design, and interviewing method.

## **MEDIA ANALYSIS**

The analysis of Tokyo newspapers daily and prefectural newspapers tri-weekly has been an important means of determining trends, opinions, international news interest, and reaction to Occupation policies as expressed in Japanese publications. In addition, opinions reflected by writers in representative Japanese magazines of both general and special coverage have been analyzed in various subject fields. The files of these analyses maintained without a break since the beginning of the Occupation afford an over-all picture of Japanese press and periodical reaction to the events of the city.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION**

## OCCUPATION PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM

The primary consideration in public health matters has been to achieve a level of sanitation and health that would prevent widespread disease and unrest which would impede the objectives of the Occupation. Since the Oriental standards and practices of the Japanese are far below those of the U. S. and other western countries, and the state of public health had even further deteriorated under wartime conditions, considerable technical guidance and supervision has been given in this field.

*The First Year.* Widespread immunization of the civil population was undertaken, 5,500,000 persons were immunized against typhus; 23,000,000 against typhoid; 75,000,000 against smallpox and 34,500,000 against cholera.

SCAP directives to the Japanese Government designated venereal diseases as infectious, provided for their control and the regular reporting of cases, and abrogated all laws, ordinances and enactments permitting the practice of licensed prostitution and the binding of women into harlotry.

A weekly reporting system for all communicable diseases and vital statistics information was established.

Health control and quarantine measures were instituted at eight repatriation centers. Through these centers 5,569,388 Japanese returned to the homeland. To meet the possibilities of cholera being brought from the mainland by repatriates, ships from cholera ports underwent a six-day pot quarantine prior to the debarkation of personnel. Ships arriving with cholera or suspected cases aboard were not debarked until 14 days after discovery of the last cholera case.

To accomplish necessary standardization of drugs, vaccines and biologicals a national laboratory control program was established.

The ravages of war and the destruction that had been inflicted on transportation and public facilities had created deplorable conditions of sanitation throughout the nation. Immediate efforts were made to train and organize six-man sanitary teams. The summer of 1946, 54,000 Japanese in about 9,000

teams were actively engaged in DDT dusting and spraying, repair of water and sewage system, removal of debris, elimination of rodents and mosquito breeding places. Sufficient supplies and equipment made it possible, for the first time in world history, to successfully carry out a national sanitation program of this scope.

During the war all attempts to inspect cattle for tuberculosis and other infectious diseases had been abandoned. This was reestablished and the inspection of meat and dairy products was resumed.

A survey of the pharmaceutical supply and equipment status of the nation revealed that one-half of the factories were either bombed out or converted to other uses. Of the remaining one-half, only 20 percent were operating due to lack of raw materials. After a careful review of stocks and facilities, a program of rehabilitating Japanese production of many supplies and biologicals was initiated. This program was supported by imports as necessary. The object of the program --- to promote manufacturing facilities and make the nation self-sufficient --- is gradually being realized. Great strides have been made with continued guidance, in the production of surgical and medical equipment and pharmaceuticals and vaccines. Many of these items are being produced in sufficient quantity to eliminate the necessity of imports. Sale and manufacture of pharmaceutical supplies and equipment were controlled under programs designed to assure an adequate and even distribution to the populace. Former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies and equipment were confiscated, inventoried, and subsequently released to areas of greatest need.

Pre-war Japan was the source of most of the world's illicit narcotics. There were no laws governing the manufacture or sale of narcotics, nor were there any regulations governing the growing of opium poppies. All narcotics --- finished, crude, or semi-crude --- were confiscated. Manufacture of narcotics was forbidden and a control program for legitimate distribution embodying features similar to those in effect in the United States was instituted. Distribution through licensed agencies was rigidly controlled. Enforcement agents were appointed and trained to eliminate unauthorized traffic in narcotics.

The nutritional status of the civil population was ascertained by a survey which began with a cross section of one percent of the population of Tokyo and 19 selected prefectures. Within three months 8 additional major cities and 8 additional prefectures were included. Surveys of 175,000 test cases are repeated at three-month intervals. This cross section includes people in all walks of life from babies to adults --- farmers, factory workers, railroad workers, office workers, miners, housewives, et cetera.

The surveys are conducted by Japanese officials under the guidance of SCAP. All persons included in the survey are given physical examinations every three months, body weight is recorded and information gained as to the sources and amounts of food consumed. Data gathered helps determine the caloric content and composition of the diet.

During 1946 the same group was observed so that nutritional trends could be determined from a specific controlled group of people. In 1947 a new one percent cross section was selected. *This is the first time in world history that a nutritional survey on such a wide national scale has been accomplished.*

A survey was made of the 3,363 hospitals in Japan at the beginning of the Occupation. It revealed that ample facilities existed to meet the nation's needs. All Army and Navy hospitals, of which there were 497, were placed under control of the Ministry of Welfare and established as civilian national hospitals. A few became tuberculosis sanatoria and leproseria.

A Council on Medical Education composed of leading Japanese doctors and scientists was formally organized in March, 1946. The Council with the guidance of SCAP seeks to raise the standards of medical schools throughout the nation, and to establish proper standards of licensure to practice. All medical institutions were inspected to determine their fitness to continue under standards set up under a new program of medical education.

A similar Council on Dental Education was established to raise dental standards. A Council on Nursing Education was organized and a Model Nursing Demonstration School for teaching modern techniques to nurses was established in Tokyo.

The need for government subsidies to public assistance programs was shown by monthly public assistance reports begun in March 1946. The reports indicate the number of persons on relief and the amount of yen expended. Responding to the need, the Diet, in October 1946, passed the "Daily Life Security Law" which provides, for all indigent persons, adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care. Latest figures show that 2,763,333 persons are receiving monthly government assistance to the extent of ¥235,030,843.

Foreseeing that the return of large numbers of people to urban areas evacuated during the war would cause serious disease hazards, raise problems of welfare and relief, and overtax the extremely

limited housing available, a law was passed preventing families from returning to urban areas unless they had employment, would not become public or private charges and had quarters to live in.

Twenty-thousand tons of former Japanese Army and Navy food supplies were obtained and later distributed to relieve severe food shortages during the summer of 1946.

Programs were adopted to provide for the rehabilitation of destroyed institutional and child care homes with special regard for war orphans. The reorganization of the Japanese Red Cross on standards comparable to those of other Red Cross societies was undertaken.

Lest repatriates suffer undue hardship, programs were launched to enable them to secure loans, find employment and other assistance in their efforts at rehabilitation.

The Japanese Government's Ministry of Welfare was reorganized, and the Ministry now provides much better control and supervision over all aspects of public health and welfare activities.

A plan was adopted to reorganize each of the 46 prefectural health departments along uniform lines so that they could function as separate units similar to the various state health departments in the United States. Fourteen of these departments have been reorganized and the completion of the program is scheduled for December 31, 1947.

## **THE SECOND YEAR**

The incidence of communicable diseases had, in many cases, been reduced to the lowest level in the history of Japan. Many control measures had been hampered by the lack of trained Japanese personnel. Improvement was noted here as the result of educational and training programs of the previous year made themselves felt. Early in 1946 there had been an epidemic of typhus and smallpox in the Tokyo and Osaka-Kobe areas but control measures had proved effective and epidemics of national proportions had been averted.

No epidemics of typhus or smallpox occurred in the second year. No cases of cholera have been

reported this year. The immunization of 16,000,000 school children with diphtheria toxoid in the fall of 1946 has brought the incidence of this disease, for the current season, to the lowest rate in the history of Japan. This was the first time diphtheria toxoid had been used in Japan.

The program to control typhoid and para-typhoid is currently being carried forward. The program calls for the immunization against these fevers of 78,000,000 persons during the summer months.

The sanitary teams operating in the nation have been expanded to 20,000 in 1947 and 120,000 Japanese are making a valuable contribution to environmental sanitation. The emphasis on insect and rodent control and improvement of water supplies has resulted in the lowest overall disease rate of the past seven years.

The lack of any specific vaccine, serum, drug or treatment for the prevention or cure of tuberculosis differentiates it from most acute infectious diseases that occur in epidemic form. Principal weapon against this disease is education of the populace. Efforts have been directed to the used of this weapon and the present awareness of the tuberculosis problem among the general public is a major triumph. To meet the demand for care that this awareness has created, efforts are being directed to the education of Japanese physicians, to improve diagnostic and treatment facilities, provide larger food rations to sanatoria, provide adequate supplies of drugs, and also recruit properly trained personnel for a long range extensive program. The plan for this year calls for mass x-ray examination of Japanese between the ages of 10 to 24 years. This group numbers about 24,374,000 individuals. It is planned to x-ray 8,671,611; 14,366,440 will receive the tuberculin test and BCG inoculating is planned for 9,260,000.

Expansion of venereal disease control measures have stimulated the establishment of health and treatment centers offering free treatment in all cities of the nation. Approximately 675 health centers have been reorganized and expanded to cover all phases of public health, public welfare, sanitation and similar subjects. The education of physicians and public health workers is being carried forward as fast as possible. Public information programs utilizing all media --- press, radio, motion pictures, posters, et cetera --- are proving of great value to the overall program.

Nearing completion, the repatriation program continues to function smoothly. Health measures have effectively prevented introduction of any new contagious diseases into the nation.

Nine additional maritime ports and two airports have been designated this year as quarantine ports of entry.

Of considerable importance to quarantine measures is a new method of cyanide fumigation that has been developed and put into operation.

Modeled after the system in use in the United States, the Daily Score Card system has been placed in use and has proved to be effective in determining the sanitary standards of meat and dairy farms and in correcting certain deficiencies. Disease control methods have effected a gradual decrease in animal disease.

Expansion of the production of pharmaceuticals and equipment has gone ahead as fast as the availability of new construction and raw materials would permit. Smallpox, triple-typhoid, typhus, cholera and diphtheria vaccine production is sufficient to the needs of the nation. Satisfactory levels have been reached in the production of pyrethrum emulsion, DDT dust and residual effect spray, various types of sprayers, insecticides and x-ray equipment.

Pharmaceutical supplies and equipment are channeled through organized production and distribution system.

The United Nations Committee on Narcotics has commented favorable on the effective control of narcotics in Japan.

Prior to the Occupation the Japanese had made little effort to produce penicillin. One of the highlights of the second year has been the effort made to promote the production of this drug by the deep-tank method. The Japanese had never gone beyond the laboratory stage which is prohibitively costly and inadequate. SCAP has introduced modern methods and adequate production of this vital drug is foreseen within 12 months.

The Institute of Public Health, originally endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation, has been reorganized. Teaching along practical lines, it now provides post-graduate training in public health. Three-month courses embrace the fields of public health, public nursing, vital statistics, veterinary standards, sanitation medicine and nutrition. The first class of 50 students is currently being trained in



modern sanitary control. A new National Institute of Health was established in 1947. The Institute has become the national agency for the assay of all biologicals, vaccines and sera and for research. Specific problems such as Japanese "B" Encephalitis, scrub typhus, epidemic typhus, murine typhus and ekiri are being attacked by research groups in the Institute. Special commissions on ekiri and the neuro-tropic virus diseases are now in Japan assisting the Institute in research projects.

Standards developed by the Council on Medical Education were placed in effect on 1 April 1947. The standards are designated to elevate the profession to a position comparable to that of modern democratic states.

Refresher courses for graduate nurses in public health, clinical and midwifery subjects have been given. The model Demonstration School for Nurses was granted recognition as a college of nursing by the Ministry of Education. Standards of nursing similar to those of other modern nations were established by a law passed in the Diet on 3 July 1947. For the first time in the history of Japan nursing educational requirements have reached a high level. Surveys in all 46 prefectures have been completed to estimate the nursing requirements and the existing facilities for training.

Educational requirements for entry to schools of dentistry were lengthened three years when the Council on Dental Education adopted the 6-3-3-2-4 program.

Continuing nutrition surveys at three-month intervals on the group selected for the 1947 program indicate that food imports are still necessary to supplement indigenous food production. This is particularly true in the summer months when food stocks are at a low ebb.

Eighteen million school children will eventually benefit through the development of a school lunch program that came through the recognition of the need for more food for that part of the nation still in the formative years. The program is slowly expanding as more food stocks become available. At present 4,000 city schools and 4,500 village schools, with a total of some 5,500,000 children are receiving benefits. Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) has assisted with contributions to this program.

A new Children's Bureau was formed in the Ministry of Welfare in July of 1947 and functions excellently as an aid in the development for special programs in the field of child care aid.

Administered by approximately 150,000 Japanese social workers, the Daily Life Security Law has effectively furnished assistance to the needy and the handicapped. The majority of the 5,569,288 individuals repatriated to Japan have received help from the government in the rebuilding of their lives.

Colleges and universities have recognized the need for trained social workers and many of them have added courses in social welfare work to their curricula.

Reorganization of the Japanese social and welfare insurance systems with a view to consolidation of the various systems into a standard unified program is under study.

The Japanese Red Cross continues its reorganization at a satisfactory pace. The program now includes health and welfare services, hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, training of nurses, public health education, disaster preparedness and relief, voluntary services, first aid, inquiry and message service and the Junior Red Cross.

A National Disaster Plan has been approved for submission to the Diet. This provides for a National Disaster Board, of Cabinet level, which will be responsible for making available to the Japanese people such items as supplies, medical care, food, clothing, housing and other services. There will also be a national Disaster Operating Committee which will function in time of disaster. Each prefecture will have a Prefectural Planning Board and Operating Committee which will be composed of the following section; police, fire, health, welfare, economics, and engineering. This law will also provide for recognition of the Japanese Red Cross as a quasi-governmental agency to act as sole coordinator of all volunteer agencies in time of disaster.

A complete reorganization of the Vital Statistics reporting system has been completed and it is now ready and able to function accurately and smoothly.