

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT VETERINARY OFFICERS.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE TECHNICAL BULLETIN

PH & W GHQ SCAP APO 500

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This Bulletin has been prepared to serve as a technical guide for veterinary officers on duty with Military Government Units in Japan,

1. General

a. The veterinary profession in Japan is of comparatively recent origin. Prior to the Meiji Restoration in 1868, the Japanese people did not consume meat or milk due to the fact that the Buddhist faith discouraged the killing of animals. As the result of governmental encouragement since that time, domestic animals have been used for food, draft and pleasure on an ever-increasing scale.

b. MILITARY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION IN JAPAN

- (1) GHQ - SCAP - Tokyo
- (2) Headquarters Eighth Army, Yokohama
- (3) Corps Headquarters (2) - IX Corps - Sendai
I Corps - Kyoto
- (4) Regional Military Government Teams (8)
- (5) Prefecture Military Government Teams (44)
- (6) District Military Government Teams (1)
(Tokyo - Kanagawa)

c. The duties of Military Government Veterinary Officers fall into two general categories:

(1) The first is that of surveillance of Japanese veterinary and livestock officials to ascertain if the directives of the Supreme Commander are being complied with. SCAP, by memoranda, gives instructions to the Imperial Japanese Government and by letter directs the Eighth Army to perform certain functions. Memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government from SCAP are numbered consecutively and have the short title of "SCAPIN" (SCAP INDEX NUMBER). These directives are on file in all Military Government Offices. SCAP may instruct the Imperial Japanese Government by means of Memorandum to a particular Ministry or Ministries, or may issue verbal instructions to the Ministries concerned.

In the event that surveillance is required for instructions which are given by either of these two methods, appropriate directions for exercising this surveillance will be issued to the Occupation Force Commander. Eighth Army may issue Operational Directives to subordinate units amplifying SCAPIN's or the letters of instruction received from SCAP. Operational directives are numbered consecutively and have the short title "OD." Corps Headquarters may issue additional instructions amplifying OD's received from the Eighth Army.

On purely technical subjects, SCAP has issued Technical Bulletins. These have the short title "TB - PH." Translations of these bulletins have been given to Japanese technical agencies and are for the specific purpose of establishing a common basis of understanding between Occupation Forces and Japanese technical personnel.

(2) The second general class of duties of the Military Government Veterinary Officer is that of giving professional guidance to the Japanese.

(3) A weekly bulletin is published by the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This is mailed directly to Military Government Teams. The purpose of this publication is to keep Military Government units informed of public health and welfare activities at SCAP level.

2. Mission

The mission of the veterinary service is to further the primary objectives of Military Government by:

- a. Controlling diseases of draft and food animals and pets.
- b. Inspection of foods of animal origin.
- c. Establishment of a self-sufficient, indigenous veterinary service.

3. Japanese Governmental Organization

Veterinary Affairs in Japan are administered by three Ministries:

- a. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

(1) Bureau of Animal Industry

(a) Animal Hygiene Section

1. Animal Disease Control
2. Port Quarantine
3. Veterinary laboratories
4. Veterinary licensure
5. Veterinary Medical Association
6. Horseshoeing

b. The Ministry of Health and Welfare

(1) Public Health Bureau

(a) Nutrition Section:

1 Meat and milk inspection

(2) Disease Prevention Bureau

(a) Infectious Disease Prevention Section:

1 Canine rabies control

c. The Ministry of Education

(1) Bureau of School Education

(a) Veterinary Education

d. Prefecture veterinary service is organized in a similar manner with meat and dairy inspection located in the Health and Welfare Section and animal disease control in the Agriculture Section of the Prefecture Government. However, in some prefectures the two are united under one head.

4. Directive to Japanese Government

For the purpose of reestablishing a self-sufficient, indigenous veterinary service in occupied areas, the following directive was issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 30 October 1945.

a. Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government. AG 728 (30 Oct 45) PH, SCAPIN 214, dated 30 Oct 1945, Subject: Information on Animal Disease Control.

This Memorandum directs the Japanese Government to inaugurate or reestablish measures for:

- (1) The control of animal diseases.
- (2) The inspection of meat and dairy products.

Prepare and submit to this headquarters:

(1) An immediate report of each initial case of Anthrax, Blackleg and Foot and Mouth disease. (Note: Texas Fever, Swine Cholera, Swine Plague and Swine Erysipelas were added on 5 Jan 1946).

(2) A monthly report of animal diseases by Prefecture to include Anthrax, Infectious Abortion, Blackleg, Glanders, Foot and Mouth Disease, Scabies, Swine Plague, Swine Erysipelas, Swine Cholera, Texas Fever, Fowl Pest, White Diarrhea of chicks, Rabies and miscellaneous. (Note: Equine infectious Anemia, Equine Abortion and Strangles were added on 5 Jan 46).

- (3) Annual report on bovine tuberculosis eradication.
- (4) A monthly meat inspection report by Prefecture.
- (5) A monthly milk inspection report by Prefecture.
- (6) Annual report on the preparation and distribution of veterinary sera, vaccines and biologicals.

5. Duties and Functions of Military Government Veterinary Officers:

- a. References - Memorandum, GHQ, SCAP, AG 728 (18 Mar 46) PH.
Subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to the Above Directive.

Letter, GHQ, SCAP, AG 728 (18 Mar 46) PH, to: C.G., Eighth Army, Subject: Animal Disease Control.

Operational Directive - #40/1 Headquarters Eighth Army, 1945.

b. Manner of Accomplishment

Supervisory action by Military Government Veterinary Officers in the execution of instructions to the Imperial Japanese Government contained in the above directive will be accomplished by:

- (1) Surveillance of Japanese officials in the Health Department of each Prefecture Government and investigation at local levels in the manner of performance of the following activities:
 - (a) Ante mortem inspection of animals prior to slaughter.
 - (b) Post mortem inspection of carcasses to be used for food.
 - (c) Products inspection. This includes cutting, storage, refrigeration, cooking, smoking, canning, pasteurization, manufacture and distribution.
 - (d) Disposal of wastes and condemned parts.
 - (e) Sanitation of equipment and premises.
Ref: Meat Inspection Technical Bulletin, TB - PH - Vet. 3, PH & W, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500, 18 December 1946.

Slaughter House Law #32, 1906, Imperial Japanese Government. Meat inspectors are employed by Prefecture Governments. Inspection is maintained in 712 slaughter houses by 625 inspectors.
 - (f) Dairy inspection, including:
 1. Sanitation of dairy farms and milk plants.

2. Methods of pasteurization

Two methods are authorized:

Low temperature - 63° - 65° C (145° - 149° F)
for thirty minutes.

High temperature- 95° C or over (203° F) for
twenty minutes.

3. Bacteriological examinations:

Breeds method is used exclusively.

Standards - Special Milk.

Less than 50,000 bacteria per cc and not less
than 3.3 percent butterfat.

Raw or pasteurized by low temperature method.
Produced by tuberculosis and contagious abor-
tion free cows.

Ordinary Milk - Less than 2,000,000 bacteria
per cc and not less than 3.0 percent butterfat.

Manufacturing Milk

4. Sediment test.

5. Cooling and bottling.

6. Refrigeration, storage and distribution.

7. Sterilization and cleaning of equipment.

8. Health of dairy cows, including tuberculin
and other tests. (Ref: Cattle Tuberculosis
Law, Apr 13, 1901).

9. Health of employees.

10. Rendition of reliable monthly meat and milk
inspection reports.

Note: It is suggested that Military Govern-
ment Veterinary Officers require
Japanese officials to furnish an
English copy of the report which is
sent to the Ministry of Health and
Welfare.

11. Dairy Score Card -- The Ministry of Health
and Welfare has recently adopted the Score
Card method of dairy farm inspection and
directed its use in the field. In using
this method each dairy farm is scored once
each month and a copy of the card left with
the owner. A score of less than 50 for three
consecutive inspections is cause for disap-
proval. Ref: Dairy inspection Technical

Milk Code 1933, Imperial Japanese Government.

Milk inspectors are employed by Prefecture Governments.

Prefectural Governors are charged with the responsibility of enforcing meat and dairy regulations and the employment of competent inspectors.

(2) Surveillance of Japanese officials in the Agriculture Department of each Prefecture Government and investigation at local levels in the manner of performance of the following activities:

- (a) Quarantine and isolation of animals found to be diseased.
- (b) Disposal of dead animals and infected material.
- (c) Sanitation, including disinfection of infected premises, rodent, vermin and insect control.
- (d) Immunization and quarantine of animals in infected areas. Ref: Infectious Disease Control Law #29, April 10, 1922, Imperial Japanese Government.
- (e) Fording of reliable notifiable disease reports.
Note: It is suggested that Military Government Veterinary Officers require Japanese officials in the Prefecture Government to furnish English copies of immediate and monthly animal disease reports which are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

(3) Veterinary Laboratories.

Surveillance in the manner of performance of the following activities:

- (a) Manufacture of biologicals, sera and vaccines.
- (b) Animal disease experiments.
- (c) Diagnostic service.
- (d) Food chemistry.
- (e) Government laboratories under Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

Tokyo - Tokyo Prefecture

Kodaira - Tokyo Prefecture
Shichinohe - Aomori Prefecture
Wadayama - Hyogo Prefecture
Taniyama - Kagoshima Prefecture

(f) Government laboratories under Tokyo Imperial University:

Laboratory of Veterinary Hygiene, Institute of Infectious Diseases - Tokyo To.

(g) Prefecture Laboratories:

Utsunomiya - Tochigi Prefecture
Urawa - Saitama Prefecture
Kanzawa - Ishikawa Prefecture
Okayama - Okayama Prefecture
Miyazaki - Miyazaki Prefecture
Osaka - Osaka Prefecture

(h) Non-government laboratories:

Laboratory of Japan Veterinary
Medical Association - Tokyo To
Kitasato Institute - Tokyo To
Oshida Institute - Tokyo To
Kobe Eisei Institute - Kobe Prefecture

(4) Port Quarantine

Surveillance in the manner of performance of port quarantine of animals at the following locations:

Hakodate, Otaru, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Izuhara, Tsuruga, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hakata, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

Ref: Regulations relating to Port Quarantine Inspection, Ord. #2, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Jan. 1923.

Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government AG 091.31 (21 June 46) GD (SCAPIM-1523-A). (Prohibits importation except when approval is obtained from SCAP).

Circular #10, Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan, GHQ, SCAP, 28 Oct 46.

(5) Veterinary Education

Surveillance over the activities of Veterinary schools and colleges.

(a) The Japanese Council on Veterinary Education, organized under the direction of SCAP has recently submitted the following improvements to the Ministry of Education

for inclusion in the new Japanese educational system.

1. An immediate increase in the length of the course from three to four years.
2. An immediate termination of middle school veterinary education by not starting new classes.
3. The 6-3-3-4 plan (6 years primary, 3 years intermediate, 3 years high, 4 years college) effective in 5 years.

(b) Veterinary Educational Institutions

1. Imperial Universities which admit high school graduates only, and offer a 3 year regular course followed by a 2 year post-graduate course:

Tokyo Imperial University
Hokkaido Imperial University

2. National Government Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry which admit middle school graduates and offer a 3 year course:

Obihiro	Morioka
Utsunomiya	Fuchu
Gifu	Tottori
Kagoshima	Miyazaki

3. Prefecture colleges which admit middle school graduates and offer a three year course:

Oseka Yamaguchi

4. Private colleges which admit middle school graduates and offer a three year course. All are located in Tokyo:

Keio	Azabu
Tokyo	Nippon

5. Prefecture middle agriculture schools which admit primary school graduates and offer a 3 year course, which is more agriculture than veterinary. Education of this nature now being terminated:

Aomori	Miyagi
Nagano	Okayama
Ohite	Kumamoto

(6) Japanese Veterinary Profession. Surveillance over the activities of all veterinarians.

- (a) Veterinary surgeons are under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This agency

reports that there are approximately 22,000 veterinarians in Japan at the present time. Many of these are graduates of middle schools where the instruction is more agriculture than veterinary and consequently they are very poorly trained. They are employed by stock farms and dairy plants in great numbers. Most of the important positions, both public and private, are held by graduates of the Imperial Universities while the bulk of actual practice is carried on by graduates of national and private colleges.

(7) Veterinary Licensure

Surveillance of licensure procedure.

- (a) A license is granted without examination upon graduation from a college approved by and functioning under the control of the Education Ministry. Only non-graduates of these schools are required to submit to an examination in order to obtain a license.
- (b) The Council on Veterinary Education under the direction of SCAP is sponsoring a change in the law which will require an examination for all candidates for license, to be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

(8) Japan Veterinary Medical Association

Surveillance over the activities of veterinary organizations.

- (a) The Japan Veterinary Medical Association functions under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Military Government Veterinary Officers on duty with Region and Prefecture Teams should utilize every opportunity to stimulate interest in this organization and to encourage the formation of local units of a similar nature.

(9) Supply

Surveillance of the adequacy of veterinary supplies and efficiency of procurement.

Japanese veterinary supplies are becoming more available and it is suggested that Military Government Veterinary Officers check with the local supply agency located in the Health or Agriculture Section of Prefecture Government to assure that they have taken steps to make requisition through Japanese channels for needed supplies.

(10) Animal Industry.

Courtesy surveillance of livestock activities.

- (a) The breeding, feeding and handling of livestock is the responsibility of the Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP and any activity on the part of the veterinary service in connection with this industry is in the nature of a courtesy surveillance. However, Military Government Veterinary Officers are in a position to render valuable assistance to the livestock industry and should give freely of their time and knowledge at every opportunity.

The number of animals is decreasing due to a food shortage and the estimated 1946 population as of 1 February is as follows:

Dairy cattle	163,258
Work cattle	1,826,508
Horses	1,049,393
Hogs	88,082
Sheep	196,425
Goats	252,700
Rabbits	1,847,000
Chickens	17,000,000

(11) Liaison

Liaison will be maintained with:

- a. Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.
- b. Military Government Section, Headquarters Eighth Army
- c. Corps Military Government.
- d. Public Health, Agriculture and Supply Sections, Region and Prefecture Military Government Teams.
- e. Health, Agriculture and Supply Sections Prefecture Government.

(12) Reports

- a. Higher headquarters will be kept informed concerning the status of veterinary affairs in the local prefecture through the medium of the Monthly Report of Military Government activities.
- b. Special reports, as necessary.

6. Summary

The surveillance responsibility of Military Government Veterinary

Officers will require frequent detailed investigations at local levels to determine status of compliance by local Japanese veterinary and livestock officials with the instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government. Control of epidemic animal disease is of primary importance. Personal investigation of significant outbreaks accompanied by civilian officials is necessary in order to determine the efficacy of control measures in effect and the rendition of required reports.

Slaughterhouses, milk plants and dairy farms must be visited in order to determine the existence and adequacy of inspections. The frequency and adequacy of reports must be investigated in order to insure authentic statistical data. Any failure on the part of the Japanese agencies to carry out adequately all instructions will be reported immediately through channels whenever the irregularities cannot be corrected locally.

