

M 327-46

TMJ  
MeT  
M-01

U. S. NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION TO JAPAN  
CARE OF FLEET POST OFFICE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NS/rkk

19 November 1945

RESTRICTED

From: Chief, Naval Technical Mission to Japan.  
To : Chief of Naval Operations.

Subject: Target Report - Data Relative to Life in the Jungle  
and on Sea Islands, and Data on Composition of In-  
secticides.

Reference: (a) "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept. 1945.

1. Subject report, covering Targets M-01 and M-08 of  
Fascicle M-1 of reference (a), is submitted herewith.

2. The report was prepared by Commander P.B. Ayres, (MC)

USNR.



C. G. GRIMES  
Captain, USN

30622

**RESTRICTED**

**M-01**

**DATA RELATIVE TO LIFE IN THE JUNGLE  
AND ON SEA ISLANDS  
AND  
DATA ON COMPOSITION OF INSECTICIDES**

**"INTELLIGENCE TARGETS JAPAN" (DNI) OF 4 SEPT. 1945  
FASCICLE M-1, TARGETS M-01 AND M-08**

**NOVEMBER 1945**

**U.S. NAVAL TECHNICAL MISSION TO JAPAN**

# SUMMARY

## MEDICAL TARGETS

### DATA RELATIVE TO LIFE IN THE JUNGLE AND ON SEA ISLANDS AND DATA ON COMPOSITION OF INSECTICIDES

The results of the exploitation of this target are extremely unsatisfactory. The information obtained, although meager, apparently represents the sum of Japanese naval knowledge on the subjects in question.

The interrogated personnel from the Central Medical Bureau down to the medical officers in the lower echelons all have reported that the Japanese Navy has not been concerned with these problems, as they did not apply to personnel afloat, and the Navy ashore was concentrated in large base installations. Some effort was made to alter rations to suit the physiological needs of personnel in cold and hot climates.

No advances were made in the development and production of new and effective insect repellants, although a research study was undertaken at the TOKYO Naval Medical School. This project is said to have failed and been discontinued with no recommendations forthcoming.

In malaria control one "new" drug was developed and used, and a research project was under way on a derivative from "coal oil." The techniques of malaria control in the field were known but the limited number of trained personnel and the lack of equipment prevented any adequate program from being instituted.

In respect to malarial therapy, considerable information is available and is presented in NavTechJap Report "Preventive Medicine and Public Health Organization and Facilities in the Japanese Navy," Index No. M-09.

The standard directions and handbooks on this target issued to Japanese naval personnel are dated from 1941 to 1943. Three newer directives and manuals were brought out within the past year.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary .....	Page 1
References .....	Page 3
List of Enclosures .....	Page 4
Introduction .....	Page 5
Report	
1. Diet .....	Page 7
2. Malaria Control .....	Page 7
a. Personal Hygiene .....	Page 7
b. Area Control .....	Page 7
c. Insect Repellants .....	Page 7
(1) Calcium Arsenate .....	Page 7
(2) "Bobun Cream" .....	Page 7
(3) Powders .....	Page 8
(4) Research .....	Page 8
d. Local Sources of Solvents .....	Page 8
e. Insecticide Dispersing Equipment .....	Page 8
Enclosure (A) .....	Page 9
Enclosure (B) .....	Page 9
Enclosure (C) .....	Page 9
Enclosure (D) .....	Page 10
Enclosure (E) .....	Page 13
Enclosure (F) .....	Page 14

## REFERENCES

A. Japanese Personnel Who Assisted in Gathering Equipment and/or Locating Documents: None.

B. Japanese Personnel Interrogated:

Since all contacts were interrogated in detail on every subject target as far as possible, the following list of names will be recorded under this target report as it is the first one on Fascicle M-1.

Subsequently, under Reference "B" of each target report those who had special qualifications or who made a significant contribution to the information collected will be listed, while this roster will be referenced.

1. Comdr. S. YAMAZAKI, (MC) IJN, Flight Surgeon
2. Comdr. T. INOBUCHI, (MC) IJN, Orthopedics
3. Vice Adm. Y. ISHIGURO, (MC) IJN, Bacteriologist
4. Comdr. H. TAWARA, (MC) IJN, Internist
5. Vice Adm. M. HOMMA, (MC) IJN, Internist
6. Vice Adm. YOKOKURA, (MC) IJN, Roentgenologist
7. Maj. Gen. HIRAI, IJA, Internist
8. Vice Adm. E. KAMBAYASHI, (MC) IJN, Internist
9. Capt. KIMURA, (MC) IJN, Surgeon
10. Vice Adm. KANAI, (MC) IJN, Internist
11. Capt. MURAKAMI, (MC) IJN, Pathologist
12. Comdr. OTA, (MC) IJN, Internist
13. Comdr. NAKAMURA, (MC) IJN
14. Comdr. NAGATO, (MC) IJN, Internist and Neurologist
15. Comdr. I. HAYAKAWA, Line Officer
16. Comdr. F. ABE, Line Officer, Internist
17. Lt. Comdr. Y. SUZUKI, Line Officer, Neurologist
18. Comdr. I. ABE, (MC) IJN, Internist
19. Comdr. T. TAKASHI, (MC) IJN, Bacteriologist
20. Vice Adm. KANAI, (MC) IJN, Research Director
21. Capt. T. MIURA, (MC) IJN, Surgeon
22. Comdr. M. OBA, (MC) IJN, Internist
23. Vice Adm. I. YASUYAMA, (MC) IJN, Bacteriologist
24. Vice Adm. KUYAMA, (MC) IJN, Internist
25. Comdr. OTAKE, (MC) IJN, Internist
26. Vice Adm. N. FUKUI, (MC) IJN, Surgeon
27. Capt. T. MIURA, (MC) IJN, Surgeon
28. Vice Adm. S. ITAKURA, (MC) IJN, Surgeon
29. Lt. Comdr. T. TERASUKA, (MC) IJN, Surgeon
30. Vice Adm. S. SHINA, (MC) IJN, Internist
31. Comdr. S. URA, (MC) IJN, Surgeon
32. Lt. Comdr. T. YONEGAWA, (MC) IJN, Dermatologist

C. Reports of Other Investigating Committees:

1. "Periodic Reports on the Activities of the Committee for the Technical and Scientific Investigation of Japanese Activities in Medical Sciences." Chief Surgeon's Office, GHQ, SCAP, AFPAC (Advance Echelon).
2. NavTechJap Report, "Preventive Medicine", Index No. M-09.
3. NavTechJap Report, "Aero, Surface, and Submarine Medicine and Research," Index No. M-06.
4. NavTechJap Report, "Pharmacology and Malariology," Index No. M-12.
5. NavTechJap Reports, "Japanese Fuels and Lubricants," Index No. X-38

## LIST OF ENCLOSURES

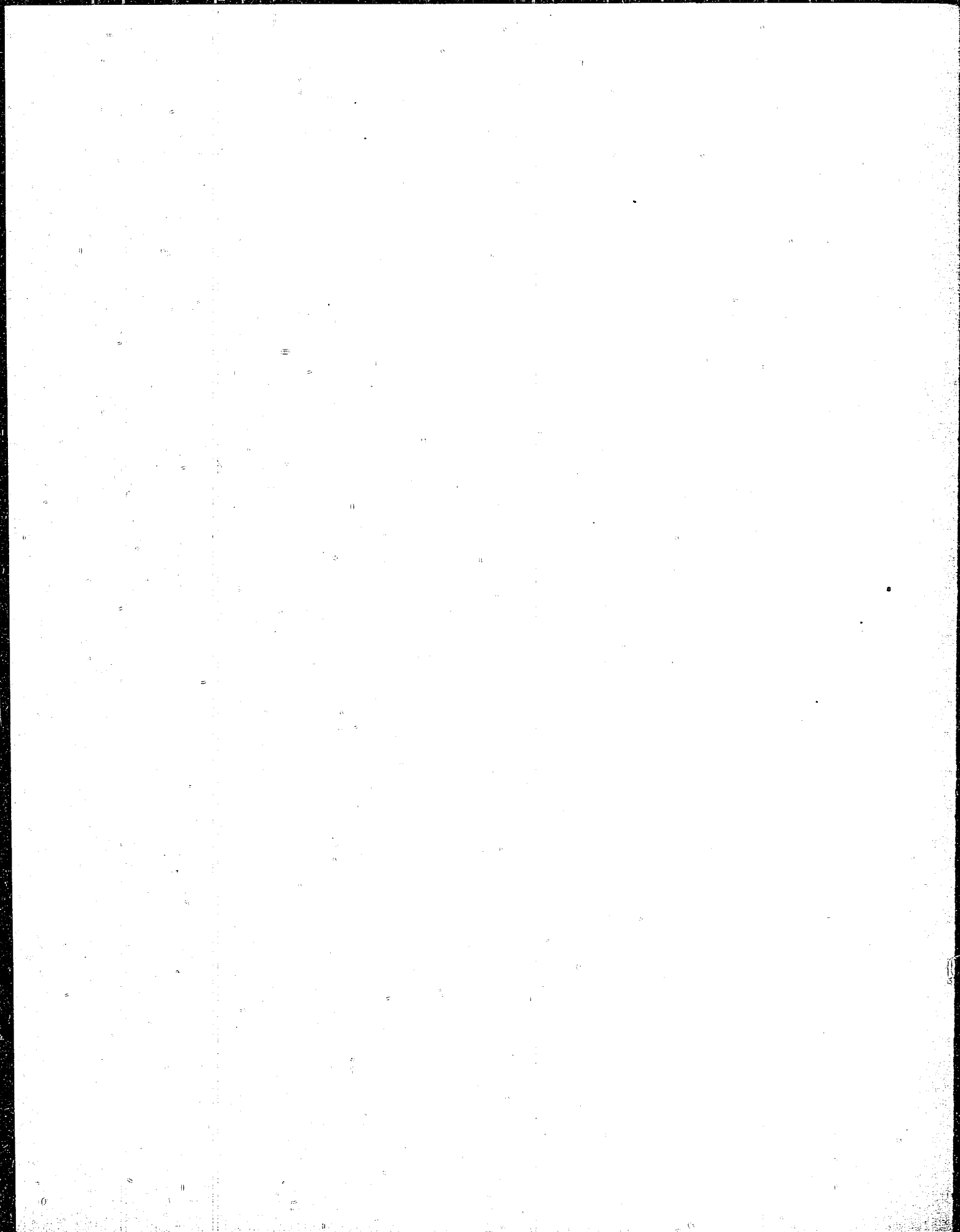
- (A) List of Documents Forwarded to NMRI, BETHESDA, MD.
- (B) List of Documents Forwarded to WDC Through ATIS
- (C) List of Equipment Forwarded to NMRI, BETHESDA, MD.
- (D) Basic Rations - Japanese Navy Rations for Hot and Cold Climates (with Tables)
- (E) Translation of Label (Directions) of Standard Japanese Navy Insecticide
- (F) Translation - Table of Contents of New Text on Tropical Medicine (Y. MIYAGAWA - Editor)

## INTRODUCTION

The considerable advances made by the quartermaster, supply and medical corps in the development and production of new rations, anti-malarial drugs and control techniques and insect repellants have contributed greatly to the health and well-being of our armed forces during the course of the war.

Faced with the same health hazards, exposed to the same insect-borne diseases and confronted with the problems of supplying adequate and satisfactory rations to troops in the field, the Japanese might have been expected to have undertaken researches similar to ours and to have developed new drugs and rations suited to the requirements of the environment.

The attempt to trace down such activities has been rewarded with no startling findings, nor can we say that any contribution of advantage to the UNITED STATES has been discovered.





# THE REPORT

## 1. Diet

The basic ration, special ration for midshipmen and variations from the basic rations for tropical and cold climates are found in the enclosures. As stated, the chief objective seems to have been to stimulate flagging appetites, by the addition of "umeboshi" or sour pickled plums (which also served to increase Sodium Chloride intake to a small extent) to increase the caloric content by the addition of extra sugar, and to satisfy thirst by adding vinegar to the diet. The increased requirements of Sodium Chloride intake in hot climates was recognized and is further pointed up under "Aero, Surface, and Submarine Medicine and Research," NavTechJap Report, Index No. M-06.

Very little research was done regarding the development and preparation of more varied or adequate diets and no information has been obtained that would lead one to believe that any improvements on the enclosed table had been made (Enclosure D).

## 2. Malaria Control

a. The naval medical personnel seemed well aware of the hazards of malarial infection and the Medical Bureau had issued several directives as to the prevention and treatment of the disease. These are to be found reported in "Pharmacology and Malariology in Japan - Civilian and Naval," NavTechJap Report, Index No. M-12. The importance of suppressive drug therapy and the use of mosquito nets for night protection were recognized and said to have been enforced although to date no nets have been found aboard combat ships. They were reportedly in use in Naval Base Installations and Naval Hospitals in malarious areas. Such net protection has been observed in only one hospital of the ten inspected.

b. Area malarial control is reputed to have been under the direction of the Base or Area medical officer, and in the field, under the cognizance of the "Boeki-han" or "anti-contagion" unit. These units were designed to be attached, one per naval group, with a medical officer in charge of the crew. The units actually were usually commanded by a Lt. (jg) with a few weeks' "special training," and were supposedly furnished with special equipment for water purification, malaria control and general sanitation. The principles of draining, ditching and spraying larval breeding grounds with insecticide were known but in actual practice, the units were few, the members inadequately trained and they were lacking in supplies and equipment.

Malaria control, in the field, may be regarded as having been a matter of personal hygiene, suppressive therapy being the only widely practised method.

## c. Insect Repellants

Several samples of various insecticides and repellants have been submitted for examination.

(1) Calcium arsenate was adopted as an insecticide for malaria control during the past year.

(2) "Bobun Cream" (character unobtained) was reported to be a new repellant which contains oil of lemon, Karyaputi oil and oily base.

(3) Various commercial insect powders and liquid repellants were purchased by the Medical Supply Depot and distributed for use among the troops.

(4) As mentioned, no results were obtained in the research attempt to develop a new and effective insect repellant.

There was a unanimity of opinion among all the Medical Personnel contacted that no satisfactory insecticide or repellant was in use. It was reported that the repellant cream containing oil of citronella which was furnished the troops in the South Pacific was oily and quickly removed by perspiration so that it was not used since it made hands slippery and gave such short protection.

d. Local sources of D.D.T. solvents are few. The acute shortage of fuel and vegetable oils existing at present makes it doubtful whether such can be utilized. Synthetic hydrocarbon seems to offer the best solution and sufficient plants remain undamaged to produce, if put in operation, an adequate amount and kind of solvent for D.D.T. (See NavTechJap Report, "Japanese Fuels and Lubricants," Index No. X-38(N).)

Vegetable oil is almost entirely required for the fat-poor diet of the people, and petroleum oil, unless imported, is not available.

e. No new or effective spray dispersing equipment has been discovered. All standard equipment has been of the hand-pump, atomizer type, from the small spray gun to the back pack nozzle sprayer. No motor-driven sprayers were in use in the Japanese Navy. There has been reported no special pest or insect problem. No epidemic of dengue has been reported this fall in Japan, and during the winter months the only hazard is that offered by fleas and lice. So far no proven cases of typhus have occurred above normal.

RESTRICTED

M-01

## ENCLOSURE (A)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FORWARDED TO NMRI, BETHESDA, MD.

(M-01)

NAVTECHJAP DOCUMENT NO. ND10-7501.3 (M-01) Annex #1

- 24 January 1945, Med. #98 "Items Concerning Investigation of Weight Changes Among Seamen"
- 10 February 1945, Med. Secret #19 "Items Concerning General Prostration Resulting from Abnormal Diet"
- 30 March 1945, Med. Affairs II #3 "Items Concerning General Prostration Resulting from Abnormal Diet"
- 7 April 1945, Med. Affairs II #7 "Elimination of Lice and Intestinal Worms"
- 6 July 1945, Med. Affairs II #155 "Simple Methods of Exterminating Maggots (Flies)"

## ENCLOSURE (B)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FORWARDED TO WDC THROUGH ATIS

<u>NAVTECHJAP DOCUMENT NO.</u>	<u>DOCUMENT</u>	<u>ATIS DOCUMENT NO.</u>
--------------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------

ND21-7505.1 M-01	"Elementary Hygiene in the Tropics"	3110
ND21-7505.2 M-01	"Hygiene in the Tropics"	3110

## ENCLOSURE (C)

LIST OF EQUIPMENT FORWARDED TO NMRI BETHESDA, MD.

(M-01)

<u>NAVTECHJAP EQUIPMENT NO.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>
---------------------------------	-------------

JE21-7525	Malaria Preventative Pills
JE21-7525	Mosquito Repellant Salve
JE21-7505	Synthetic Malaria Injection
JE21-7505	Kinithiol, Philopon

## ENCLOSURE (D)

## BASIC RATIONS - JAPANESE NAVY RATIONS FOR HOT AND COLD CLIMATES

1. Basic Ration

This is given in the annexed table. If rations yielding 2800 gram calories and containing 80-90 grams of protein can be consistently maintained, it is considered a satisfactory amount for the basic Navy ration. Actually, however, as a result of the prolongation of the war, the severity of the air raids and the decrease in agricultural workers made it increasingly difficult to obtain marine and agricultural products. It was with difficulty that an average of 30% of the former amounts of meat and fish, and 50-60% of fresh vegetables could be obtained; this eventually resulted in some cases of general prostration because of abnormal diet.

In the last phases of the war, it became increasingly difficult to maintain the supply of rice, the staple food, on a national scale; this inevitably resulted in a reduction of 10% in the ration throughout the whole country. Since 5 Aug. 1945 the Navy also effected this cut, and at present is operating under it:

As a counter measure for this reduction in staple food it was decided to increase by 30% the fresh vegetable ration (520 + 180=720) (TN:Sic), but the seasonal decrease in production made it extremely difficult to effect this increase. An effort was made to produce food within the units, but the number of units which obtained 50% of their requirements was extremely small. Along with the location of the war, the bodily strength of the troops decreased remarkably, and the future became a matter for great apprehension. If the standard of the basic ration could be maintained, it is considered that there would be no decrease in bodily strength, and no undernourishment, etc. With the change in war conditions, however, the numerous disadvantages that resulted from the fortunes of war, such as the difficulty of obtaining secondary foods, the cutting off of rice imports, the depletion of stored rice with the approach of the storage time limit, etc., made the continuation of the war extremely difficult.

## ENCLOSURE (D), continued

FOOD	DAILY RATION	10-DAY RATION	NIGHT (OVERTIME) RATION	EMERGENCY (OVERTIME) RATION	NOTES
Rice	540 gms.				For units outside Japan
Barley	480 "				For units in Japan
	180 "				For units outside Japan
Hard Biscuit	160 "		120 gms.	120 gms.	For units in Japan
Meat	100 "				
Fish	130 "				
Vegetables	520 "				
Fresh Pickles	180 "				
Old Pickles	100 "				
Beans		150 gms.			
Flour		150 "			
Soya Bean Sauce		.6 lit.			
Vinegar		.05 "			
Oils		.07 "			
Fat or Lard		35 gms.			
Bean Paste		750 "			
Salt		80 "			
Sugar		230 "			
Dry Fish		50 "			
Sauce		.05 lit.			
Pepper, Curry, etc.		5 gms.			
Japanese Tea		20 gms.			

Comparison of Former and Present Amounts of Staple Food			
FOOD	BASIC RATION PER DAY	FIRST REVISION (22 JULY 1944)	SECOND REVISION (5 Aug. 45) (10% reduction in basic amount)
Rice	480 gms.	340 gms.	430 gms.
Wheat	160 "	300 "	145 "
Total	640 "	640 "	575 "

2. Increased Ration for New Recruits.

In the case of newly inducted recruits increased ration may be supplied as follows:

Rice	45 gms. (daily ration)
Wheat	15 "
Hard Biscuit	55 "
Fresh Vegetables	80 "

The same ration applies in the case of high school graduate primary flight enlisted trainees, primary school graduate primary flight enlisted trainees, ordinary radio technician trainees, reserve enlisted and reserve supplementary trainees (YOBI HOSHUSEI).

## ENCLOSURE (D), continued

3. Increased Ration for Midshipmen.

In case of midshipmen of the Naval Academy and of the Navy School of Supplies and Accounts, increased ration may be supplied as follows:

Rice	45 gms. (daily ration)	From Oct. to May and during the summer bivouac training period.
Wheat	15 gms. (daily ration)	

The rations for reserve midshipmen are the same.

4. Those weighing more than 68 kilograms, and who in the opinion of medical officer need additional rations, may receive up to 20% increase in staple foods.

For additional information refer to:

Naval Medical Handbook

pp 231-238 - "History of Development of Naval Rations"

pp 241-251 - "Outline of Present Day Naval Rations"

pp 254-263 - "Medical Reference Concerning Present Day Rations"

5. Rations in Cold Regions (North of 50° Latitude along Kurile Islands or other similar coasts--and from November to March, North of 40° Latitude).

Rations other than basic rations are as follows:

Beverages:	Black tea, cocoa, coffee (daily)	5. grams
Sugar:		20. grams
Lactic Acid:		.06 grams
Health Foods:		
Eggs		.60 grams
Fresh milk		.18 liters
Vitamin A food		1 gram
Vitamin B (for mixing with liquid)		0.1 gram
Vitamin C (for mixing with liquid)		0.2 gram
Fresh Fruit:	(ten-day ration)	400. grams
Lard:	(ten-day ration)	35. grams

The purpose (of these rations) is to supply heat and vitamins.

6. Rations for Hot Regions (South of 24° Latitude only, excluding Formosa and Boko Archipelago between September 16th and June 15th).

Rations other than cold region rations, as follows:

Pickled Plums:	(daily)	20 grams
Vinegar:	(ten-day period)	.08 liters
Sugar:	(daily)	40 grams

The purpose of these rations is to supply heat and vitamins, and, in addition, to stimulate the appetite.

For additional information refer to Naval Medical Handbook: pp 242-243 "Composition of Staple Diet." See page 243 for references on various additional rations, special foods and substitute foods.

## ENCLOSURE (E)

## TRANSLATION OF LABEL OF STANDARD JAPANESE NAVY INSECTICIDE

The principal ingredients of this insecticide are the spirits of the flower of the indigenous Chrysanthemum plant. It is especially effective on flies, mosquitoes, horse-flies, fleas, lice, dog-ticks, bedbugs, cock-roaches, centipedes and ants. When used in a spray gun the odor is pleasant and sanitary. There is no danger to humans or animals.

The greater portion of this solution consists of the active fraction of this special Chrysanthemum plant and of petroleum. Therefore, if attention is paid to the above paragraph it can be used with effectiveness. (When storing avoid direct sunlight and high temperature. However, this material is not ignitable.)

## ENCLOSURE (F)

TRANSLATION - TABLE OF CONTENTS OF NEW TEXT ON TROPICAL MEDICINE  
Y. MIYAGAWA - EDITOR

The following is a translation of its index:

"Introduction"Part I "Tropical Sanitation"

- Chap. 1 - "Tropical Weather"
- Chap. 2 - "Characteristics of Tropical Weather and Its Effect On The Human Body"
- Chap. 3 - "Adjustment to Tropical Living"
- Chap. 4 - "Acclimatization to the Tropics and Food, Clothing, and Shelter in the Tropics"
- Chap. 5 - "An Outline of Weather Conditions in Various Tropical Regions"

Part II "Methods of Testing Blood"

- Chap. 1 - "Taking Specimens"
- Chap. 2 - "Preparation of Microscopic Specimens"
- Chap. 3 - "Microscopic Examination of Specimens"
- Chap. 4 - "Counting White Cells; Pathological Fluctuation Percentage"
- Chap. 5 - "The White Cells Appearing in the Blood Under Pathological Conditions"
- Chap. 6 - "Blood Platelets"
- Chap. 7 - "Counting Blood Cells, Blood Platelets and Protezoa"
- Chap. 8 - "Determining the Amount of Haematin"
- Chap. 9 - "Pigmentation Coefficient"
- Chap. 10 - "Determining the Precipitation Rate of Red Cells"
- Chap. 11 - "Visural Puncture"

Part III "Stroke (Heat Stroke and Sun Stroke)"

- Chap. 1 - "Definition"
- Chap. 2 - "Cause of Sun Stroke"
- Chap. 3 - "Pathology"
- Chap. 4 - "Symptoms"
- Chap. 5 - "Prognosis"
- Chap. 6 - "Diagnosis"
- Chap. 7 - "Therapy"
- Chap. 8 - "Prophylaxis"



## ENCLOSURE (F), continued

"Main Part"Part I "Parasitic Diseases"

## Sec. 1 "Malaria and Black Water Fever"

- Chap. 1 - "Geographical Distribution of Malaria"
- Chap. 2 - "Malarial Pathogens"
- Chap. 3 - "Anopheles Mosquito"
- Chap. 4 - "Epidemiology of Malaria"
- Chap. 5 - "Symptoms of Malaria"
- Chap. 6 - "The Course of Malaria"
- Chap. 7 - "Patho-anatomical Variation of Malaria"
- Chap. 8 - "Diagnosis of Malaria"
- Chap. 9 - "Prognosis of Malaria"
- Chap. 10 - "Therapy of Malaria"
- Chap. 11 - "Prevention of Malaria"
- Annex: Black Water Fever

## Sec. 2 "Leishmaniasis"

- Chap. 1 - "Kala Azar"
- Chap. 2 - "Cutaneous Leishmaniasis"
- Chap. 3 - "American Leishmaniasis"

## Sec. 3 "Trypanosomiasis"

- Chap. 1 - "Sleeping Sickness"
- Chap. 2 - "Chaga's Disease"

## Sec. 4 "Intestinal Diseases"

- Chap. 1 - "Amoebic"
- Chap. 2 - "Others"

## Sec. 5 "Spirochaetal Diseases"

- Chap. 1 - "Yaws"
- Chap. 2 - "Recurrent Fever"
- Chap. 3 - "Weils Disease" (Haemorrhagic Spirochaetal Jaundice)
- Chap. 4 - "Autumnal Tiplospirochaetal Disease"
- Chap. 5 - "Rat bite Fever"

Part II "Filarial Diseases"

- Chap. 1 - "Filariasis"
- Chap. 2 - "Guathortomians" (guathorterua spiniferum)
- Chap. 3 - "Strouglordiasis"
- Chap. 4 - "Ancylostomiasis"
- Chap. 5 - "Schistosomiasis"

Part III "Rickettsial Disease"

- Chap. 1 - "Rickettsia Orientalis"
- Chap. 2 - "Eruptive Fever"
- Chap. 3 - "Tropical Typhus W.K."
- Chap. 4 - "Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever"

## ENCLOSURE (F), continued

Part IV "Filterable Virus Diseases"

- Chap. 1 - "Dengue"
- Chap. 2 - "Typhoid"
- Chap. 3 - "Cholera" (Appendix "Cholera Nostras")
- Chap. 4 - "Psittakosis"
- Chap. 5 - "Small Pox" (Appendix "Alasbrim")
- Chap. 6 - "Rabies"

Part V "Bacilliary Diseases"

- Chap. 1 - "Bacilliary Dysentery"
- Chap. 2 - "Typhoid"
- Chap. 3 - "Cholera" (Appendix "Cholera Nostras")
- Chap. 4 - "Plague"
- Chap. 5 - "Tularemia"
- Chap. 6 - "Mollicidosis, stanton"
- Chap. 7 - "Brucellosis"
- Chap. 8 - "Oroya Fever"

Part VI "Tropical Skin Diseases"

- Chap. 1 - "Animal Parasitic Skin Diseases"
- Chap. 2 - "Schizomyaetes"
- Chap. 3 - "Pyosis Palmuris"
- Chap. 4 - "Castellani Chalmers"

Part VII "Leprosy"

- Chap. 1 - "Distribution of Leprosy"
- Chap. 2 - "Cause"
- Chap. 3 - "Symptoms"
- Chap. 4 - "Diagnosis"
- Chap. 5 - "Stamping Out and Prevention of Leprosy"
- Chap. 6 - "Therapy"

Part VIII "Poison Snakes"

- Chap. 1 - "Types of Poison Snakes"
- Chap. 2 - "Symptoms"
- Chap. 3 - "Treatment and Prevention"

Part IX "Nutritional Deficiencies in the Tropics"

- Chap. 1 - "Beri Beri"
- Chap. 2 - "Epidemic Dropsy"
- Chap. 3 - "Pelagra"
- Chap. 4 - "Scurvy"
- Chap. 5 - "Spru"
- Chap. 6 - "Rachitis"
- Chap. 7 - "Combat Nutritional Deficiency"

Part X "Respiratory Diseases in the Tropics"

- Chap. 1 - "Pulmonary T.B. in the Tropics"
- Chap. 2 - "Acute Pneumonia in the Tropics"

Part XI "Venereal Diseases in the Tropics"

- Chap. 1 - "Lymphogranulma inguinale"
- Chap. 2 - "Granuloma Inguinale"