Apr. 20, "	"	B	Mashara, Kamogawa-machi, Awa-gun.	Natsu Hayami
Apr. 20, "	"	B	Ditto	Asa Hagino
Apr. 13, "	Hotel	A	#10,293, Inubozaki, Choshi city	Shojiro Osato
Apr. 13, "	"	A	Togane-machi, Sambu-gun.	Takeji Takachio
Apr.13, "	"	B	Iinuma-machi, Choshi city	Mosaburo Yokkaichi
Apr. 25, 1951	"	B	#60, Katsuyama-machi, Awa-gun	Goro Watanabe

Table No. 3 (Establishments licensed during this month)

Type of business	No. of cases
Hotel	1
Restaurants	46
Confectionary	15
Ice candy manufacturing	2
Tea room	3
Ice dealers	1
Meat processing plants	25
Sea foods dealers	13
Processed Foods in soy	1
Total	107

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The A marked: REPORT FOR TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISH
GRADED AND SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF

Areas: (City or H. C. District) / Kinds of business:	Restaurants (establishments serving foods & beverages)	Cafe (excluding beverages serving)	Bakeries	Ice Candy Manufacturing (incl. ice cream)	Milk Plants (bottled or special milk)	Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets
Chuo H.C.										1	
Ichikawa "			1								
Matsudo "											
Noda "	1										
Sakura "											
Sawara "	12	1	7					13		1	
Chōshi "	1									1	
Yokaichiba "										1	
Sanbu "											
Mobara "	1		3					1			
Katsuura "	1		3								
Kamogama "			1								
Tateyama "	3	3	2								
Kisarazu "											
Goi "			1					1			
Total	19	4	18					15		4	

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TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS
D SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF 4 '51

Chiba Prefecture.

Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	Fish Cake Processing Plants	Sea Foods Refrigeration (cold storages)	Refreshing Drinks (soft)	Ice Dealers (incl making, selling & natural ice collecting)	Processed Foods in soy (boilea), Plants	Canning or Bottling Plants (besides the above)	Hotels	Total:
				1						1			2
													1
													0
		13		1				1		2			37
				1				1					3
				1									1
												1	1
		1										1	6
													4
													1
													8
													0
		1										2	4
		15		4				2		3		6	71

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The 13 marked: REPORT FOR TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHME
GRADED AND SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF 4

Areas: (City or H. C. District) / Kinds of business:		Restaurants (establishments serving foods & beverages)	Cafe (excluding beverages serving)	Bakeries	Ice Candy Manufacturing (incl. ice cream)	Milk Plants (bottled or special milk)	Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	Fish Cake Processing
Chuo	H.C.	3					1		1		5		
Ichikawa	"	7	2	9			2				2		
Matsudo	"	25	5	12	3								
Noda	"	7	1	8	7		1		2		6		
Sakura	"	1	1										
Sawara	"	5		3							11		
Chōshi	"	6	1								2		
Yokaichiba	"	1							1				
Sanbu	"	3									3		
Mobara	"	16		9									
Katsuura	"	6		5							2		
Kamogama	"	8		2				1					
Tateyama	"	95	78	30									
Kisarazu	"	0											
Goi	"	1		3	1		1		1				
Total		184	88	81	11		5	1	5		32		

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TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS
D SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF 4 '51

Chiba Prefecture.

Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	Fish Cake Processing Plants	Sea Foods Refrigeration (cold storages)	Refreshing Drinks (soft)	Ice Dealers (incl making, selling & natural ice collecting)	Processed Foods in soy (boilea), Plants	Canning or Bottling Plants (besides the above)	Hotels	Total:
1		1		7									10
2				2									22
								2			3	10	60
1		2		6							3	4	39
													3
				11		2		1					8
				2									21
		1										1	5
				3								1	4
												3	31
				2								1	12
	1								3		8	2	15
													214
1		1										1	8
5	1	5		32		2		3	3		14	23	452

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The C marked: REPORT FOR TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHE GRADED AND SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF

Areas: (City or H. C. District) / Kinds of business:	Restaurants (establishments serving foods & beverages)	Cafe (excluding beverages serving)	Bakeries	Ice Candy Manufacturing (incl. ice cream)	Milk Plants (bottled or special milk)	Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets
Chuo H.C.	2		2					2		6	
Ichikawa "	38	4	25			1				12	
Matsudo "	48	8	24	2							
Noda "	19	3	9	3		1		3		10	
Sakura "	20		2	1		2		2		1	
Sawara "	7	15	4								
Chōshi "	15	5	2							9	
Yokaichiba "	9	4	8	3				4		2	
Sanbu "	16		0	4							
Mobara "	22		7							1	
Katsuura "	12		5								
Kamogama "	20		4				1	4		7	4
Tateyama "	107	111	81								
Kisarazu "								4			
Goi "	4		4	3				5		6	
Total	339	154	127	16		4	1	24		52	4

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TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS
SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF 4 '51 Chiba Prefecture.

Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	Fish Cake Processing Plants	Sea Foods Refrigeration (cold storages)	Refreshing Drinks (soft)	Ice Dealers (incl making, selling & natural ice collecting)	Processed Foods in soy (boilea), Plants	Canning or Bottling Plants (besides the above)	Hotels	Total:
		2		6								2	14
1				12									84
									3			13	98
1		3		10				1	1		1	5	56
2		2		1					2			2	32
													26
				9		7	2						38
		4		2							1	3	34
												4	24
				1								8	38
												1	18
	1	4		7	4		3					2	45
				.					1		9		309
		4											4
		5		6								3	25
4	1	24		52	4	7	5	1	7		11	43	845

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The D marked: REPORT FOR TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISH GRADED AND SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF

Areas: (City or H. C. District) / Kinds of business:		Restaurants (establishments serving foods & beverages)	Cafe (excluding beverages serving)	Bakeries	Ice Candy Manufacturing (incl. ice cream)	Milk Plants (bottled or special milk)	Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets
Chuo	H.C.	12	1	2					3		2	
Ichikawa	"	19	10	28							8	
Matsudo	"	15	1	4								
Noda	"	11	2						3		3	
Sakura	"	15	1	4			3				1	
Sawara	"											
Chōshi	"	9	7								3	3
Yokaichiba	"	7	1	5	1							
Sanbu	"	5			5							
Mobara	"	8		4								
Katsuura	"	8		8								
Kamogawa	"	3	1						2		5	
Tateyama	"	108	61	23								
Kisarazu	"	9		3							3	
Goi	"	5	2	11	2				1		13	
Total		232	87	92	8		3		9		38	3

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R TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS
ND SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF 4 '51

Chiba Prefecture.

(Soft Drink)	Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	Fish Cake Processing Plants	Sea Foods Refrigeration (cold storages)	Refreshing Drinks (soft)	Ice Dealers (incl making, selling & natural ice collecting)	Processed Foods in soy (boilea), Plants	Canning or Bottling Plants (besides the above)	Hotels	Total:
			3		2						1			21
					8									65
													2	22
			3		9					1			1	21
					1						2		2	28
														0
					3	3	3		2		2			29
													1	15
														10
													3	15
													2	18
			2		5								3	14
												7		199
					3								5	18
			1		13						1	2	6	43
			9		38	3	3		2	2	7	7	25	518

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Below

The D marked: REPORT FOR TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHM
GRADED AND SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF 4

Areas: (City or H. C. District) / Kinds of business:		Restaurants (establishments serving foods & beverages)	Cafe (excluding beverages serving)	Bakeries	Ice Candy Manufacturing (incl. ice cream)	Milk Plants (bottled or special milk)	Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	Fish Cake Processing
Chuo	H.C.	14		2							17	1	
Ichikawa	"	1		2									
Matsudo	"			1									
Noda	"		3		1								
Sakura	"												
Sawara	"												
Chōshi	"	2											
Yokaichiba	"	1	2	1									
Sanbu	"												
Mobara	"	2											
Katsuura	"	2		2									
Kamogama	"			1							3		
Tateyama	"												
Kisarazu	"												
Goi	"	2		1							2		
Total		24	5	10	1						22	1	

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TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS
D SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF 4 '51 Chiba Prefecture.

Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	Fish Cake Processing Plants	Sea Foods Refrigeration (coll storages)	Refreshing Drinks (soft)	Ice Dealers (incl making, selling & natural ice collecting)	Processed Foods in soy (boilea), Plants	Canning or Bottling Plants (besides the above)	Hotels	Total:
				17	1					1			31
													3
													1
													4
													0
													0
													2
													4
													0
													2
													4
				3									4
													0
													0
				2								1	6
				22	1					1		1	65

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The Total marked: REPORT FOR TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHM
GRADED AND SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF S

Areas: (City or H. C. District) / Kinds of business:		Restaurants (establishments serving foods & beverages)	Cafe (excluding beverages serving)	Bakeries	Ice Candy Manufacturing (incl. ice cream)	Milk Plants (bottled or special milk)	Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	
Chuo	H.C.	31	1	6			1		6		31	1	
Ichikawa	"	65	20	65			3				22		
Matsudo	"	88	14	41	5								
Noda	"	38	9	17	11		2		8		19		
Sakura	"	36	2	6	1		5		2		3		
Sawara	"	24	16	14					13		1		
Chōshi	"	33	13	2							22	3	
Yokaichiba	"	18	7	14	4				5		5		
Sanbu	"	24			9								
Mobara	"	49		23					1		4		
Katsuura	"	29		23									
Kamogama	"	31	1	8				2	6		17	4	
Tateyama	"	313	253	136									
Kisarazu	"	7		3					4		3		
Goi	"	12	2	20	6		1		8		21		
Total		798	338	378	36		12	2	53		148	8	

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R TOTAL FIGURES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS
ND SCORED DURING THE MONTH OF 4 '51

Chiba Prefecture.

Milk Plants (processed)	Milk Plants (submilk products or its similar)	Butchers	Meats Processing Plants	Sea Foods Shops	Sea Foods Markets	Fish Cake Processing Plants	Sea Foods Refrigeration (cold storages)	Refreshing Drinks (soft)	Ice Dealers (incl making, selling & natural ice collecting)	Processed Foods in soy (boilea), Plants	Canning or Bottling Plants (besides the above)	Hotels	Total:
1		6		31	1					3		2	82
3				22									175
								2	3		3	27	183
2		8		19				1	2		4	10	121
5		2		3					2	2		4	63
		13		1				1		2			71
				22	3	12	2	4		2			93
		5		5							1	5	59
												6	39
		1		4								15	92
												4	56
	2	6		17	4		3					7	79
									4		24		730
		4		3								5	22
1		8		21					1	2		13	86
12	2	53		148	8	12	5	8	12	11	32	98	1951

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28 April '49

It is needless to say that all kinds of administration from now on must be based on scientific foundation and must have strong impulse towards the raising up of cultural standard.

As the essence of veterinary administration is based on a separate science of veterinary medicine, its real value cannot be shown fully till it is consolidated and rationalized.

As shown in the attached chart, veterinary administration has come to the present structure after many changes. But every kind of administration must be alive together with the time. The age of so-called bureaucracy has already passed, and the administration method during the war-time which was concentrated on increase of production has been changed into administration with guidance as its principle. Now it is the time when we should work hard for the betterment of our country under the rational guidance.

Good points we can get through consolidation of all the veterinary administration are shown on the attached sheet. The results would be much greater than just removing lots of losses both material and spiritual that we are having now because of complicated organization.

Why they can not take a resolute step towards consolidation?

We can not help saying that they are restrained by narrow view of personal position and appearances.

A fundamental reason why they cannot may be originated in the fact that there are two different authorities on the ministry level (Agriculture & Forestry Ministry and Welfare Ministry). But there is no reason whatever why they must correspond to this. In order to make veterinary administration a living, rational and efficient one, we believe it is the wisest measures for Tokyo Metropolitan Government which is an autonomous government to take a resolute step for consolidation of veterinary administration.

This problem is a problem not only of Tokyo alone but also of all the other prefectures. If this is carried out fortunately at the coming reorganization we think that will become a model for other prefectures.

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Merits of consolidation of veterinary administration and present demerits

Merits we can get by consolidation	Demerits by present separation
1. Through the smooth operation of veterinary technique, we can expect efficient handling of business.	1. Because of the present split of vet. technique, useless increase of personnel is needed.
2. As the exchange of opinions of various concerning fields becomes easier, efficiency is strengthened.	2. In order to try a smooth administration between various fields, lots of time and labor are wasted in conferences of planning, exchange of data etc.
3. Petition, application, report etc. can be handled more simply without causing too much trouble to people in general.	3. Producers and consumers, namely the general public have hard times in making application, report etc. and getting consultation at many places.
4. Under one uniform idea more rational guidance can be expected.	4. Because of the lack of unity in guiding idea, useless confusion may be caused among producers. Esp. in vet. administration which handles economic animals, good results cannot be expected unless there is uniformity in guiding idea.
5. If Tokyo-to shows a good example, we can awake the confused vet. administration in other prefectures.	5. Confusion of vet.adm. in all prefectures is now at the extreme. Conflict and confusion between the live-stock adm. and that of milk and meat sanitation is getting more serious, causing obstacles for real increased production.
6. Through uniform guidance and control all the way from production to consumption, real increase of production can be expected.	6. There is a gap between the guiding methods on production(of domestic animals) and on products. And this causes unreasonable demand and supply phenomenon.

Thus the various fields of veterinary administration have inseparable close relation. Therefore the present separation causes inefficiency of the business, confusion and lots of losses both material and immaterial.

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Present Organization of Veterinary Administration

Note: Number in parenthesis means number of employees mostly veterinarians.

Economic Bureau
- Foodstuff Section
  - Foodstuff Division
    - Animal food Branch (5)—demand, supply and adjustment of animal products (milk & meat products)
  - Staple Food Division (65)
    - Management of slaughter-houses
- Agricultural Affairs Section
  - Live-Stock Division (32)
    - Promotion of breeding (including the ration of feed)
    - Animal disease control (excluding rabies)
      - TB control among cattle
      - Removal of breeding obstacles (guidance on artificial fertilization)
      - Other domestic animal communicable disease control
    - Licensing of veterinarians
    - Breeding farms (72)
    - Experimental Farm
      - Live-Stock Section
      - Processing Section
- Central Market
  - Operation of fish market

Health Bureau
- Public Health Section
  - Veterinary Division (70)
    - Supervision of slaughter-houses and inspection of animal slaughtered
    - Guidance and supervision of meat and its products
    - Guidance and supervision of fish, shell and their products
    - Guidance and supervision of milk and its products
    - Rabies control and supervision of domestic animals
    - Supervision of animal's shed
    - Guidance and supervision of animal products (hide, bone oil etc. excluding food)
    - Supervision of other plants (dead animal point, farriery, animal clinic etc.)
  - Each Health Center
    - Sanitation Section
      - Food & Veterinary Division (70 in all H.C.s)
        - Inspection and guidance of fish, meat and milk shops based on Food Sanitation Law
- Institute of Health
  - Veterinary Section (15)
    - Laboratory test of milk, meat, fish and their products
    - Judgement of rabies
    - Production of animal vaccines

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Plan

Veterinary Section

Administration Division

General Affairs (personnel, budget, allowance, supply.)

Maters concerning Pharmaceutical Law (provisions relating to veterinary affairs, control of drugs for animals)

Breeding farms

Veterinarian's Law

Animal Product Division

Milk, meat and marine products
Hide
Other animal products

Standard and adjustment of supply and demand of products

Live-stock Division

Removal of breeding obstacles
Administration of breeding
Artificial fertilization
Feed stuff control

Animal Sanitation Division

Supervision of animal shed
Farriery and house for sick animals
Dead animal points

Marine Product Div.

Inspection of fish, shell, whale etc.
Supervision of their processed products

Meat Division

Inspection of slaughtered animals
Inspection of hide
Control of processed meat

Milk Division

Inspection of cow milk, goat milk
Control of milk products

Animal Communicable Disease Control Division

Cattle TB
Rabies and other C.D. among animals
Domestic dog control

Breeding farms

Slaughter houses

Tokyo Institute of Health, Veterinary Section

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Changes of organization concerning Veterinary Adminis

Veterinary Section, Health Department,
Metoropolitan Police Board.

Apr. 1943 Transferred to Tokyo Municipal Office because of simplification of business.

(Milk, meat and fish sanitation, animal disease control.)

Veterinary Division, Domestic Affairs Department, Tokyo Municipal Office. (Tokyo Prefecture and Tokyo City were combined into Tokyo Metropolis.)

Apr. 1945

Animal C.D. was

July 1943

Live-stock Division, Agricultural & Fore-stry Section, Tokyo Prefectural Office.

Veterinary & Breeding Division, Agricultural Affairs Section, Economic Bureau, Tokyo Metro-politan Government.

Vet. Division, Commun... Disease Section, Welfare

Sep. 1943

Health Bureau ... was be...

Live-stock Division, Agricultural & Fishery Section, Tokyo Municipal Office.
(Breeding)

This was the time of so-called Bureaucracy.

Outbreak of Greater Asia War

During this period, the aim of administration was concentrat-ed on increase of Production.

End of War

Administ... has

1941 (18)	1942 (17)	1943 (18)	1944 (19)	1945 (20)	1946 (21)

SHŌWA

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...ncerning Veterinary Administration in Tokyo-to

...nsferred to Tokyo Muni-
...Office becaus of simpli-
...tion of business.

...on, Domestic Affairs Department,
...al Office. (Tokyo Prefecture and Tokyo City were combined into Tokyo Metropolis.)

Animal C.D. was combined with breeding affairs.

Aug. 1945

Vet. Division, Public Health Section, Health Bureau.
(Sanitation of milk, meat, marine products and rat control.)

...inary & Breeding Division,
...ultural Affairs Section,
...mic Bureau, Tokyo Metro
...n Government.

Sep. 1940

Vet. Division, Communicable Disease Section, Welfare Bureau.
Health Bureau was born.

Live-stock Division, Agricultural Affairs Section, Economic Bureau.
(Live-stock, animal C.D. control excluding rabies.)

...od, the aim of ... concentrat ... Production.

End of War

Administration has been aimed for guidance

1944 (19)	1945 (20)	1946 (21)	1947 (22)	1948 (23)	1949 (24)

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Press Tea. April 21/48

Subject: Petition to Have TMGT's Help to Improve Conditions of the Shibaura Slaughter House

To: Mr. Buchko
Ex. Dept. - Welfare Section, TMGT

From: Tokyo Central Meat Wholesalers Cooperative Association

As you probably know most of the buildings and installation of the Shibaura Slaughter House and Stock Yards are in need of repairs and the state of discipline in the same compound has slackened beyond description. Consequently the number of persons who utilize the facilities is decreasing. The best solution appears to be to effect transference of the management from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to some eligible private organization, while retaining only the supervisory administrative authority over its proper operations with improvements effected to the following points:

I. Matters affecting orderly maintenance of the slaughter house from the standpoint of cleanliness & sanitation.

i. Under the existing situations, there are a number of dealers' families living within the stock yards which is meant only for livestocks; while on the other hand several firms have opened offices in the stock yards. These not only make the place dirty and disorderly, but gives cause for hastening deteriorations to the surrounding buildings and installation.
We deem it proper that these living quarters should be removed elsewhere instantly so that the original purpose of what is required of a slaughter house can be accomplished.

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No guard supervising at gate.

ii. Since a part of the livestock yard is tolerated as living quarters, many outsiders enter the compounds daily for their individual business.
In addition there is no guard maintained at the entrance. Consequently, the control of any sort over the meat itself or otherwise catered in and out becomes totally inadequate.

personnel other than employ ees take part in slaughtering

iii. As the spot transactional dealings on the boned beef, intestines and the likes are carried on within the slaughter house, involving entry into the slaughter house other than the personnel employed gives cause for filthing the installation unduely.

iv. Due to the shortage of regular butchers, unqualified personnel participate in the work of butchery, causing less protection from uncleanliness and filth. This state of affair is not desirable from the standpoint of sanitary standard.

II. To Improve Means of Trade.

i. Present system of trading the boned meat, raw hide, intestine & etc is very primitive, feudalistic and undemocratic. Unlike the sales of marine products and vegetables, no auction sales are employed. Negotiations between seller and buyer, price quotations are conducted through a crumsy medium of so called "grey" dealings.

auction advocated

closed dealings

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Transactions are accomplished secretly without having any recourse to an open auction sales before all the dealers interested in at the fixed time and place.

ii. In discharging the butchery itself, participation on the part of assistants and / or intestine processors other than the qualified butchers will affect the interests of consignors on its margin of profit more often than not, whereby rendering less than a standard percentage of meat procurable than is normally the otherwise. Disadvantages as such is one of the chief deterrent and reluctance to the livestock consignors who naturally lose interest in coming there for further business.

iii. Tokyo Metropolitan Government does not collect fees (officially imposed)from the livestock consignors but entrusts this phase of work to some meat retailers' association which demands consignors to pay an adjustment charges (for instance, in the case of slaughtering a cattle ¥ 500 per head is tolled. This practice is thought to be improper and should be eliminated.
Many other features are in need of revision or improvements along with the actual operation of the slaughter house and stock yard, but the chief deterrent of which is the lack of fund, yet under the circumstances the Government is in no position nor can it afford to meet such expenditure.

As a consequence there has been marked increase in the

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As a consequence , there has been a marked increase in the volume of inferior and blackmarket-slaughtered meat entering into the Greater Tokyo area through other channels; or putting it in other words, the Shibaura Slaughter House is being bypassed with the resultant decrease of sources to the legitimate revenue for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government account. This state of things if left as it is to take its existing course will lead all the more to accelerate the deteriorating effect to the already rundown conditions of the slaughtering center, much to the impediment and detriment of the stock raiser-consignors, while giving impetus to illegal catering through other channels, thereby less revenue and further deteriorations.

Conclusion.

Important remedy for the abovementioned evil practices is to transfer this governmental managed installation to civilian entity, the Tokyo Central Meat Wholesalers Association which is organized by the eligible butchers,capable of providing adequate financial supports and good management who desire to improve the all rundown conditions now existing in the Shibaura Slaughter House and Stock Yard. Livestock consignor will make maximum use of the place, which in turn will increase the revenue of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and enable the availability of a better & sanitarily protected meat at reasonable prices.

In short, the management of the Shibaura Slaughter House and Stock Yards should be transferred to a proper cooperative

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association in accordance with the principle of industrial democratization. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government will, however continue to take charge of only the supervisory administration of the business in order to fulfill perfectly the mission of the Government owned slaughter house.

Tokyo Central Meat Wholesalers Cooperative Association

Chairman
Y. Kuramoto

Tokyo, 19th April, 1949

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PERSONNEL NOTES

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MINOR MEMOS

a. Elementary School Health. A Handbook of Elementary School Health Program printed in Japanese has been distributed through education channels. An English translation was recently sent to the Education Officer in each Civil Affairs Region. It should be an interesting reference.

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d. Class B Schools: In a moment of over-enthusiasm, a Ministry official sent letters to tuberculosis sanatoria inviting them to start class B schools. Many of the sanatoria did not have general patients and did not qualify to operate a school. A telegram rescinded the letter. Some financial help was offered from funds available in the current JFY to those who might meet requirements for school operation.

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If you'd like your waist to whittle,
Try a diet, maybe it'll.

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CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

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PUBLIC HEALTH NEWSLETTER
CAS, GHQ, SCAP APO 500

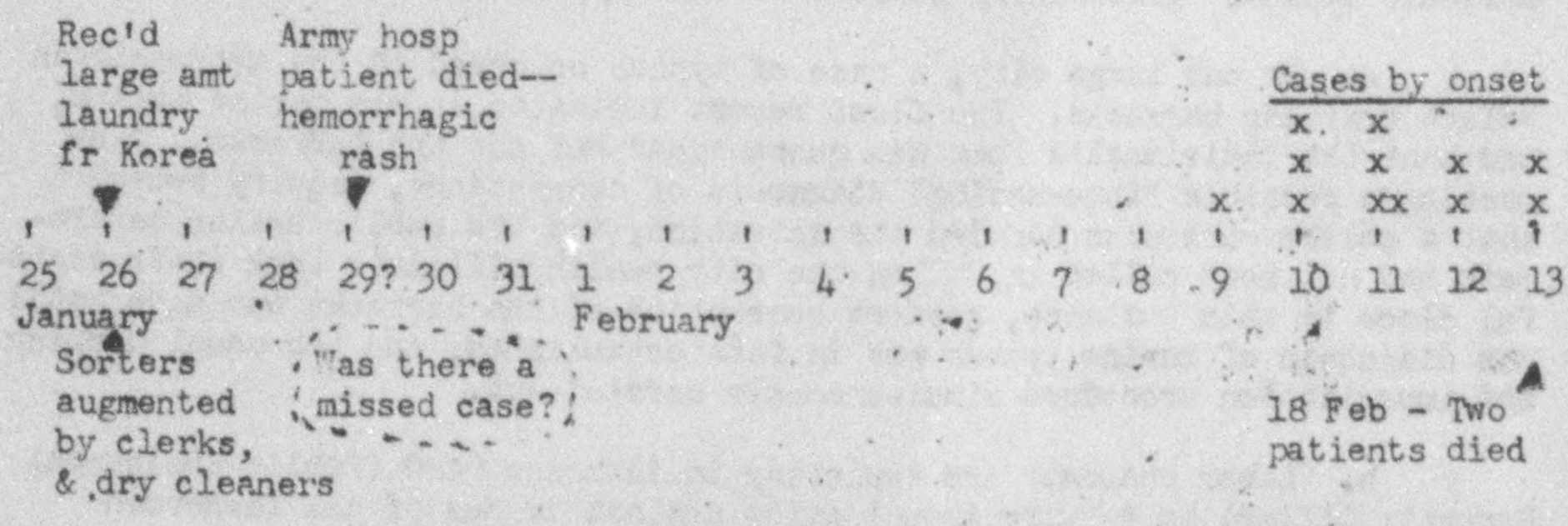
VOL II No. 2 Feb 51

The contents are intended as operational aids and are not to be construed as directive in character or as altering policy.

THE BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

In part, the public health officer is analogous to any Army field commander. Both have a responsibility for directing forces available to them in an effort to impose their will upon an enemy but only the P.H.O can freely wage preventive war. During February, there have been brushes, skirmishes, and a campaign against communicable diseases which have interesting facets for those concerned with public health operations.

Smallpox: In Kobe, smallpox cases reported numbered 10 Japanese and 2 Occupation personnel with one death in each group. The outbreak seemed to center about the Kobe Base laundry, the clientele of which includes the Army hospital in Kobe and units in Korea. From data available at this time, the sequence appeared as follows:



The initial spread of the virus might have been via a missed case or by contaminated laundry. Since it is the purpose here to discuss points with which a public health operations officer might be concerned rather than the outbreak per se, the following items are offered:

a. Indigenous employees had not been vaccinated as required by SCAPIN 1949. This is the labor liaison officer's responsibility, who may get Civil Affairs assistance if the schedule is not maintained. Budgetary problems are understood to have been involved and schedules postponed until April; vaccine became outdated; about one-half of the people had not been vaccinated, and the remainder were overdue for their next vaccination. Occasions of liaison with military commands would be an appropriate time to inquire about the adequacy of the medical service for indigenous employees.

b. One Japanese clinic serving indigenous employees of the Occupation instructed a patient suspected of having smallpox to go to a hospital

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near her home. Instead, she put on a mask to cover a rash and attended the theater. When medical authorities permit a communicable disease case to pass from active medical control and supervision, they invite this type of irresponsible action (CD's Fifth Column).

c. To be emulated was the forceful mustering of facilities to carry out the one dependable epidemic stopper; namely, vaccination. Assistance was borrowed from other communities. Vaccines were promptly procured. In addition to public and institution medical staffs, private practitioners and industrial clinics carried out vaccination campaigns. Publicity yielded a quick and favorable response. The public health section required a report every 24 hours of vaccinations accomplished. A large map was used to tally vaccinations for areas having had known contacts. For the first day, the report showed 30,000 completed; five days later 646,000 had been vaccinated within the city. Vaccination programs were executed in the prefecture and in adjoining communities along communication lines, in all over 1,000,000 vaccinations. Especially to be emulated was recognition that a major campaign was required, and that the situation could not be handled by a sortie.

d. (NOTE: After the first burst of cases, only two additional ones have been found to date, 23 February).

Typhus: A few additional cases of murine typhus have occurred, but no epidemic typhus. Interesting aspects of this typhus season are:

a. In one large city, a case of typhus occurred in the Metropolitan Police training barracks. The first report indicated it was murine typhus, and that the individual's home was quarantined but not the barracks. Suspecting a possible "face-saving" diagnosis of convenience, inquiry revealed that a police physician handled the situation, and the public health department had not been called in. When the city health officials took their rightful place in this instance, a short quarantine of the barracks was made until the diagnosis of murine typhus was in fact established, and the usual dusting and immunization procedure simultaneously carried out.

b. Labor channels are assisting in inducing PESO (Public Employment Security Office) to require immunization against typhus of all fishermen being certified for employment for the herring run in Hokkaido. There will be several hundred fishermen, other than those processed by PESO, going to Hokkaido. Every large city and prefecture has an obligation to assist Hokkaido by taking anti-typhus measures for any individual ascertainable as a probable herring fisherman. These measures, together with an alert reception of some 60,000 men in Hokkaido, may avoid recurrences of epidemic typhus in fishing villages as happened last year.

Rabies: The third case of rabies has been recognized outside of the Kanto Region. It is probable that there are still more waiting to be identified since rabies would not ordinarily cease at a political boundary for a projected period of time.

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"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

KANTO M. REPT. UNIT
FEB 28 1951

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PASTEURIZATION JITTERS

Apprehension among milk dealers has mounted with the approach of April, the month that equipment called for in Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 58, 1950, becomes required for the pasteurization of all milk to be sold at retail. The regional veterinarian can lend a steadying hand, particularly in regard to the following points:

a. Pasteurization temperatures that kill tubercle bacilli, and also keeps volume shrinkage to a reasonable minimum is in a narrow range and can only be realized through accurate temperature control.

b. Thermometers, low temperature, recording, of good quality for the vat type or low temperature process are now on sale; prices range from ¥14,000 to ¥18,000 and manufacturer guarantees.

c. Thermometers, high temperature, recording, for the steam chest process are not yet available. When placed on the market, they will be fitted for attachment to the steam outlet and are expected to carry a similar price tag and guarantee.

d. Thermometers, indicating, may be used to check against recording thermometers.

e. Charts for recorded temperature must be dated and initialed and must not be used for more than four (4) batches.

f. Cooling can be simple and inexpensive. Cold water, flowing slowly around bottles immersed to their lip can bring the temperature down to about 15° C, thereby lessening the ice needed to reach 10° C, the temperature to be maintained until the milk reaches the consumer.

HOSPITAL BEDS

In the PH&W Bulletin No. 169, the report covering Japanese hospitals should be read. It will serve as an interim check point for your hospital program.

Included in the summary are comparative figures for various types of hospital beds, their numbers, occupancy and locations for November, for the previous month and for the previous year.

a. Encouraging is the news that 10,877 more beds were devoted to tuberculosis than one year earlier. Some of these were diverted from general hospital use, a procedure that might be further exploited with safety in selected areas.

b. Discouraging was the data that beds in tuberculosis sanatoria did not show as high a percentage of occupancy as previously; in some prefectures, the beds occupied were 10% to 30% below the national average.

The latest data regions reported concerning tuberculosis patients awaiting admission to hospital beds totaled 27,858.

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25th Janiary 1950

TO: Dr. Pegg, Public Health Section, Headquarters, Kanto Civil Affairs Region

FROM: Chief of Health Department, Gumma Prefectural Government

SUBJECT: Instructions made by Dr. Aoki

1. The four(4) feet of swines should be cut below the joints and not have them connected with the carcasses. In case that the feet are connected with the carcasses, skin and nails should be removed.
He stressed regarding this matter that there may be causing difficulties to be thorough in this instruction only in a prefecture of Gumma, so that the nation-wide execution (operation) be carried out.

2. There were some other instructions made by Dr. Aoki regarding slaughtering, eviscerating, transporting carcasses and viscera handling, etc; however, those are as a matter of course to be properly corrected and improved, therefore, we are maintaining those instructions properly.

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公保

昭和二十六年一月二十五日

群馬縣衛生部
公衆保健課長

一并東北方民事部公衆衛生部

ペーグ博士殿

青木博士指示事項について、

関東(北方)民事部公衆衛生部青木博士、乳肉衛生状況調査の為来縣せられ、改善すべきことに対、指示之小た事項は右記の通りですから法報告致します。

洋 高 系

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記

一、豚の技内四肢の繋部以下を切断し、技内に附着して置かぬこと。

二、若し附着して置く場合は皮及仏は必ず除去すること。

このことに就ては群馬縣のみでは指示徹底に困却するものであり全國的に実施するよう取扱はれたい事を強調したい。

三、其他屠殺解体、技内運搬、内臓処理等に付、注意せられた事項あるも、これ等は当然改善すべき事項で現在注意事項を遵守している。

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Jan. 23, 1951

TO : Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

ATTN: Chief, Public Health Section.

THRU: Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office.

FROM: Chief, Public Health Sect.,
Chiba Pref. Gov't.

SUBJ: Report on itinerary by Mr. Aoki
in Chiba Pref. from Jan. 8 to Jan. 12,
1951

In compliance with your instructions by telephone on Jan. 22, 1951 I hereby submit the report on the subject matters to you as follows:

Date	Time	Places visited	Items investigated	stayed overnight
8	1600 1700	Chiba Pref. Gov't. Office.	Projects of meat, milk, and rabies control.	Katsuragi Hotel, Chiba city.
9	0910	Left Chiba Station.		
	1010	Kisarazu Health Center.	Outline of projects of foodstuffs & rabies control.	
		Kisarazu Slaughter house, Niitaka condensed milk K.K. & Kisarazu Fish Mart.		
	1539 1700	Katsuyama Plant, Asahi Milk Industry K.K., located Katsuyama-machi, Awa-gun.		
	1813			Kamaishi Hotel, Tateyama city

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10	0830	Asahi Milk Industry K.K., Suzuki Butcher's Shop, Tateyama Baking Plant, Tanaka Fish monger, Takanashi meat shop.		
	1140	Wakodo Plant, located at Minami-mihara-mura, Awa-gun.		
	1330	Kamogawa Health Center, Suki Plant of Asahi Milk Industry K.K. & Kamogawa Fish Mart.		
	1730			Sagamiya Hotel, Kamogawa-machi.
11	0850	Katsuura Health Center.	Foodstuffs sanitation, rabies control.	
		Chiba Foodstuff Plant, Freezing Plant, Fish Mart & Fish mongers' in Katsuura. Hanafuki restaurant, Tanaka Fish mongers & Slaughter house in Ohara-machi.		
	1529	Mobara Health Center. Slaughter house, Hosoya meat shop, 2nd Hosoya meat shop, & Fish mongers'.in Mobara-machi.	Ditto.	At Bunka Hotel, Mobara-machi.

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12	0812	Left Mobara.	
	1030	Sakura Health Center.	Foodstuff sanitation, rabies control.
		Hosoya Meat shop, in Sakura-machi. Konakaya fish shop in Narita-machi, Komeya Foodstuffs shop & Kuriya Foodstuffs shop in Narita-machi.	
	1700	Finished all schedule.	

For the Chief:

Signed by: K Kishiro
Kazuo Kishiro
Chief, Liaison Sect.,
Chiba Pref. Government.

Received
K.L.O.O.
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TIMS