DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO CONSUMED CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY
AUGUST 1949

Class	Tokyo			11 Cities			Other Cities			Rural Areas			Total		
	Farmer	Consumer	Total	Farmer	Consumer	Total	Farmer	Consumer	Total	Farmer	Consumer	Total	Farmer	Consumer	Total
Total	21	871	892	63	1332	1395	266	1544	1810	2044	695	2739	2394	4442	6836
Under 1000	-	2	2	-	4	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	9	11
1000-1099	-	5	5	1	2	3	-	3	3	2	6	8	3	16	19
1100-1199	-	8	8	-	5	5	1	10	11	10	3	13	11	26	37
1200-1299	1	26	27	1	13	14	1	18	19	11	18	29	14	75	89
1300-1399	-	36	36	-	72	72	9	56	65	30	30	60	39	194	233
1400-1499	1	67	68	1	67	68	11	100	111	60	41	101	73	275	348
1500-1599	1	68	69	3	94	97	14	104	118	83	54	137	101	320	421
1600-1699	1	75	76	3	122	125	11	136	147	106	51	157	121	384	505
1700-1799	1	94	95	6	113	119	11	142	153	132	68	200	150	417	567
1800-1899	1	89	90	5	121	126	21	125	146	162	67	229	189	402	591
1900-1999	1	86	87	4	145	149	21	150	171	179	50	229	205	431	636
2000-2099	2	70	72	4	123	127	23	153	176	188	49	237	217	395	612
2100-2199	2	64	66	5	96	101	18	114	132	170	42	212	195	316	511
2200-2299	4	47	51	2	81	83	23	81	104	166	32	198	195	241	436
2300-2399	2	34	36	4	75	79	16	83	99	137	42	179	159	234	393
2400-2499	-	32	32	4	52	56	15	71	86	149	39	188	168	194	362
2500-2599	2	22	24	4	48	52	14	51	65	96	20	116	116	141	257
2600-2699	-	10	10	3	31	34	16	42	58	83	20	103	102	103	205
2700-2799	1	11	12	3	21	24	10	32	42	83	23	106	97	87	184
2800-2899	-	9	9	-	10	10	6	22	28	56	13	69	62	54	116
2900-2999	-	9	9	3	19	22	7	25	32	45	9	54	55	62	117
3000-and over	1	7	8	7	18	25	17	24	41	95	17	112	120	66	186

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDC # 775015

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED IN NUTRITION SURVEYS, PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT AND AVERAGE WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS ABOVE AND BELOW THE TEN PERCENT LEVEL, MEASURED FROM THE STANDARD WEIGHT BY AGE GROUPS - AUGUST 1949

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED AND WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION - AVERAGE WEIGHT IN KILOGRAM ABOVE AND BELOW TEN PERCENT LEVEL		AVERAGE FOR ALL AGES	(AGE IN YEARS) UNDER 1 YEAR	2 - 5	6 - 10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-
Tokyo	Number of persons examined in each age group	3375	202	439	498	360	273	431	471	338	363
	Percent more than 10% below standard weight	18.4	22.8	16.2	6.4	12.5	16.1	20.4	21.0	26.9	28.7
	Percent 10% above or below standard weight	63.9	51.5	69.4	61.1	60.6	69.6	68.5	64.8	61.9	62.5
	Percent more than 10% above standard weight	17.7	25.7	14.4	32.5	26.9	14.3	11.1	14.2	11.2	8.8
	Average weight kg. below	4.6	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8
	Average weight kg. above	3.6	1.1	1.4	2.6	3.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.1
Eleven Cities	Number of persons examined in each age group	5790	339	585	777	664	542	715	756	724	688
	Percent more than 10% below standard weight	17.9	23.0	11.6	3.9	9.5	14.8	19.2	23.5	26.7	30.6
	Percent 10% above or below standard weight	66.9	59.9	78.8	68.9	62.9	71.7	70.9	65.8	60.8	60.0
	Percent more than 10% above standard weight	15.2	17.1	9.6	27.2	27.6	13.5	9.9	10.7	13.3	9.4
	Average weight kg. below	5.0	0.9	1.4	2.1	3.8	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1
	Average weight kg. above	3.8	0.9	1.4	2.5	3.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2

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NUTRITION SURVEYS - DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS - AUGUST 1949

Percentage of individual showing symptoms with nutrition deficiencies

	No.	Anemia	Hyperkeratosis	Xerophthalmia	Cheilosis	Glossitis	Loss of Knee Jerk	Edema	Chronic Diarrhea	Bradycardia 1/	Delayed Menst. 2/	Deficient lactation 3/	No. Symptoms (sound)	One or More Symptoms
All Japan		3.8	0.6	0.1	6.7	1.2	7.5	1.6	0.7	3.6	9.2	22.3	78.0	22.0
Tokyo	3408	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.4	7.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	6.2	15.6	86.6	13.4
11 Cities	5855	2.2	1.3	0.0	2.4	0.7	5.6	1.1	0.6	2.5	7.9	23.7	86.2	13.8
Other Cities	8010	3.0	0.9	0.2	4.9	0.9	8.0	1.7	0.7	3.8	10.4	19.0	79.6	20.4
Rural Areas	13697	4.4	0.5	0.1	8.0	1.4	7.6	1.7	0.8	3.9	9.3	23.7	75.9	24.1
Tokyo Railways	445	0.4	1.1	-	3.4	0.2	14.8	0.4	0.4	-	15.7	-	80.2	19.8
Akita Copper Mine	917	1.9	3.2	1.2	15.5	1.3	15.6	0.1	0.5	5.3	18.3	6.7	62.5	37.5
4 Coal Mines	3501	2.3	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.6	10.4	0.9	0.9	5.3	14.6	18.6	77.3	22.7

NOTE: 1/ Percent of men and women over 13 years of age.
2/ Percent of women 17 to 45 years of age.
3/ Percent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.

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NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED IN NUTRITION SURVEYS, PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT AND AVERAGE WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS ABOVE AND BELOW THE TEN PERCENT LEVEL, MEASURED FROM THE STANDARD WEIGHT BY AGE GROUPS
AUGUST 1949

DATE OF SURVEY	NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED AND WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION - AVERAGE WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS ABOVE AND BELOW	AVERAGE FOR ALL AGES	UNDER 1 YEAR	2 - 5	6 -10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 -
Other Cities	Number of Persons Examined in Each Age Group	7930	491	799	1006	987	756	979	1043	895	983
	Percent More Than 10% Below Standard Weight	17.1	27.9	14.8	6.2	9.6	14.1	17.2	19.1	22.3	27.6
	Percent 10% Above or Below Standard Weight	65.3	48.5	65.1	71.1	63.8	69.6	70.0	66.5	64.0	61.5
	Percent More Than 10% Above Standard Weight	17.6	23.6	20.1	22.7	26.6	16.3	12.8	14.4	13.7	10.9
	Average Weight kg. Below	4.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	3.4	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8
	Average Weight Kg. Above	3.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.7	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.1	4.8
Rural Areas	Number of Persons Examined in Each Age Group	13551	768	1307	1677	1662	1345	1775	1521	1379	2117
	Percent More than 10% Below Standard Weight	15.9	35.3	15.5	5.5	5.0	8.8	13.3	17.0	23.8	26.5
	Percent 10% Above or Below Standard Weight	66.4	46.6	69.4	65.0	65.8	74.5	73.6	70.3	63.1	61.7
	Percent More than 10% Above Standard Weight	17.7	18.1	15.1	29.5	29.2	16.7	13.1	12.7	13.1	11.8
	Average Weight Kg. Below	4.4	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.4	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7
	Average Weight Kg. Above	3.8	1.0	1.1	2.6	3.9	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.1

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THE CHILD WELFARE LAW

(Law No. 104 of 1947

Amended on June 15th, 1949 as Law No. 211)

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THE CHILD WELFARE LAW

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. All the Nation shall endeavor to have the children born and grow up with healthy mind and body.

Every child shall have the equal opportunity for the security of life and loving care.

Article 2. The State and the local public bodies as well as the guardians of the children shall be responsible for their healthy growth both mind and body.

Article 3. Those stipulated in the preceding two Articles pointing out the principle to insure the welfare of children shall be always borne in mind in the enforcement of all the laws and ordinances relating to children.

SECTION I. Definitions

Article 4. The term "child" in this law shall mean the child under eighteen years of age and the subdivision of the child shall be as follows:-

(1) "Infant" - the child under one year of age;

(2) "Preschool child" - the child from one year to the age before the entrance to the primary school;

(3) "Minor" - the child above school age and under eighteen years of age.

Article 5. The term "expectant or nursing mother" in this law shall mean the woman who is pregnant or who has not passed one year after delivery.

Article 6. The term "guardian" in this law shall mean "the holder of parental right," (Legal guardian in case there is no parental right holder; the same shall apply hereinafter), and others who have the actual custody of the child.

Article 7. The term "Jido-fukushi Shisetsu" (child welfare agencies) in this law shall include josan shisetsu (lying-in agency), Nyuji-in (infant home), boshiryo (mothers' home), hoikujo (day nursery), jido kosei shisetsu (children's recreational agencies), yogo shisetsu (home for dependent, neglected and abused children), seishin hakujakuji shisetsu (home for feebleminded children), ryoiku shisetsu (home for physically handicapped children), mo rowaji shisetsu (home for blind, deaf and dumb children), and kyogo-in (home for juvenile training and education).

SECTION II. Child Welfare Council

Article 8. For the purpose of investigating and deliberating the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers, a central child welfare council and To, Do, Fu and the prefectural child welfare councils shall be established. To, Do, Fu and the prefectural child welfare councils shall be established in each of To, Do, Fu and the prefectures.

The city, town or village (inclusive of the special ward; the same shall apply hereinafter) may establish a municipal child welfare council to investigate and deliberate the matters of the preceding paragraph in case it is desired.

The Central child welfare council shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare, To, Do, Fu and the prefectural child welfare councils under that of the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures, and the municipal child welfare council that of the mayor of each municipality (inclusive of the ward mayor of the special ward, the same shall apply hereinafter), and may answer the inquiry of or make recommendations to the respective administrative organ concerned.

The child welfare council may ask the administrative organs concerned for the presence of and explanation by the competent perschnel and presentation of the ma-

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terial when there is a special need.

Child welfare councils shall always keep close mutual liaison by providing their materials etc. for each other according to the need.

The central and To, Do, Fu and the prefectural child welfare councils may make recommendations concerning the show and performance, books and printed matters, toys, child's plays etc. and give necessary advice to the person who makes, conducts or sells etc. the above in order to insure the welfare of children.

Article 9. The central child welfare council shall consist of the members not exceeding forty-five and To, Do, Fu, prefectural, city, town or village child welfare council twenty.

The temporary council members may be appointed in the child welfare council for the investigation and deliberation on a special problem when it is necessary. The members and the temporary members of the child welfare councils shall be appointed or requested by the Minister of Welfare, the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture, or the mayor of the city, town or village respectively out of or to the personnel of the administrative organs concerned, those who are engaged in services of the child's care, health and general welfare and those with knowledge and experience.

The child welfare council shall have one each of chairman and vice chairman elected through the members' mutual votes.

Article 10. Besides those provided for by this Law, necessary matters regarding the tenure of office of the members, duties of the chairman and the vice chairman and the management of the child welfare council shall be determined by the Order.

SECTION III. The Child Welfare Official and Child Welfare Worker

Article 11. The child welfare officials shall be appointed in each of To, Do, Fu and the prefectures.

The child welfare official shall work for the promotion of the welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers acting as their counsellors on the matters concerning their care, health and general welfare.

The child welfare official shall execute the duty prescribed in the preceding paragraph within the area assigned by the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture and may request the cooperation of the mayor of the city, town or village of the assigned area.

The office of the child welfare official shall be filled by either clerical or technical public personnel and he shall be appointed from among those who are experienced in or have knowledge of the work for the care, health and general welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers.

Article 12. The child welfare workers shall be placed in areas of the city, town and village.

The child welfare worker shall have the close knowledge on the living and environmental conditions of the children and expectant and nursing mothers in order to give assistance and guidance for their care, health and the general welfare, and shall cooperate with the child welfare official's service.

The welfare commissioners appointed under the provision of the Welfare Commissioner Law shall take the duties of the child welfare workers.

The child welfare worker is responsible to the governor of To, Do, Fu and the prefecture on his given duty.

Article 13. The mayor of the city, town or village may request the child welfare official for the necessary assistance and give child welfare workers the necess-

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ary instruction besides requesting the child welfare official or the child welfare worker for the necessary reporting and submitting of the material concerning the matters provided for by Par. 2 of Article 11 or Par. 2 of Article 12.

The child welfare official and child welfare worker shall report the conditions of the necessary matters concerning the children and expectant and nursing mothers of their area to the superintendent of the child welfare center or the mayor of the city, town or village who has the jurisdiction over the assigned area and give their opinions at the same time.

The reporting of the preceding paragraph by the child welfare worker to the superintendent of the child welfare center shall be made through the mayor of the city, town or village.

The superintendent of the child welfare center may request the child welfare official or child welfare worker of the area under his jurisdiction to make the necessary investigation.

Article 14. Besides those provided for by this Law, the appointment or promotion of the child welfare officials and the necessary matters concerning the child welfare official and child welfare worker shall be determined by the Order.

SECTION IV. The Child Welfare Center

Article 15. The child welfare center shall be established in To, Do, Fu and the prefectures.

The child welfare center shall aim at promoting the welfare of children through consultation and making the discrimination of the children's capacities if necessary.

Article 16. The child welfare center shall have a superintendent and staff personnel. The offices of the superintendent and staff personnel shall be filled by the prefectural personnel either clerical or technical.

The superintendent shall manage the affairs of the center under the direction of To, Do, Fu or the prefectural governor.

The staff personnel shall take the duties of counsultation and discrimination as provided for by the preceding Article under the supervision of the superintendent.

The child welfare center may have the necessary workers besides those prescribed in paragraph 1.

Article 17. The child welfare center shall equip the facility for the temporary sheltering of the children when it is necessary.

Article 18. Besides those provided for by this Law, the area to be covered by the child welfare center and other necessary matters concerning the child welfare center shall be determined by the Order.

Chapter II. Welfare Measures and Security

Article 19. The governors of To, Do, Fu and the prefectures shall encourage the expectant and nursing mothers or the guardians of the infants and preschool children to receive the health guidance by the health centers, physicians, dentists, midwives or public health nurses for the maternity and child care.

The expectant and nursing mothers and the guardians of the infants and preschool children shall receive the health guidance by the health centers, physicians, dentists, midwives or public health nurses for the maternity and child care.

The governors of To, Do, Fu and the prefectures may give health examinations of the infants and preschool children.

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The governors of To, Do, Fu and prefecture shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Order, take the measure of payment for the expenses required for the health guidance for the expectant and nursing mothers and the guardians of infants and preschool children who are not able to pay.

Article 20. The woman who has conceived shall report her pregnancy as soon as she is able to the governor of To via the superintendent of the health center in the case of the special ward, to the mayor of the city via the superintendent of the health center in the case of the city provided by the Cabinet Order derived from Article 1 of The Health Center Law, and to the mayor of the city, town or village in the case of the city, town or village other than the above with a diagnosis paper of pregnancy written by a physician or midwife: Provided, however, that the diagnosis paper is not necessary in case there is any adequate reason such as the absence of a physician or a midwife within a reasonable reach.

Article 21. The governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Order, issue the maternal-and-child handbook for each expectant mother who has reported her pregnancy as provided for by the preceding Article.

When the expectant and nursing mothers receive such health guidance by the health center, physician, dentist, midwife or public health nurse, the necessary guiding remarks shall be entered each time in the maternal-and-child handibook. The same shall apply to the guardians of the infants and preschool children who receive the health guidance by the health center, physician, dentist, midwife or public health nurse for the health of their infants and preschool children.

Besides those provided for by this Law necessary matters regarding the maternal-and-child handbook shall be determined by the Order.

Article 22. The mayor of the city, town or village shall admit the expectant mothers who are unable, for the financial reason, to demand the admission in a hospital for delivery even when it is necessary for their health, to the lying-in agency for delivery when it is necessary for their health: Provided that it shall not apply in case it can not be carried out for any adequate reason such as the absence of the lying-in agency within a reasonable reach.

Article 23. The mayor of the city, town or village shall admit to the mothers' home and give protection for the widowed women or the women under the equivalent circumstances and their children when he deems the welfare of such children is endangered otherwise: Provided that, in case there is an unavoidable reason such as there is no mothers' home available in the neighborhood etc., an adequate protection as arrangement for admitting to a suitable institution or application of the Daily Life Security Law etc. shall be given.

Article 24. The mayor of the city, town or village shall admit the infant, preschool children or children prescribed in Par. 2 of Article 39 to the day nursery for their care whose guardians are considered not to be able to give them an adequate care due to their work or the illness etc.: Provided that, in case there is unavoidable reason such as no day nursery available in the neighborhood etc., any adequate protection available shall be given.

Article 25. Any person who has discovered a child without guardian or with inadequate guardian shall report the child to the child welfare center or its personnel: Provided that a child over fourteen years of age who is alleged to have committed a crime comes outside the scope of this provision and shall be referred to the Family Court.

Article 26. The superintendent of the child welfare center shall take up any of the following measures for such children reported under the provision of the preceding Article or referred under the provision of Par. 1 of Article 18 of Juvenile Law when it is deemed to be necessary. The same procedure shall be applied when the children come to or are brought to the center for consultation.

(1) Reporting these who fall under Article 27 to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture;

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(2) Providing the child or his guardian with the guidance and services of the child welfare official or child welfare worker.

Such report as provided for by Item 1 of the preceding paragraph shall bear the child's name, address, age, history, behavior, health conditions and other facts helpful for understanding such child.

Article 27. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall take up any of the following procedures for the child reported as provided for by Item 1 of Par. 1 of the preceding Article or referred under the provision of Article 18 of the Juvenile Law in accordance with the provisions of the Order:

(1) Giving the child or the child's guardian admonition or to let them submit the written oath;

(2) Providing the child or his guardian with the guidance and services of the child welfare official or child welfare worker;

(3) Placing the child under the care of a foster home (the individual who wishes to bring up a child deprived of the proper parental care by the reason of absence or the inadequacy of the guardian and whom the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture has approved: the same shall apply hereinafter), or the infant home, the home for dependent, neglected and abused children, the home for feebleminded children, the home for physically handicapped children, the home for blind or deaf and dumb children, or the home for juvenile training and education (Kyogoin).

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall follow the direction based on the decision of the Family Court when the procedure of the preceding paragraph is to be taken for the child referred by the provision of Par. 2 of Article 18 of The Juvenile Law.

The procedure of the Item 3 of Par. 1 shall not be carried out against the will of the holder of the parental right over the child in case there is except with the case of the preceding paragraph.

Article 27-2. In these exceptional cases the prefectural governor or the superintendent of the child welfare center deems it necessary to take any compulsory measure as to restrict the freedom of movement of the child or deprive him of liberty, such cases with exception of the case considered to fall under the provisions of Articles 33 and 47 shall be referred to the Family Court.

Article 28. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may take any of the following procedures in case a guardian so abuses a child or is so neglectful as the violation of a penal law or regulation or the danger of the same may be indicated and the holder of the parental right over the child is against the procedure of Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27;

(1) Taking the procedure of the Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27 with the approval of the Family Court in case such guardian is the holder of the parental right over the child;

(2) Returning the child to the holder of the parental right in case the guardian is not the holder of the legal parental right over the child: Provided that if such transfer is deemed to be against the welfare of the child, the procedure of the Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27 shall be taken with the approval of the Family Court.

The approval in the preceding paragraph in the application of the Law of the Judgment of Domestic Matters, shall be considered to belong to A group of Par. 1 of Article 9 of the same law.

Article 29. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may order the child welfare workers or public personnel concerned with the childs welfare work to step in the place where the child is, his residence or the premise where such occupation has been practiced and make necessary investigations or inquiry. In this case such public personnel shall bear the certificate to show their official capacity.

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Article 30. Any person who has a child who is related with him beyond fourth degree live in his home (inclusive of the home of only one person) away from the child's parent with the intention to keep the child for over three months (one month in the case of an infant) or who has kept such child for over two months (twenty day in the case of an infant) continuously (exclusive of the person with whom a child was placed by the provision of the Law or Ordinance or who simply offers a child a board, in both of the above cases) shall report to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village in accordance with the Ordinance within three months (one month in the case of an infant) from the date when the child began to live with him: Provided that it may not be applied in case the child left the home before the report period expires.

The person who had reported by the provision of the preceding paragraph shall in accordance with the Ordinance make the report in the case of the child's leave to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village within a month after the child's leave.

The guardian who is not able to bring up his child under his care with an economic reason etc. shall consult with the child welfare center, child welfare official or child welfare worker.

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may give the foster parent and person as provided by paragraph 1 the necessary instruction on the care of the child or order the necessary reporting.

Article 31. The Minister of Welfare or the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may extend up to twenty years of age the care of the child in the home for dependent, neglected and abused children, the home for feebleminded children, the home for physically handicapped children, the home for blind or deaf and dumb children, or the home for juvenile training and education as provided for by the Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27: Provided that it shall be applied only in the case the child welfare center reviews such case individually and determines the need for such action.

Article 32. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may vest the superintendent of the child welfare center with the total or partial power to take the procedures provided for by Par. 1 of Article 27.

Article 33. The superintendent of the child welfare center may, when he deems it necessary, place such child pending the decision of disposition as provided for by Par. 1 of Article 26 under the protection of the temporary shelter or consign him with a suitable individual for a temporary care.

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may, when he deems it necessary, place such child under the temporary care of the superintendent of the child welfare center or let him place the child under the care of a suitable individual until any of the procedures provided for by Par. 1 of Article 27 is taken.

Besides those provided for by this Law, necessary matters regarding the temporary shelter shall be determined by the Order.

Article 34. No one shall be allowed any action of the following items:

(1) Making the show of the deformed or crippled children;

(2) To let children beg or to beg by means of a child;

(3) To let the children under fifteen years of age act the acrobatic feats and circus riding for the public show;

(4) To let the children under fifteen years of age sing, play or make other performances from house to house, on the street or the similar places with the purpose of the public show;

(5) To let the children under fifteen years of age engage in the occupations to wait on where the liquor is served;

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(6) To let the children practice the obscene act;

(7) To transfer the custody of the child to the person who is in danger of practicing any of the actions described in the preceding items or in danger of violating any of the penal laws and regulations about the child with the knowledge of such fact, or to transfer it to other person with the knowledge of foregoing dangers involved;

(8) Placement of a child with a person or persons other than the child's own family for the purpose of profit to be gained from such action unless placement is made by a legally authorized employment agency placing both adults and juveniles;

(9) Keeping a child under one's control for purpose harmful to the child unless such control is based on a legal employment relationship and unless the child is within fourth degree of family relationship or unless such control has been authorized by the Family Court, Court of Domestic Relations, or by the governors of To, Do, Fu and the prefecture or the superintendent of the child welfare center.

In yogo-shisetsu (the home for dependent children), seishin hakujakuji shisetsu (the home for feebleminded children), ryoiku shisetsu (the home for physically handicapped children), mo-re-aji shisetsu (the home for blind or deaf and dumb children and kyogoin (the home for juvenile training and education), beyond the scope of the object prescribed by Articles 41, 42, 43 and 44 respectively the children shall not be exploited.

Necessary matters for such protection defined in the preceding paragraph shall be afforded by the minimum standards as provided for in Article 45 with due respect for the spirit and provision of the labor laws and ordinances affecting children.

Article 34-2. Any person other than the Nation, To, Do, Fu and the prefecture who has established any agency to give the child welfare service (exclusive of the child welfare center and child welfare agencies provided for by this Law) shall report it before its service will be commenced to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture in accordance with the Ordinance.

The scope of the child welfare service of the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the Cabinet Order.

The person who had reported by the provision of Par. 1 shall in accordance with the Ordinance make the report in the case of the termination of the agency to the governor of To, Do, Fu o the prefecture within ten days after the termination.

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may in accordance with the Ordinance have the public personnel in charge of the child welfare service supervise in the field regarding the equipment and operation of the agency of Par. 1 and order the person who established the agency for the necessary reformation in case of inadequacy for the welfare of children is found besides requesting the superintendent of such agency to submit the necessary report about them.

Chapter III. Child Welfare Agencies

Article 35. The State, To, Do, Fu and the prefecture shall establish the child welfare agencies in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

Cities, towns, villages and other persons may establish the child welfare agencies with the approval of the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may order the cities, towns and villages to establish the child welfare agencies after referring to To, Do, Fu or the prefectural child welfare council.

To the child welfare agencies the facilities to train the personnel for the child welfare agency may be attached.

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The city, town, village or any other person who wishes to terminate or suspend the child welfare agency shall secure the approval of the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture in accordance with the Ordinance.

Article 36. Josan-shisetsu (lying-in agency) shall be an agency to admit and render maternity services for such expectant mothers who are unable for the financial reason to demand the admission and treatment in the agencies even when it is necessary for their health.

Article 37. Nyuji-in (infant home) shall be an agency to give the infants indoor care. The care provided under the preceding paragraph may be extended until the infant reaches two years of age.

Article 38. Boshi-ryo (mothers' home) shall be an agency to admit and give protection for widowed women or women under the equivalent circumstances with their dependent children.

Article 39. Hoikujo (day nursery) shall be an agency to give daily care for the infants and preschool children by request of their guardians.

Despite the provision of the preceding paragraph the day nursery may give daily care for other children with the request of their guardians in case there is the special need of it.

Article 40. Jido-Kosei-shisetsu (children's recreational agencies) shall be the agencies aiming to facilitate the children's healthy plays for the promotion of their health and cultivation of their sentiment such as the children's play-ground and children's center etc.

Article 41. Yogo-shisetsu (agencies for dependent children) shall be the agency aiming at the protection by the indoor care for those children, except the infant, without guardian, maltreated, or who are deprived of the adequate care.

Article 42. Seishin-hakujakuji-shisetsu (home for feebleminded children) shall be the agency to admit the feebleminded children for care and to give them education necessary for their future self support.

Article 43. Ryoiku-shisetsu (home for physically handicapped children) shall be the agency to admit physically weak children for the promotion of their health conditions in the suitable environment or the physically handicapped children to give them therapeutic treatments and vocational guidance for their future self support.

Article 43-2. Mo-roaji-shisetsu (home for blind or deaf and dumb children) is the agency with purpose to give the blind (inclusive of those with intensively weak eyesight) or deaf and dumb children (inclusive of those with intensively hard hearing) the home care and the necessary guidance for their future self support.

Article 44. Kyogo-in (home for juvenile training and education) shall be the agency to admit and guide the delinquent and predelinquent children.

Article 45. The Minister of Welfare shall establish the minimum standards for the equipment and operation of the child welfare agencies after referring to the opinion of the central Child Welfare Council.

Article 46. In order to keep the minimum standards as provided for by the preceding Article the administrative office may require the superintendents of such agencies to submit the necessary reports or send the public personnel concerned with the child welfare work for investigation.

When such child welfare agencies do not reach the minimum standards, the administrative office may order the person who established the agency for necessary correction or to terminate their services after referring to the child welfare council.

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Article 47. The superintendents of the child welfare agencies may assume the parental right over the children in their charge when it is necessary. They shall not, however, exercise it over the supervision of the properties which belong to such children when there are parents for these children.

Article 48. The education of the children in the homes for dependent, feebleminded, physically handicapped, blind, deaf and dumb children who fall under the provision of Article 22 or 39 of the School Education Law shall be given in accordance with the provision of the School Education Law.

The superintendent of the home for juvenile training and education shall regard those children under his care who completed the course of primary or middle school under the provision of the School Education Law as graduated from primary or middle school.

The matters relating to the curriculums of the schools prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be approved by the supervisory board under the provision of Article 20 or 38 of the School Education Law.

The matters relating to the curriculums in the homes for juvenile training and education which are approved under the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be supervised by the Minister of Education (with the homes for juvenile training and education established by those other than the State, the supervisory office of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture under the provision of the School Education Law).

These who are acknowledged by the provision of Par. 2 shall pass for the graduates from the primary or middle school under the provision of the School Education Law.

Article 49. Besides those provided for by this Law, necessary matters relating to the personnel of the child welfare agencies and the said agencies shall be determined by the Order.

Chapter IV. Expenses

Article 49-2. The National Treasury shall bear the expense required for the inmates of the child welfare agency established by the Nation admitted under the provisions of Articles 22 to 24 inclusive or Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27 after they were admitted to the agency.

Article 50. The expenses mentioned in the following items shall be paid by To, Do, Fu or the prefecture:

(1) Expenses required for To, Do, Fu or the prefectural child welfare council;

(2) Expenses required for the child welfare officials and child welfare workers;

(3) Expenses required for the child welfare centers (exclusive of the expenses required for the equipment);

(4) Expenses required for the measures prescribed in Par. 4 of Article 19;

(5) Expenses required for the maternal-and-child handbook;

(6) Expenses required for the care of those admitted to the lying-in agency mothers' home or day nursery established by To, Do, Fu or the prefecture;

(7) Expenses required for the procedures provided for by Article 27 (exclusive of the expenses required for the care of children admitted to the infant home, home for dependent children, home for feebleminded children, home for physically handicapped children, home for blind, deaf and dumb children or home for juvenile training and education established by the State);

(8) Expenses required for the temporary protection of the children;

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(9) Expenses required for the equipments of the child welfare center, and for those of the child welfare agencies and facilities for training of personnel established by To, Do, Fu or the prefecture.

Article 51. Expenses mentioned in the following items shall be paid by cities, towns or villages:

(1) Expenses required for the procedures provided for by Articles 22, the main paragraphs of 23 and 24 (exclusive of the expenses required for the care of the individuals in the lying-in agency, mothers' home or day nursery established by the State, To, Do, Fu or the prefecture);

(2) Expenses required for the equipments of the child welfare agencies and the facilities for training of personnel provided for by cities, towns or villages;

(3) Expenses required for the city, town, or village child welfare council.

Article 52. The National Treasury shall bear in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Order one half of the expenses required for the provisions of Items 1, 2, 5 and 9 of Article 50 and Item 2 of Article 51 (and from one half to one third of the expenses for the equipments of the mothers' home, day nursery and home for physically handicapped children out of the expenses for item 9 of Article 50 and Item 2 of Article 51); provided that it shall not be applied to the expenses for the equipments of the infant homes other than those with the object of admitting the infants for whom the fee for admission cannot be charged and of the children's recreational agencies out of the expenses for Item 9 of Article 50 and Item 2 of Article 51.

Article 53. The National Treasury shall bar in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Order eight-tenths of the expenses borne by the local public bodies as provided for by Articles 50 and 51 (exclusive of Item 3) besides the provisions of the preceding Article.

Article 54. To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Order bear one-fourth of the expenses required for the provision of Item 2 of Article 51 (and from one-third to one-fourth for the equipments of the mothers' home, day nursery and homes for physically handicapped, blind, deaf and dumb children); Provided that it shall not be applied to the expenses for the equipments of the infant homes other than those with the object of admitting infants for whom the fee for admission cannot be charged and of the children's recreational agencies.

Article 55. To, Do, Fu and the prefecture shall in accordance with the Cabinet Order bear one-tenth of the expenses required for the provision of Item 1 of Article 51.

Article 56. The Minister concerned, the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures, and the mayors of cities, towns and villages shall collect the expenses for the provisions of Article 49-2, Items 6 to 8 inclusive of Article 50, and Item 1 of Article 51 respectively from the recipients or the persons responsible for their care.

Before the charge for the expense as provided for by the preceding paragraph will be made the mayor of the city, town or village shall request the opinion of the child welfare official or child welfare worker and, in case it was acknowledged that the recipient or the person responsible for this care is not able to meet the total or a partial expense, the expense shall be borne by each of To, Do, Fu, the prefecture, city, town and village as itemized in the preceding paragraph in lieu of the person responsible.

The city, town or village where the recipient, his spouse, 2 lineal ascendent or descendent of the same family has resided for a year or more continuously shall bear one-tenth of the expense which is borne by the Nation, To, Do, Fu or the prefecture in lieu of the person responsible as provided for by the preceding paragraph.

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The collection of fees under the provision of Par. 1 may be entrusted to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture or the mayor of city, town or village of the residence or the location of the property of the persons cared for or persons responsible for the care of such individuals.

When there are persons not paying within the time limit the fees to be collected under the provisions of Par. 1, the disposition of the recovery of National Taxes in arrear may apply to.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 57. To, Do, Fu, prefectures, cities, towns, villages and other public bodies shall not levy taxes or other duties on such lands and buildings as mentioned in the following items: Provided that it shall be applied with those used on charge basis:

(1) The buildings to be used mainly for the child welfare program;

(2) The site of such buildings prescribed in the preceding item and the grounds to be used for child welfare agencies.

Article 58. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may annul the certificate of approval for the child welfare agencies established with the approval under the provision of Par. 2 of Article 35 in case they violated this Law, its Order or the disposition derived from this Law.

The agency with the purpose to give the service as provided for by any of Articles 36 to 40 inclusive which has not obtained the approval of Par. 2 of Article 35, the child welfare agency whose approval for a child welfare agency was annulled by the provision of the preceding paragraph, or the agency provided by Article 34-2 which has violated the order of Par. 4 of the same Article and its equipment and operation are deemed to be considerably harmful for the welfare of children, the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may order to suspend its service or to close the agency after requesting the opinion of To, Do, Fu or the prefectural child welfare council.

Article 59. Any person who is dissatisfied with the disposition made by the Minister of Welfare, the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture, the mayor of the city, town or village or the superintendent of the child welfare center derived from the provisions of this Law and its orders, may appeal at the administrative office.

Article 60. Any person who has violated the provision of Item 6 of Par. 1 of Article 34 shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding ten years or fined over 2,000 yens and not in excess of 30,000 yens.

Any person who has violated any of the provisions of Items 1 to 5 inclusive of Par. 1 of Article 34 or Items 7 to 9 inclusive or Par. 2 of the same Article shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year or fined not in excess of 10,000 yens.

Any person who employs a child shall not evade the punishments as provided for by the preceding two paragraphs with the reason that he was not aware of the child's age: Provided, however, that it shall not be applied when no error is involved on the part of such person in ascertaining the age.

Article 61. The employees of the child welfare center who made the investigation about the children and have revealed their personal secret learned in the course of executing their duties without due reason shall be punished by an imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding 3,000 yens.

Article 62.. Any person who without due reason refuses, interferes with or avoids the execution of duties by the child welfares worker or the public personnel concerned with the child welfare work under the provision of Article 29 or who does not answer their questions or makes a false statement or who forces a child not to answer or to make a false answer, shall be fined not in excess of 5,000 yens.

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Any person who has failed to make the report as provided for by Par. 1 of Article 30 or Par. 1 of Article 34-2 is subject to the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 62-2. Any person who has violated the order of suspension or termination of the service as provided for by Par. 2 of Article 46 or Par. 2 of Article 58 shall be punished with either an imprisonment or a fine not in excess of six months or 10,000 yens.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 63. This Law shall come into force from January 1, 1948: Provided, however, that the provisions of Articles 19, 22 to 24 inclusive, Items 4, 6, 7 and 9 (exclusive of the part concerning the equipments of the child welfare center) of Article 50, Articles 51, 54 and 55 and the parts of Articles 52, 53 and 56 concerning the above provisions shall come into force from April 1, 1948.

Article 64. The term of the welfare commissioners appointed under Welfare Commissioner Law shall be regarded as expiring on the day after three months have passed from the day of the enforcement of the provision of Par. 3 of Article 12.

In selecting the welfare commissioners at the result of the expiration of the term under the provision of the preceding paragraph, those who are qualified to perform the duties as provided for by Par. 2 of Article 12 shall be chosen.

Article 65. Law for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Juvenile Training and Education Law shall be repealed: Provided that the punishment applied for the actions under the provisions of these Laws before the repeal shall still remain effective after the repeal of these Laws.

Article 66. All the procedures made by the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures under the provision of Article 2 of Law for Prevention of Cruelty to Children shall be regarded as those under the corresponding provisions of this Law.

Article 67. At the time of the enforcement of this Law the existing homes for juvenile training and education and the facilities to train the personnel under the provisions of Juvenile Training and Education Law shall be regarded as those established under the provisions of this Law and the inmates of these homes shall be regarded as those admitted under the provision of Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27.

Article 68. The existing homes for juvenile training and education, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, which have obtained the approval of the Minister of Education for their school curriculum in accordance with the provision of the proviso of Par. 1 of Article 24 of Juvenile Training and Education Law, shall be regarded to have obtained the approval on the curriculum from the supervisory board under the provision of Article 20 or 38 of the School Education Law as provided for by Par. 3 of Article 48 of this Law.

Article 69. The existing child welfare agencies, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, among the welfare facilities provided under the Daily Life Security Law shall be regarded as those provided under this Law.

Article 70. The existing child welfare agencies, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, which do not fall under Article 67 and the preceding Article may continue to exist under this Law with the approval by the administrative office as provided for by the Order.

Article 71. "The mayor of the special ward" in Articles 22 to 24 inclusive and Pars. 1 and 2 of Article 56 shall read "the governor of Tokyo To" in the case of the special ward of Tokyo To and the "special ward" in Article 51 and Par. 3 of Article 56 shall read "Tokyo To" in the case of Item 1 of Article 51 for the time being.

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THE ENFORCEMENT REGULATION OF THE CHILD WELFARE LAW

(March 31, 1948, Welfare Ministerial Ordinance No. 11 Amended June 15th, 1949, Welfare Ministerial Ordinance No. 23)

CHAPTER I Child Welfare Center

Article 1. When the child welfare center is planned to be established, the paper filled as the following items shall be submitted in order to obtain the approval of the Welfare Minister. The same shall apply when a change in any of the Items 1 to 4 inclusive be made:

1. Name and address;
2. The area to be covered and its population;
3. The scope and structure of the buildings and equipments with its map;
4. The fixed number of its personnel;
5. The budget of incomes and expenditures;
6. Expected date to commence its service.

Article 2. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall designate one of the child welfare centers as the central child welfare center.

The central child welfare center shall give assistance to and help coordination of the child welfare centers within To, Do, the given Fu or prefecture.

Article 3. The superintendent of the central child welfare center may order the superintendents of other child welfare centers in To, Do, Fu, or the prefecture to submit the necessary report.

Article 4. The area to be covered by a child welfare center shall be determined with the consideration on the number of the children and the social circumstances of the area.

Article 5. Deleted.

Article 6. Deleted.

CHAPTER II Welfare Measures and Security.

Article 7. When one who is not able to meet the expense of the health guidance as provided by Par. 4 of Article 19 of the Child Welfare Law (to be referred as the Law hereinafter) wishes to receive the health guidance by a physician, dentist or midwife, she shall show the health guidance paper issued by the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture to the physician, dentist or midwife designated by the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture.

Article 8. The health guidance paper is to be issued by the governor To, Do, Fu or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village for the application by the expectant or nursing mother or the guardian of the infant or pre-school child.

The application of the preceding paragraph shall be made to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village of her residence or the place she is (it is applied only when one has no establishment of her residence or when it is not known: the same shall apply hereinafter) in the following form with the certification by the child welfare official or child welfare worker of the fact that the bearer is eligible for Par. 4 of Article 19 of the Law.

1. Name, date of birth, vocation, residence of the person or the place where the person who wishes to receive the health guidance is;
2. Name and vocation of the guardian if the person of the preceding Item in case he is an infant or pre-school child.

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Article 9. The governor of To, Io, Fu or the prefecture may order the physician, dentist, midwife or public-health nurse who gave the health guidance under the Law to submit the necessary report.

Article 10. The form of the health guidance paper and the necessary matters concerning the procedure of Par. 4 of Article 19 of the Law, besides those as provided by the preceding three articles, shall be regulated by each governor of To, Io, Fu or the prefecture.

Article 11. To, Io, Fu or the prefectural governor's issuance of the maternal-and-child handbook under the provision of Par. 1 of Article 21 of the Law shall be made through the superintendent of the health center and the mayor of the city, town or village of the residence of the pregnant woman or the place where she is, through the superintendent of the health center in the case of the special ward and the mayor of the city and the superintendent of the health center in the case of the city provided by the Cabinet Order derived from the provision of Article 1 of the Health Center Law: (the same shall apply with Articles 13 and 14).

Article 12. The woman who has borne two infants or more at a delivery shall have as many maternal-and-child handbooks as the number of the infants.

Article 13. In case the woman who has received a maternal-and-child handbook should find that she is not pregnant, she shall report it immediately to the mayor of the city's town or village and take the measure to return the maternal-and-child handbook to the governor of To, Io, Fu or the prefecture.

Article 14. In case the expectant or nursing mother should die, the householder or any other relative of her family shall immediately report about it to the mayor of the city, town or village and take the measure to return the maternal-and-child handbook to the governor of To, Io, Fu or the prefecture: Provided that it shall not apply in case the infant is living.

Any one who has not received the maternal-and-child handbook should become a new guardian of an infant or pre-school child shall receive a maternal-and-child handbook: Provided that she shall not receive it in case she has received the maternal-and-child handbook for that infant or pre-school child.

Article 15. The maternal-and-child handbook shall be used according to the regulation made by the governor of To, Io, Fu or the prefecture or the mayor of the city, town or village (inclusive of the ward mayor of the special ward: the same shall apply except Articles 19, 48 and 49) for the special rations necessary for pregnancy, delivery or child care and for other necessary purposes for the welfare of expectant or nursing mothers, infants or pre-school children.

Article 16. In case the maternal-and-child handbook was damaged, lost or its space was finished, reissuance may be applied.

Article 17. The form of the maternal-and-child handbook shall be determined by the Welfare Minister separately.

Article 18. Besides the regulations of the preceding seven Articles, issuance and other necessary matters concerning the maternal-and-child handbook shall be regulated by the governor of To, Io, Fu or the prefecture.

Article 19. Any one who wishes to enter a lying-in agency or a mother's home, or a guardian who wishes to have her infant, pre-school child or the child as provided for by Par. 2 of Article 39 of the Law admitted to a day nursery under the provisions of Article 22 to 24 inclusive of the Law shall apply in her person or by her guardian or a related person to the mayor of the city, town or village of her residence or the place she is with the following form:

1. Name, date of birth and vocation of the person to be admitted and the person who applies for admission.

2. Address and the length of the residence or the place she is.

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3. Reason for the application.

The mayor of the city, town or village shall take up any of the measures of Article 22 to 24 inclusive of the Law when he deems it necessary if no application under the preceding paragraph has been made.

Article 20. The superintendent of the child welfare center shall give all the data necessary for guiding the child or his guardian to the child welfare official or child welfare worker in case the child or his guardian is referred to the child welfare official or child welfare worker for the guidance as provided for by Item 2 of Par. 1 of Article 26 of the Law.

Article 21. In the case of the preceding Article, the superintendent of the child welfare center shall tell the name and address of the assigned child welfare official or child welfare worker and the fact of assignment to the child or his guardian.

At the time the procedure of the preceding paragraph is to be made for a child, the superintendent of the child welfare center shall ask the presence of the child's guardian:

Provided that it shall not apply in case there is no guardian or it is against the child's welfare.

Article 22. The child welfare official or child welfare worker shall give his opinion to the superintendent of the child welfare center in case he considers the procedure for the child or his guardian under his guidance by Item 2 of Par. 1 of Article 26 of the Law should be terminated, suspended or changed.

Article 23. The superintendent of the child welfare center may terminate or suspend the procedure of Item 2 of Par. 1 of Article 26 of the Law or take the procedure of Item 1 of the same paragraph for the child at any time.

Article 24. At the time the child or his guardian is placed under the guidance of the child welfare official or child welfare worker as provided for by Item 2 of Par. 1 of Article 27 of the Law, the provisions of Articles 20 to 23 inclusive shall be applied.

Article 25. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall tell the child or his guardian about the child welfare agency to which the child is to be admitted and the matter of the expense for the care of the child in the agency at the time he would take the measure to admit the child to a child welfare agency under the provision of Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27 of the Law.

The provision of Par. 2 of Article 21 shall be applied to the case of the preceding paragraph.

Article 26. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall send the record containing the items prescribed in Par. 2 of Article 26 of the Law of the child to be admitted to the superintendent of the child welfare agency:

Provided that in case the child is to be admitted to the kyogoin established by the nation (to be referred to as National kyogoin hereinafter) the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall obtain the permission of the superintendent of National kyogoin giving the reason for the admission.

Article 27. The superintendent of the child welfare agency shall notify the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture through the child welfare center which had made the diagnosis of the child immediately:

1. When an inmate died.

2. When the release, termination, suspension or a change of the measure is considered to be done.

Article 28. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may at any time take up the step to terminate, suspend, or change the procedure of Item 3 of Par. 1

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of Article 27 of the Law according to the opinion of the superintendents of the child welfare center and the child welfare agency.

Article 29. The superintendent of the child welfare agency shall notify the superintendent of the child welfare center which had made the diagnosis of the child and the mayor of the city, town or village of the child's established residence or permanent domicile when the child is admitted or discharged under the provision of Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27 of the Law.

Article 30. Any one who wishes to bring up a child without a guardian or with inadequate guardian under the provision of Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27 of the Law shall apply to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture through the child welfare center under whose jurisdiction the area of his residence belongs.

Article 31. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall enter the name, address, age, history, economic status and any other necessary items for the child care of the person who has made the application of the preceding Article and with whom he considers as adequate person with the reference to the opinion of the To, Do, Fu or prefectural child welfare council, into the foster parent register.

Article 32. The provisions of Articles 25 to 26 inclusive (excepting the provision of the proviso of Article 26) shall be applied to the case of the foster home care under the provision of Item 3 of Par. 1 of Article 27 of the Law.

Article 33. Besides the provisions of the preceding three articles, the form of the foster parent register and other necessary matters concerning the foster parent shall be determined by the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture with the reference to the To, Do, Fu or the prefectural child welfare council.

Article 34. The certificate for the provision of Article 29 of the Law shall take the attached form No. 1.

Article 34-2. Such person as provided by Par. 1 of Article 30 of the Law shall make the reporting in the attached form No. 2 to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village under whose jurisdiction his residence is located.

Article 34-3. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall direct the person who made the report as provided for by Par. 1 of Article 30 of the Law to report the removal of his residence without fail when he is moving through the mayor the city, town or village through whom he had made the reporting.

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture who has received the report of the preceding paragraph shall send a copy of the report sheet submitted by that person and the paper containing the necessary matters for the guidance and supervision over that person immediately to th governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture under whose jurisdiction the person's new residence is located.

Article 34-4. Such person as provided by Par. 2 of Article 30 of the Law shall make the report in the attached form No. 3 to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village under whose jurisdiction his residence is located.

Article 35. In case the superintendent of the child welfare center has given or ordered to give a temporary shelter as provided for by Par. 1 or 2 of Article 33 of the Law, he shall notify the date the shelter was begun and the place immediately to the child's guardian.

Article 36. At the temporary sheltering home for children necessary attentions in regard to the children's age, sex, etc. shall be paid.

The minimum standards as provided for by Article 45 of the Law for the home for dependent, neglected and abused children shall be applied to the equipment and operation of the temporary sheltering facilities for the children under Article 17 of the Law.

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CABINET ORDER FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHILD WELFARE LAW

(March 31, 1948 Cabinet Order No. 74
Amended, June 15th, 1949 Cabinet Order No. 205)

Chapter I. Child Welfare Council

Article 1. The number of Child Welfare Council members shall be as authorized in Article 10 of the Child Welfare Law (to be referred to as the Law; the same shall apply thereinafter) of which the personnel of the administrative organs concerned shall not exceed one fourth of the total number appointed.

Out of the member of the child welfare council the total number of those who are the public personnel and those who are holding some public positions if selected as those who are engaged in child protective, health or any other welfare service or as those with knowledge and experience, shall not exceed two-fifths of the total members.

Article 2. The tenure of office of the said members (excepting the personnel of the administrative organs concerned) shall be two years.

The tenure of office of the member who filled a vacancy shall be for the period left by his predecessor.

Article 3. The chairman of the child welfare council shall preside over the affairs of the council. In case the chairman is not able to serve, the vice chairman shall take his duty.

Article 4. The chairman shall call the council into session whenever he deems it necessary or at the request of one-fourth or more of the council members.

Article 5. A quorum for a meeting shall be over one half of themembers of the council. A decision shall be made by a majority of those who are present. In the case of tie, the chairman of the council shall cast the deciding vote.

Article 6. The central child welfare council shall have secretaries not exceeding eight and the To, Do, Fu prefectural and municipal child welfare councils (inclusive of the child welfare council established by the special ward; the same shall apply hereinafter) six respectively.

The secretaries of the central, To, Do, Fu and prefectural, or the municipal child welfare councils shall be appointed by the Welfare Minister, the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures, or the mayors of the city, town and village (inclusive of the ward mayor; the same shall apply hereinafter) respectively.

The secretaries shall take charge of miscellaneous affairs of the council under the direction of the chairman of the council.

Article 7. The control child welfare council shall have clerks not exceeding six and the To, Do, Fu, prefectural and municipal child welfare councils four respectively.

The clerks of the central To, Do, Fu and prefectural or the municipal child welfare councils shall be appointed by the Welfare Minister, the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures, or the mayors of the city, town and village respectively.

The clerks shall attend to miscellaneous affairs of the council under the direction of their superior officials.

Article 7 - 2. The members, temporary members, secretaries and clerks of child welfare councils shall not be in full time service.

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Chapter II. Child Welfare Official and Child Welfare Worker

Article 8. The child welfare official shall be a second or third class, clerical or technical, personnel and shall be required to have any one of the following qualifications:

1. One who has been engaged in the care of children and expectant or nursing mothers and service on health or welfare not less than two years.

2. One who has a degree or "Gakushi" from a department of a university specializing in either psychology, pedagogy or sociology.

3. Physician.

4. One who has graduated from a training school or a training facility for the child welfare official or the personnel of the child welfare agencies designated by the Minister of Welfare.

5. Other persons having equal and similar qualifications who are adequate for child welfare officials.

Article 9. The superintendent of the child welfare center shall be second class clerical or technical official and the workers therein second or third clerical or technical officials who shall be the persons with the knowledge and experience in the child care, health and welfare services.

Chapter II - 2 Child Welfare Measures and Security

Article 9-2. The scope of the child welfare service for which reporting is provided for by Article 34 - 2 of law shall be as follows:

1. Agency with the purpose to give consultation service concerning the promotion of child's welfare.

2. Services to facilitate the health guidance for children or expectant and nursing mothers (exclusive of the service given at the health center, the hospital provided for by the Medical Service Law (1948 Law No. 205), clinic or maternity home.

3. Services to conduct the public hall, play ground or theater with purpose to facilitate the mental or physical recreation mostly for children.

Chapter III. Child Welfare Agencies

Article 10. To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall establish a kyogo-in (home for juvenile training and education) as prescribed in Para. 1 of Article 35 of Law in To, Do, Fu and each of prefectures.

National kyogo-in shall be established and so designated as it shall admit only those who were diagnosed at the child welfare center as the psychopathic personality or specially delinquent character.

Article 11. Where public child welfare institutions or agencies as prescribed in Article 7 of the Law are not adequate or available, persons receiving or requiring public assistance who are in need of institutional care may be placed in private institutions.

Article 12. Child welfare agencies and the training facilities for the workers of child welfare agencies established by the Nation, To, Do, Fu, prefectures cities, towns or village (inclusive of special wards; the same shall apply hereinafter) are placed under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Minister, the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture, or the mayor of the city, town or village respectively as prescribed in Article 49 of the Law.

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Article 13. The woman designated to take care of the children in child welfare agencies shall be called nursery teachers and shall have one of the following qualifications:

1. One who has graduated from the training school or other facility for the nursery teachers designated by the Welfare Minister.

2. One who passed the examination for the nursery teacher.

3. Those engaged in the child welfare service for five years or more for whom the Welfare Minister approved as specifically adequate.

In case of To, Do, Fu and the prefectures, a board of examination for the nursery teachers shall be established by each governor under his control of the determination of passage of and the management of all matters pertaining to the examination.

Number of the board members shall be limited within ten persons.

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall appoint the board members out of the personnel of the administrative organs concerned not to exceed four in number and others with knowledge or experience in the service of child care, health or welfare.

Subject matters of the procedure of and any other necessary matters about the examination shall be prescribed by the Minister of Welfare.

Chapter IV. Expenses

Article 14. National or prefectural responsibility for the expenses to be paid by To, Do, Fu, Prefectures, cities, towns and villages is as outlined in Articles 50 to 55 inclusive of the Law and those not mentioned in said Articles are as designated in this chapter.

Article 15. The responsibility of the preceding Article shall be borne for the balance which is settled by subtracting the amount collected under the provision of Para. 1 of Article 56 of the Law and the amount of contribution and other income from the total amount of the expenditure borne by To, Do, Fu, Prefecture, city, town or village for the fiscal year.

In case the equipment for which the responsibility has been borne should be used for other additional purposes, the basis of the responsibility for the said equipment to be borne shall be the sertted balance of the expenses for what has actually been utilized for the child welfare.

In case the amount to be subtracted under the provision of the preceding two paragraphs should exceed the total amount which To, Do, Fu, the prefecture, city, town or village have paid for the fiscal year, the balance shall be subtracted from the amount to be paid out of coming fiscal year or years.

Article 16. National responsibility prescribed in Article 52 of the Law shall be one half of the settled balance for the child welfare agencies of the following Item 1, one third for those of Item 2 and the prefectural responsibility prescribed in Article 54 of the Law shall be one fourth of the settled balance for those of Item 1 and one third for those of Item 2.

1. The mothers' home, day nursery, the home for physically handicapped children and the home for blind, deaf and dumb children mainly for the mothers and children or the children who are considered not able to meet the expense as provided for by Article 56 of the Law.

2. The mothers' home, day nursery, the home for physically handicapped children and the home for blind, deaf and dumb children which do not fall under the preceding Item.

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Article 17. In such cases as prescribed by Article 11 of this Order government funds may be used to reimburse the private institution up to an amount not to exceed those rates established by the government for per capita of care.

Article 18. The amount of money borne by the Nation, To, Do, Fu and the prefecture under the provisions of the preceding three articles may be ordered to be returned wholly or partly:

1. In case a child welfare agency should be ordered to terminate its services by the provision of Para. 2 of Article 46 of the Law.

2. In case the certificate of approval for a child welfare agency should be annulled by the provision of Para. 1 of Article 58 of the Law.

3. In case the child welfare center, or the facilities for the training of personnel of child welfare agencies should violate the Law, order or disposition derived from the Law or order.

4. In case the child welfare center, child welfare agencies or the facilities for the training of personnel of child welfare agencies should terminate the whole or part of their service or be utilized for the purpose other than expected at beginning.

5. In case the condition for the grant of national responsibility be violated.

6. In case such grant was obtained by means of a fraud.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 19. This Cabinet Order shall come into force from January 1, 1948; provided that the part of the provision as provided for by the provision of Article 63 shall come into effect from April 1, 1948.

Article 20. The Enforcement Ordinance of the Juvenile Training and Education Law and 1933 Imperial Ordinance No. 218 (Ordinance concerning the expenses to be borne and the National subsidy under the Law for Prevention of Cruelty to Children) shall be repealed.

Article 21. The department of university in Item 2 of Article 8 of this Cabinet Order includes the department of university under the University Ordinance.

Article 22. At the time this Cabinet Order comes into force the women who are taking care of the children in the child welfare agencies may keep on engaging in their service up to December 31, 1952 despite the provision of Para. 1 of Article 13 of this Cabinet Order after which they shall comply with the said Article.

Supplementary Provisions

This Cabinet Order shall come into force from the date of its promulgation: Provided that the provision of Article 9 - 2 shall come into force from the date on which the provision of Article 34 - 2 of the child welfare law will be enforced (June 15, 1949.).

The provision of Item 3 of Para. 1 of Article 13 shall be valid until December 31, 1950.

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Article 36-2 Such person as provided for by Par. 1 of Article 34-2 of the Law shall make the report on the following matters:

1. Name and location of the agency.
2. Kind of service to be rendered.
3. The scale, structure and facility of the building and other equipment.
4. Method of operation.
5. Date the service to be commenced.

In case such person as provided for by Article 34-2 of the Law happened to be other than the city, town or village, the following matters shall be reported besides those of the preceding paragraph:

1. Personal history and financial status of the person who wishes to establish the agency.
2. With a judicial person or an association the articles of the association, rules and regulations.

Any change on the matters prescribed by Items 1 to 4 inclusive Par. 1 or Item 2 of the preceding paragraph shall be immediately reported to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture.

Article 36-3 The report as provided for by Par. 3 of Article 34-2 of the Law shall contain the following matters:

1. The reason to terminate the service.
2. Disposition of the property.

CHAPTER III Child Welfare Agencies.

Article 37. Any one who wishes to obtain the approval of Par. 2 of Article 35 of the Law shall apply to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture with the following form:

1. Name, kind of agency and location.
2. Scope and structure of the building and equipments with its map.
3. Method of operation.
4. Budget of income and expenditure.
5. Expected date to commence the service.

In case those other than city, town or village (inclusive of the special ward: the same shall apply hereinafter) wish to obtain the approval of Par. 2 of Article 35 of the Law, they shall apply to the governor To, Do, Fu or the prefecture with the following items in addition to the application paper of the preceding paragraph:

1. History and economic status of those who wish to establish.
2. Articles of the incorporation, the rules for the foundational juridical person and other regulations of the association or legal body. Paragraph 1 or 2 shall apply in case a change in any of Items 1 to 3 inclusive of Par. 1 or Item 2 of the preceding paragraph is made.

Article 38. Any person who wishes to terminate or suspend the service shall, as provided for by Par. 5 of Article 35 of the Law, submit the application for the approval showing the following matters and obtain the approval of the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture:

1. The reason for the termination or suspension.
2. Disposition of the inmates.
3. With one who wishes to terminate the service, the date of the termination and the disposition of the property.
4. With one who wishes to suspend the service, the expected interval of suspension.

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture who has received the application for the approval of the preceding paragraph may give his approval with the

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necessary conditions.

Article 39. Any one who wishes to establish a facility for the training of personnel of the child welfare agency shall obtain the approval of the Welfare Minister beforehand. The same shall apply when he wishes to terminate it.

The provisions of Articles 37 and 38 shall apply for the approval of the preceding paragraph.

CHAPTER IV The Examination of the Nursery Teacher.

Article 40. Any one who wishes for the examination of the nursery teacher shall fall under any one of the following items:

1. One who has graduated from a high school under School Education Law, one who has completed the twelve years ordinary course of the school education (inclusive of one who has completed the equivalent course other than the ordinary course), or one who was approved by the Minister of Education to be equal to or higher than this.
2. One who has the experience of the child care in a child welfare agency for over three years.
3. And others with whom the Welfare Minister deems to be the adequate persons.

Article 41. The examination of the nursery teacher shall be made on the following subjects:

1. General social work.
2. Child psychology.
3. Principles of health and hygiene, and physiology.
4. Theory and practice of nursing.
5. Theory and practice of nutrition.
6. Theory of child care.
7. Practice of child care.

Article 41-2. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may release the person, if she so desires, from the examination on the subject out of the subjects as provided for by each of the Items of the preceding Article, on which she has already passed within the preceding two years.

The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture may release the person, if she so desires, from the examination on the subject, out of the subjects as provided for by each of the Items of the preceding Article, which she has completed its course in the school or the agency designated by the Welfare Minister.

Article 41-3. Any person who wishes to be released from the examination on the subjects as provided for by each of the Items of Article 41 according to the preceding Article shall make the application to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture with the paper to certify the eligibility for Par. 1 or 2 of the preceding Article.

Article 42. The governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall give at least an examination of the nursery teachers a year.

Article 43. Any person who wishes for the examination of the nursery teachers shall apply to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture with the following application paper with her name, present address and permanent domicile:

1. Personal history.
2. A copy of her census register.
3. Written certificate to show that she falls under any one of the Items of Article 40.
4. Photo.

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Article 43-2. The governor of To, Fo, Fu, or the prefecture shall give the certificate for qualification of nursery teacher per the attached form No. 4. to the person who has passed the examination of the nursery teacher.

The governor of To, Fo, Fu, or the prefecture shall give the paper to certify the passage on the subjects per the attached form No. 5 to the person who has passed a part of the subjects as provided for by each of the Items of Article 41.

Article 44. Any one who has illegally applied for the examination of the nursery teacher or violated the provisions concerning the examination shall be barred or cancelled if passed.

Such person who falls under the preceding paragraph may be barred for the examination for a period within three years.

Article 45. A chairman shall be elected by the Board of Examination of Nursery Teachers.

The chairman of the Board shall preside over all the affairs of the Board of Examination of Nursery Teachers.

Article 46. There shall be clerks not exceeding five persons for the business of the Board of Examination of Nursery Teachers.

The clerks shall take charge of the general affairs of the Board under the direction of their superior officers.

Article 47. Besides the provisions of this chapter, the necessary matters concerning the examination of the nursery teacher shall be regulated by the governor of To, Fo, Fu or the prefecture.

CHAPTER V Expenses.

Article 48. In case the Welfare Minister, the governor of To, Fo, Fu, or the prefecture or the mayor of the city, town or village should collect the expense as provided for by Par. 1 of Article 56 of the Law, he shall designate the amount and date of payment with the full statement of the account.

Article 49. In case the child welfare official should give his opinion or certificate to the mayor of city, town or village as provided for by Par. 2 of Article 56 of the Law or Par. 2 of Article 8, he shall refer to the opinion of the child welfare worker who is in charge of the area of the beneficiary's residence or the place where the latter is.

Article 50. Deleted.

Supplementary provisions

Article 51. This regulation shall come into force from January 1, 1948, except as provided for by the provision of Article 63 of the Law which shall come into force from April 1, 1948, after which date it shall cover the total provisions of the Law.

Article 52. The Enforcement Regulation of Juvenile Training and Education, the Regulation for the Expectant and Nursing Mother's Handbook and 1933 Ordinance of Home Ministry No. 21 (matters regarding the designation of the kinds of occupations and actions under article 7 of the Law for Prevention of Cruelty to children) shall be repealed.

Article 53. The expectant and nursing mother's handbook issued under the provision of the Regulation for Expectant and Nursing Mother's Handbook shall be considered the same as the maternal-and-child handbook under the provision of the Law.

Article 54. The examination of the nursery teachers shall be held from 1948.

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Article 55. The high school under School Education Law in Item I of Article 40 shall include the middle school under the repealed Middle School Ordinance.

Article 56. The child welfare agencies as provided for by Articles 70 of the Law shall apply for the approval of the governor of To, To, Fu, or the prefecture according to the provision of Par. 2 of Article 35 of the Law before June 30, 1948.

Supplementary Provision

This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force from the date of its promulgation: Provided that the provisions of Articles 36-2 and 36-3 shall come into force from the date of enforcement of Article 34-2 of the Child Welfare Law.

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Attached Form No. 1

(Right side) (10cm x 8cm)

CERTIFICATE

No. _____ Issued on (Date) _____

District or
Section _____

Position of the carrier _____

The carrier of this certificate is authorized to perform the duties prescribed in Article 29 of Child Welfare Law as child welfare official

child welfare worker

public official concerned .

by Governor of _____ Prefecture (Stamped)

(Opposite side)

Child Welfare Law, Article 28.

(Abbreviated) .

Child Welfare Law, Article 29.

(Abbreviated)

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Attached Form No. 2

Report Sheet for the Provision of Par. 1 of Article 30, of Child Welfare Law.

* So & So prefecture No. * So & so city, town, vil. No.	* Received date * By

About person who has taken the child in his or her home.

Name M F Age Vocation
Address Family vocation if any.
Family members living with.

Father	Age	Son	Age	Others
Mother	Age	Daughter	Age	
Spouse	Age			

Any other person in the home (the child excluded, his or her position in the family, age and sex.

About the child living with the family

Name M F Age Relation with the person with whom the child is living

Permanent address
Previous address

Object to have the child: (1) For care. (2) Employed.
Reason " " " " School attendance.

Name of parent or legal guardian M F Age
Relation with the child. Vocation
Address

Date the child began living with the family.

Motive to take the child in his home.

Expected period of the child's stay in the home Until (date) No.

- continued on next page -

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Attached Form No. 3

Report Sheet for Child's Leave from the Home as Provided by Child Welfare Law, Article 30, Par. 2.

* Prefecture No. * City, Town, Village No.	* Date of report received M D Y

Name of person with whom the child lives.

Address

Name of the child living in the home. Age M F

Date of past reporting under the provision of Art. 30, P.I. C W L

Reason why the child has left.

The above is reported by

Date _____ Signed.

To the Governor of Mtr. or Prefecture.

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Expenses of food and clothing: 1. Borne totally by parent, etc. only 2. By both parties. 3. Totally by this family. Totally by child.
Presence of the mediator. Yes No. Name Age Vocation Address Relation with the child
About work if the child is made to work. 1. Place 2. Kind of work 3. Wage
Remarks:
The above statements are pledged to be true by Date To the Governor of Mtr. . of Prefecture.

Note for the entry.

1. The person who makes this report shall not enter in the columns marked by *
2. In the column "Family vocation if any" it must be entered in more concrete way as bicycle repairs, manufacturing of the parts of machine, or distribution of clothing commodities, etc.
3. In the column "Position in the family, age and sex" under "Any other person in the home (the child excluded)" the entry must be made as for instance house maid, 13 years of age, Female, or work-man, 16 years of age, Male.
4. For the columns "Object to have the child" and "expenses of food and clothing", check with the circle around the corresponding line.
5. For the columns "Expected period of the child's stay in the home" and "Presence of the mediator", check with the circle around yes or no and in the case of the affirmative the indicated matters to be entered.

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Attached Form No. 4

CERTIFICATE

For Nursery Teacher Qualification.

Name

Date of Birth

This is to certify that the above person is qualified for a nursery teacher as provided by Article 13, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Cabinet Order of Enforcement of Child Welfare Law.

Date

Governor of

No.

Attached Form No. 5.

CERTIFICATE for Partial Passage of Examination of the Subjects for Nursery Teacher Qualification.

Name

Date of Birth

This is to certify that the above person has passed the examination on the following subjects out of the subjects for the nursery teacher qualification.

1.
1.
1.

Date

Governor of

No.

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Article 72. With the children over fourteen years of age who completed the course of compulsory education as provided for by Article 96 of the School Education Law or the course considered as higher than its equivalent the provisions of Items 3 to 5 inclusive of Par. 1 of Article 34 shall not apply.

Supplementary Provisions

1. This Law shall come into force from the date of its promulgation: Provided that the provision of Article 34-2 in this Law a month after its promulgation. With the enforcement of the provision of Article 34-2, the person who has established an agency authorized by the provision of Par. 1 of the same Article shall make the report as provided by the same Article within ten days after the date.

Any person who has failed to make report as provided for by the preceding paragraph is subject to the provision of Article 62.

Any person who is eligible for the provision of Par. 1 of Article 30 and for whom the term of the reporting provided for by Par. 1 of the same Article is to expire by August 31, 1949, shall make the reporting between 1st and 31st of the same Month and year: Provided that in case the child will have left the home before 31st of the same month and year he needs no reporting.

- The End -

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Hatsu-Sha No. 77

26 November 1949

TO: The Prefectural Governors

FROM: Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Chief, Children Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

SUBJECT: Qualification for the Welfare Official in Charge of Public Assistance Service.

The qualifications for the welfare official in charge of public assistance service, which is referred to in Item 5, Paragraph 1, of the notification issued by the Chief of Social Affairs Bureau, and the Chief of Children Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, "On the Scope of Activities of Minsei-iin (Child Welfare Worker) in Public Assistance Service," is expected to be provided for in legislature shortly. However, for the time being, it is requested that you would take the trouble to make the public official possessing one of the following qualifications serve in the field work relating to the public assistance program, and particularly take such measures as to meet the above purport in increasing or reassigning the staff, or filling up the vacancy.

1. Persons who have studied courses of social work designated in Welfare Ministry notification, No. 62, dated 29 July, 1948, in any university, upper secondary school or any of the miscellaneous schools (which requires graduation from any upper secondary school for enrollment) under the School Education Law, and graduated therefrom;

2. Persons who have studied courses on social work designated in Welfare Ministry notification, No. 62, dated 29 July 1948, in any university under the former University Ordinance or any college under the former College Ordinance and graduated therefrom.

3. Persons who have studied courses designated in Welfare Ministry notification No. 62, dated 29 July 1948, in any institutions for the training of personnel to engage in social work, and graduated therefrom.

4. Persons who have had experience in operative functions of social work over two years.

5. Persons who come under any item of Article 8 of Enforcement Ordinance of Child Welfare Law.

6. Persons who have been judged by the prefectural governor and the headman of a city, town or village to have such equal and similar qualifications as those stated under each of the preceding items.

Inclosure No. 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Ji-U-Hatsu No. 33 November 14, 1949

To : Governors of To, Do, Fu and Prefectures.

From : Director of Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

Subject: About Distribution of UNICEF Supplies.

The above-mentioned matter was explained and instructed recently at the Conference of Heads of Local Child Welfare Sections on the 26th of last month according to the notices of Ji-U-Hatsu No. 23 and 24. However, the questions might occur in some points of the plan and the actual operation, therefore the distribution should be carried or carefully keeping in mind the following points.

Records

I. Objects of Distribution.

(1) The present recipients are children three to eight years of age as of November 1, 1949 in the families receiving the public and under Daily Life Security Law, so the children who were born from November 21, 1941 to November 1, 1946 are included.

The second objects of distribution are children eight to thirteen years of age as of November 1, 1949 - the children who were born from November 2, 1938 to November 1, 1941.

(At the second distribution, the clothing might not be given to all the children due to the output of the clothing).

(2) In case when the persons who were decided to be the recipients as of November 1, 1949 changed their addresses or they were ceased or abolished to receive the public aid, the handling of these persons shall be as follows:

(a) Cases when the persons should be counted as the objects of distribution.

In case when one who was receiving the public aid as of Nov. 1, 1949 has removed to the other place (including removal to outside the prefecture) after Nov. 2, and still is receiving the public aid.

In case when one who was receiving the public aid as of Nov. 1, 1949 has removed to the other place and was ceased or abolished to receive the public aid for a short time and became to receive the public aid again until the date of distribution.

(b) Cases when the persons should not be counted as the objects of distribution.

In case when one who was receiving the public aid as of Nov. 1, 1949 was ceased or abolished to receive the public aid from Nov. 2, 1949 to the date of distribution.

In case when one who was receiving the public aid as of Nov. 1, 1949 removed to the other place after Nov. 2 and was ceased or abolished to receive the public aid.

In case when one is taking proceedings to receive the public aid as of Nov. 1, 1949.

In case when one is receiving the public aid as of Nov. 1, 1949 removed to the other place after Nov. 2 and the new place cannot be known till the date of distribution.

Incl. No. 5

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II. In case of removal in the above column of (a) (=) regarding to handling of the clothing, City, Ward, Town or Village (the former place of the recipient) which received the distribution should send the clothing to City, Ward, Town or Village (new place) where the recipient is living by the mail parcel (if it should be possible for one to take it, it should be taken), after confirming the fact that the removed one is receiving the public aid in new place, and the New City, Ward, Town or Village should deliver the clothing.

The necessary expenses for this handling should be paid by the shipping To, Do, Fu or Prefecture or City, Ward, Town or Village.

III. The receipt to come from the recipient in case of the delivery of the clothing in column (=) should be collected by New City, Ward, Town or Village of the recipient and forward to old City, Ward, Town or Village of the recipient. Old City, Ward, Town or Village of the recipient should send this receipt (copy) with this monthly supply report to To, Do, Fu or Prefecture.

In sending the monthly supply by report, City, Ward, Town or Village which received the allotment of UNICEF clothing should handle it, and special attention should be paid lest the duplication should occur in the monthly supply report of new City, Ward, Town or Village of the recipient.

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 254 — 15 November 1949

TO : The Governor of _____Prefecture

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

SUBJECT: Special Distribution of Winter Relief Clothing to the Persons in Need

As a plan for protecting actively the daily life of the persons in need during the winter period of an intense cold, the following special distribution program of winter relief clothing has been planned. Accordingly, you are requested, being well aware of the following matters, to take special troubles with nothing to be hoped for in its handling.

Notes:

1. Article allocated and quantity

(1) Blanket _____

(2) Clothing (Coat & trousers) _____

2. Purchase expenses

(1) The unit prices are as follows:

a. Blanket _____ Yen per piece.

b. Clothing _____ Yen per piece.

c. The above prices are those delivered to the prefecture (including carriage).

(2) The purchase expenses is to be met by the public assistance cost, so the public assistance cost already distributed should be appropriated to this purpose, but you will be aware that the deficit caused will be made up by the next distribution of the public assistance cost.

(3) Measures should be taken to make an immediate purchase by borrowing money in advance, so that the payment may be completed on receipt of the goods allocated.

(4) The carriage and other expenses necessary for the transportation in the prefecture should be borne by the prefecture.

3. Object of distribution

Out of the households now receiving living assistance under Daily Life Security Law (excluding repatriates after April, 1949), the persons particularly in need of clothing have been classified into A class and B class according to family composition and degree of destitution in clothing, and distributed in accordance to the following standard.

4. Distribution standard.

(1) Blankets for A class household.

A coat and trousers for B class household.

(2) One of two pieces of blanket for per household.

A coat and trousers per household.

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5. Method of determining the persons eligible for distribution.

(1) The prefectural governor should decide the quota to the city, town or village according to the number of public assistance recipients, taking into consideration the quantity, price and kind of clothings allocated by the Ministry of Welfare.

(2) The headman of a city, town or village should determine the persons eligible for distribution by classifying fairly and appropriately the needy into A or B class, taking the opinion of the Welfare Commissioner Council (Minsei-iin Kyogikai) on the basis of the quantity allocated by the prefectural governor.

6. Acquisition of the relief goods and its distribution method.

(1) The clothing allocated will be shipped to the prefectural governor from the following firms:

Blanket _____

Coat & trousers_____

(2) On receipt of the goods, the quota determined by the preceding paragraph (1) of 5 will be sent to the headman of a city, town or village, and then the headman of a city, town or village will distribute the goods allocated to the needy persons determined by the preceding paragraph (2) of 5.

7. This winter relief program should be handled as Extra-assistance of Living assistance under the Daily Life Security Law, and in case the extent of the expenses paid for this extra-assistance is within the limits of the appropriation referred to in the preceding section 2. the headman of a city, town or village may handle this program, which will be regarded as having had an approval by the Minister of Welfare in accordance with the provision of Article 10, the Enforcement Ordinance of the Daily Life Security Law, and the particular application for approval will not be necessary.

8. Reporting.

(1) The headman of a city, ward, town or village should prepare "Card for Distributing Winter Relief Clothing to the Needy" according to Form (2) in the annexed paper to keep records.

(2) The headman of a city, ward, town or village should file the monthly report to the prefectural governor by the 10th of the following month, and the prefectural governor should compile the reports submitted and report to this ministry by the 20th of the following month without delay according to Form (2) in the annexed paper.

(3) The headman of a city, ward, town or village should get the receipts from the recipients and arrange them in order.

9. Supervision.

The prefectural governor should occasionally inspect the administrative condition relating to this program in accordance with this notification.

10. Others.

With respect to the distribution of goods, the utmost considerations should be taken in order that difficulties may not arise as to an illegal act.

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LIST BY PREFECTURE OF FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF UNICEF CLOTHING

Prefecture	Boy's Outer Clothing	Girl's Outer Clothing	Girl's Outer Underwear
Hokkaido	4,330	4,156	8,486
Aomori	2,178	2,134	4,312
Iwate	2,667	2,709	5,376
Miyagi	3,776	3,489	7,265
Akita	3,029	2,943	5,972
Yamagata	2,261	2,109	4,310
Fukushima	4,394	4,109	8,503
Ibaragi	2,881	2,681	5,562
Tochigi	1,832	1,915	3,747
Gumma	2,928	2,895	5,823
Saitama	3,458	3,318	6,776
Chiba	1,075	1,315	2,390
Tokyo	8,290	7,794	16,084
Kanagawa	3,678	3,316	6,994
Yamanashi	1,936	1,845	3,781
Nagano	3,457	3,280	6,737
Niigata	4,612	4,513	9,125
Shizuoka	4,448	4,179	8,627
Toyama	2,229	2,069	4,298
Gifu	2,348	2,352	4,700
Ishikawa	1,907	1,700	3,607
Aichi	4,894	4,669	9,563
Mie	2,632	2,539	5,141
Fukui	1,238	1,267	2,505
Shiga	1,492	1,678	3,170
Kyoto	2,892	2,843	5,735
Osaka	3,642	3,354	6,996
Hyogo	4,998	4,857	9,855
Nara	1,386	1,379	2,765
Wakayama	2,003	1,828	3,831
Tottori	1,260	1,152	2,412
Shimane	1,642	1,601	3,243
Okayama	3,020	2,883	5,903
Hiroshima	3,128	2,987	6,115
Yamaguchi	2,340	2,259	4,599
Tokushima	2,086	2,133	4,219
Kagawa	1,599	1,690	3,289
Ehime	2,622	2,442	5,064
Kochi	1,864	1,761	3,625
Fukuoka	1,135	1,116	2,251
Saga	1,513	1,435	2,948
Nagasaki	2,440	2,281	4,721
Kumamoto	2,702	2,719	5,421
Oita	1,641	1,558	3,199
Miyazaki	1,677	1,627	3,304
Kagoshima	3,260	3,071	6,331
TOTAL	126,760	121,950	248,710

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EN-SHI No. 1277 18 November 1949

TO : Governors of each Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolitan Office and Local Government of Hokkaido.

FROM : Director, Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Agency.

SUBJECT: Concerning Repairing of Residences for Repatriates from Abroad. (Instruction by Order of President).

As most of the residences for the repatriates from abroad were built as an emergency measure to meet the imminent situation immediately after the termination of hostilities when many repatriates returned to the homeland within a short period, the facilities, structure and environments of such residences are so bad that these factors are not only jeopardizing rehabilitation of the repatriates but also having an undesirable influence upon the social welfare. Accordingly the Government has decided to grant during current fiscal year the state liability of expenditures for repairing the residences to such To, Do, prefectures, cities, towns and villages, as are intending to repair such residences in accordance with the Standard for Maintenance and Repairing of Residences for Repatriates.

It is therefore requested that you, working out necessary plans immediately, submit by the end of this month an application for grant of the state liability of repairing expenditures, going through the particulars mentioned below.

1. To the application for grant of the state liability of repairing expenditures, the below-mentioned documents should be attached.

(1) The following documents are needed for each facility to be repaired:

a. Name and location of the facility, party who built the facility, party who is now in charge of the facility, scale and structure of the facility, number of the families and their members accommodated in the facility and their classification (classification of repatriates and others).

b. Details of the actual conditions of the part of the facility to be repaired.

c. Repairing plan containing design plan, specifications of works and costs. (Specification of costs should be compiled in accordance with the statement of accounts provided in Law No. 171 of 1947, namely, unit cost and number of materials should be clearly mentioned in it, and such a rough entry as, for instance, so and so yen for roofing works as a whole, should not be made to it).

d. Outline of control over the facility after such repairing be made and estimate of the prospected income and expenditure for the year after the repairs.

e. Survey on comparison of the rent to be revised after the repairs with the amount of the rent collected before the repairs.

f. Excerpt of the estimate of income and expenditure connected with the repairing of the party executing the repairing. (The final draft of the estimate to be presented to the legislative organ of the local entity concerned will do).

(2) Survey on the quantity of the designated productive materials broken down by each facility to be repaired.

(3) Excerpt of the estimates of income and expenditure connected with this matter of the To, Do and prefectures concerned. (The final draft of the estimate to be presented to the assemblies of To, Do and prefectures concerned will do).

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2. As this repairing is to be executed not as public utilities works, on the decision of the amount of the state liability of repairing expenditures to be granted as well as on the approval for the contents of the repairing plans by this Board, the repairing works may be commenced immediately. However, as delivery of the state liability of the repairing expenditures will be put in execution in the 4th quarter of this fiscal year, necessary budgetary and other steps should be taken without fail on the part of To, Do, prefectures, cities, towns and villages concerned lest such cases should rise that the repairings are put in execution near the end of the fiscal year with the result of roughness of the works completed or budget for the repairings will be extended to the next fiscal year because of the repairing works not being completed within the present fiscal year.

Standard for Maintenance and Repairing of Residences for Repatriates

1. Purport.

In view of the present conditions that the already-built residences for repatriates do not meet prerequisites even in the minimum extent as residence from viewpoints of location, scale, equipments and environments and also are hampering the repatriates' rehabilitation and the social welfare, the maintenance and repairing indispensably required in the minimum extent shall be practiced in accordance with the present standard.

2. Residences for Repatriates to be Repaired.

Residences for repatriates to be repaired in accordance with the present standard shall be the collective residences, necessary for the continuous use as permanent residence for a considerable period of time; the party in charge of management thereof shall be Prefectural or Municipal Offices; and the repairing of these residences shall be limited to those needing imminent repairings. In principle, the temporarily-built residences just like accommodating camps with such location, scale and structure as regarded to be remarkably inadequate in the light of the relation with repatriates' occupations, the use of which are likely suspended in near future, shall be excluded from these repairings.

3. Extent of Repairing.

The repairings shall be conducted generally in accordance with each item of the under-mentioned standard with the object of maintaining the structure and facilities to the minimum extent necessary for residences for repatriates. Small repairings and equipment of the water-tank for fire prevention shall be done as much as possible by the dwellers therein at their own expenses.

(1) Roof.

a. Repairing of the leakage shall be limited to such extent as to be made by exchange of only the damaged part with the same new material for leakage prevention, (including the painting of the galvanized iron-plate with anti-corrosives such as coal-tar).

The roofing materials shall be, in principle, the usually-used ones and the change of such roof as already done with thin and small wooden plates or Japanese cedar bark, into the roof with galvanized iron-plates or tiles shall be limited to a special case.

b. Rain-pipes repairing shall be made, if the repairing of the damaged parts is indispensably needed for maintenance of the building.

(2) Room-partition.

The room-partition shall be done for such room where two different families live together without partition or with incomplete one.

(3) Ceiling.

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The living-room without ceiling or with incomplete one shall be made or repaired.

(4) Windows and Fittings.

a. The pane fitting of the window and exterior fittings of the building, if incomplete and quite bad for getting light and rain-proof, shall be repaired to meet the minimum requirements. Fitting of pane shall not exceed, in principle, 10 square shaku per one tsubo of the living-room, including the already-fitted ones.

b. If there is none of the indispensable fittings inside the residence, they shall be furnished within the minimum requirements.

(5) Floor.

The flooring of such living-room as without floor shall be made. If the floor is lowered down due to the damage of the foundation thereof, the necessary repairing shall be made.

(6) Cooking Equipments.

The cooking equipments of the minimum extent shall be made to meet requirements for fire-prevention and sanitation for such residences where the corridors are used as cooking places. (Cooking range shall be equipped, as a rule, by the dwellers at their own expenses.)

(7) Water-supply and Drainage Equipments.

As regards the water-supply and drainage equipments, only repairing of the damaged parts shall be made. New fitting of the water-pipe into each room shall not be, in principle, allowed.

(8) Water-Closet.

The water-closet shall be repaired for damage, but new fitting shall be limited to the minimum extent.

(9) Mats.

The living-room without mats or with heavily-damaged mats, shall be fitted or anew partly for the damaged mats with exchange of surface parts. The number of the mats in this regard shall not, as a rule, exceed the following limit.

Number of family-members.	Number of mats.
1.	2.
2.	3.
3-4.	6.
5-6	8.
7 or more.	Increase of one mat more than 8 with increase of one family-member.

(10) Fire Escape.

The fitting of the fire escape shall be made in agreement with the scale and the structure of the building, if it is recognized that the dwellers in the upstairs will likely be faced with great danger in case of emergency because of insufficient number of fire escapes.

(11) Miscellaneous Items.

a. The damaged and rotten parts of the wall, the pillar and the foundation works shall be repaired for the necessary strengthening.

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b. Although the residence is situated within the district of electric distribution available and yet without electric supply, the necessary works shall be rendered.

Repairing shall be made to avoid electric leakage caused by incomplete working.

c. The necessary work to get more light shall be done, if the windows of the corridor can get only exceedingly poor light.

d. The work for some ventilation in the cooking place, if very bad, shall be made to the necessary extent.

e. Other works for the indispensably-required minimum for dwelling, if very bad, shall be repaired.

It shall be kept, as a rule, to choose the material of the quality lower than the middle grade, if any, in making repairs.

4. Expenditures.

The defrayment from the national treasury shall be made within the range of the budget, not exceeding 80% of the expenditures required for the practices of the above-mentioned repairings (including the miscellaneous expenses for the field and office works). The repairings conducted by the Municipal Offices shall be subsidized from the national treasury through Prefectural Offices.

5. Management of Residences for Repatriates after Repairing.

As this kind of defrayment (subsidies) from the national treasury is anticipated difficult in and after next year, consideration should be taken with regard to the rents for such dwellers as now paying too lower rents that the rents be raised higher at the time of the repairing so as to pay the management expenses with the incomes from the rents as much as possible, and at the same time as regards the management it should be conducted adequately in accordance with the management standard for repatriates' residences, attached herewith, and further at this time more efforts should be made in inspiring dwellers with feeling for the protection of their residences in order that management of these housing facilities be conducted smoothly as those in bright atmosphere in co-operation of the dwellers with the managing party.

Standard for Management of Residences for Repatriates.

It is necessary for rehabilitation of repatriates that first of all, residences should be afforded to them so as to accommodate them in such environments as will stabilize their livelihood. Accordingly, as for the residences for accommodating repatriates therein, in order that the residents can live a permanent and hopeful life, making the residences thus afforded the basis of their livelihood, appropriate management as mentioned below should be conducted in particular.

1. The residences for repatriates built by To, Do, prefectures, cities, towns and villages should be managed by the said respective local entities. However, in case where it is deemed appropriate under special circumstances of the localities concerned that management of the residences built by To, Do and prefectures should be entrusted to cities, towns or villages concerned, such entrust of management may be put in execution.

2. Chief of each local entity, managing party of the residences, should designate managing assistants for each of such residences and make them to take charge of dealing with the following matters:

(1) Collection of house-rents.

(2) Upkeep and custody of the residence facilities.

(3) Upkeep and promotion of health and sanitation of the residents.

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(4) Clearing and arranging of outside and inside of the residences and reforming and repairing of the environments.

(5) Management of common facilities.

(6) Prevention of outbreak of fire.

(7) Other matters relative to management of the residences.

3. The local entity, the managing party of the residences, should stipulate necessary regulations concerning management of the residences, and conduct fair and equitable dealing as regards, in particular, qualification, procedures of selection, responsibilities of the residents, quitting, collection of rents, and others, as well as guide the residents to observe the said regulations.

4. The expenses necessary for upkeep and management of the residences should be met with the collected rents as much as possible, and the deficit should be covered by the managing party from the general budget.

5. As to house-rents, reasonable ones should be decided according to the actual conditions of the facilities of the residences, taking the house-rents of the general residences in the localities concerned as the standard for them.

6. The managing party should prepare an account-book for each residence and thereby make clear at any time the situation of income and expenditure, and at the same time, he should always be acquainted with the actual circumstances of the residences, demanding reports on them periodically or at any time from the managing assistants.

7. He should arouse and elevate the residents' sentiment of tender care and protection for their residences and take every possible measures in guiding the residents to cooperate with the managing assistants so that their residences may be managed as bright residences.

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ENSHI No. 1278 18 November 1949

To: The Governor of Each Prefecture

From: The Chief,
Relief Bureau
Repatriation Relief Agency

Subject: Purchase of Company's Buildings, Used as Repatriates' Housing.

In view of the urgency in needing the housing for repatriates who returned to Japan from abroad shortly after the termination of the war, we rented the factories or dormitories from the company, the owner, to use them as the temporary housing for the repatriates after having made necessary repair or improvement.

The difficulty for each repatriate to secure his own house to move under the current situations, however, has forced the term of rent defer a great deal against agreement. This having inconvenienced the owner of the houses very much for enlargement of the scale of their enterprise or for liquidation of the company who have been dissolved, the owners of the houses, in question, have urged the inmates quit as soon as possible.

Under this situation, we have been negotiating with the Government authorities for purchasing these houses partly on the national account, after having investigated the situations of the houses purchase of which had been urged, and have finally secured their unofficial confirmation in this matter.

Such being the case, we would request you to send us, till end of this month, your application for payment of this national subsidy, having fully understood the following statement:

Statement

1) The building(s) to be purchased is(are) limited only to the one(s) which has (have) been used as the repatriates' housing under the rent agreement between the owner (company, etc.) and the prefecture, city, town or village authorities, and purchase of which by the tenant is urged urgently by the owner either because of their liquidation or because of enlargement of the scale of their enterprise.

2) The purchase price shall be fixed between the owner and the tenant (prefecture, city or village government) at a reasonable price within the amount estimated by the Official Price Estimating Committee based on the amount of money for repairing by the Prefecture, City or Town office, excluding the amount of purchase of the site.

3) The National Subsidy will be granted within the maximum limit of budget which is 80% of the amount estimated as per the above.

4) The purchase should be deferred, however strongly it may be pressed by the owner, if the location, scale or the construction of the building is not suitable for the inmates to make a living utilizing the building. It will be excepted from the case, however, if the building is in a position to be used as the temporary housing for the repatriates for the time being.

5) About the route of payment of the National Subsidy in case the buyer is a city, town or village office, remember that the National Subsidy will be paid to the city, town or village office through the prefecture, Tokyo Metropolitan or Hokkaido Government supervising the buyer.

6) In making the purchase plan, be sure to investigate well enough whether or not the building is mortgaged.

7) The following documents should be enclosed with the application for grant of the National Subsidy:

1. The following documents for ever institution (building) to be purchased:

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a) Name, situation, scale, construction, founder, administrator, capacity of the building, how many persons are housed at present and descriptions of the inmates (classification of repatriates and others.)

b) Owner of the building.

For what purpose it had been used before it became to be used as repatriates' housing.

c) Reasons in detail why the building must be purchased.

d) Basis for estimation of purchase price, name of estimating agency and the written estimate of the purchase price.

e) The amount and the time (year) of payment for repairs of the building for using it as repatriates' housing.

f) Whether or not the building to be purchased is taken as security of mortgage.

g) Transcripts of Contract for Use of the building.

h) Unofficial agreement by the owner of the building to sell the building.

i) Extract of the budget of the annual income and the annual payment in connection with the purchase of the building by the public organization.

(Confirmed bill submitted to the resolving agency of the public organization will do.)

2. Extract of the budget of the annual income and the annual payment of the prefecture, Tokyo-to or Hokkaido Government in connection with the purchase of the building.
(Bill of prefecture assembly will do.)

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Outline of Major Welfare Objectives 1950 - 51

1. District system of welfare administration

a. The Ministry of Welfare will immediately develop detailed plans for accomplishing the following steps, preparatory to the establishment of a uniform system of district welfare administration, the full effectuation of which is to be accomplished by not later than 1 April 1951.

(1) Undertake a national study to determine the most effective district system by which national welfare services can be efficiently and economically administered. Target date for completion 1 April 1950.

(2) Invite towns and villages to voluntarily combine welfare functions for purposes of demonstrating a more effective unit of administration, including use of full time paid staff.

(3) Encourage the use of full-time paid personnel in any unit of local government having a Daily Life Security Case Load in excess of 25 cases.

(4) Require that all applications for Daily Life Security assistance be filed with the public welfare official/local mayor.

(5) Require that all actions upon applications, including rejections, be made a matter of record in the local welfare office for incorporation in basic statistical reports to Welfare Ministry.

(6) Assisgnment of supervisory and consultant services by prefecture for assistance to local units in the administration of the basic welfare programs.

(7) Clarification of Governor's responsibility for developing services paragraph (6) above.

(8) Devise means by which the National Government will subsidize the costs of public assistance administration at prefectural and local levels of government.

(9) Provide for the ultimate elimination of the Minsei-iin from any official responsibility in connection with the Daily Life Security and Child Welfare programs and any other welfare programs for which the district welfare offices may be responsible.

(10) Provide a clear separation of the district welfare office from the present prefectural district administrative office.

b. Regional Civil Affairs Teams will be advised of steps contemplated in paragraph 1a above and asked to participate in and to encourage the prefectural and local units of government in undertaking demonstrations in improved methods and organization of welfare administration involving local units of government (towns and villages) in at least one control center in each Region.

2. Reorganization of City Welfare Administration.

a. The Ministry of Welfare will immediately develop detailed plans by which the following steps with respect to the reorganization of the administration of welfare services by all city governments will be realized by not later than 1 April 1951:

(1) Development of uniform standards and procedures by which city welfare departments will be responsible for the administration of the national welfare programs.

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(2) Designation of the prefecture as the responsible supervisory agency over city welfare administration and clear delineation of prefectural authority to exercise and enforce supervisory controls.

(3) Require that all investigation and case work services in connection with programs for which the city departments are responsible be performed by city welfare employees selected and appointed in accordance with approved personnel standards.

(4) Provide for the elimination of the Minsei-iin from any official responsibility in connection with the Daily Life Security and Chil Welfare programs and any other programs for which the city departments of welfare have responsibility under law.

(5) Provide for establishment of city welfare councils to serve in an advisory relationship to the administration of welfare within city areas.

(6) Provide degree of "local autonomy" to the cities in the administration of welfare services consistent with sound principles of administration and the intent of the Local Autonomy law.

(7) Devise means by which the National Government will subsidize the expenses of administration in connection with those programs in which services are subsidized.

b. The Ministry is asked to prepare such amendments to existing legislation as is necessary to carry out the provisions of paragraph 2-a above, including amendments to the Daily Life Security Law, the Child Welfare Law, the Local Autonomy Law and the Welfare Commissioner's Law.

c. The Ministry is asked to notify the Governors and Mayors of the details of its plans developed under paragraph 2-a and b above and to develop a time schedul by which the cities can be guided in effectuating reorganization as required by 1 April 1951. In this connection the following suggestion is offered:

(1) Each prefecture be asked to immediately establish a "demonstration city to be used as a control or model center in which innovations in welfare administration can be tested and demonstrated before general adoption in other cities within the prefecture.

(2) Each Region be asked to establish a Committee of prefectural and city welfare officials to act as an advisory body to the Region, and prefectural and city welfare departments during the demonstration internal and the final effectuation of city welfare reorganization.

3. Ministry Consultant and Field Services.

a. As a prelude to a national system of field services the Ministry will immediately assign general field representatives on the basis of at least one representative to each of the present Civil Affairs Regions.

b. The field representatives will be responsible for acting as the senior Ministry representative in each Region and will be primarily concerned with liaison duties in connection with Ministry plans outlined in paragraph 1 and 2 above.

4. The Ministry will be asked to review its present regulations and directives with respect to government participation in the organization, management and direction of private national welfare agencies and will take effective steps to enforce the final separation of government from any official participation in such agencies at national, prefectural and local levels of government by not later than 1 August 1950.

5. The Ministry will be asked to invite such interested National Welfare Agencies as it deems desirable and necessary to participate in the drawing up of

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a national plan for the organization and promotion of coordinating councils on social welfare activities for voluntary compliance by interested national and prefectural welfare agencies and institutions, such plan to be completed and ready for national and local release by not later than 1 August 1950.

6. The Ministry will be asked to have drawn up and ready for implementation by not later than 1 February 1950, a national plan for on-the-job training for paid welfare employees at national, prefectural, city, district and local levels of government.

a. In connection with the Ministry plan, the prefectures will be asked:

(1) To establish a Division on In-Service Training.

(2) To appoint a minimum of one full time person in charge of implementing a prefectural plan of in-service training.

(3) To draw up a prefectural plan of in-service training based on Ministry standards.

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THE SOCIAL INSURANCE MEDICAL FEE PAYMENT FUND LAW

(Law No. 129, July 10, 1948 as Amended by Law No. 167, May 30 1949)

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article I. The Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund") shall be established for the prompt and accurate payment of bills for medical care as submitted by the persons in charge of giving the medical care or their employers (hereinafter referred to as "purveyers of medical care"), meaning the medical care benefits and corresponding expenses granted by the government or the Health Insurance Societies, the cities, towns and villages administering National Health Insurance, the National Health Insurance Associations or juridical persons who administer National Health Insurance or the Mutual Aid Associations organized by law (hereinafter referred to as "insurers"), according to the provisions of the Health Insurance Law (Law No. 70, 1922), the Seamen's Insurance Law (Law No. 73, 1940), the National Health Insurance Law (Law No. 90, 1938) or the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law (Law No. 69, 1948). In addition to payment, the Fund shall provide for audit and review of the medical bills submitted by the purveyers of medical care.

Article 2. The Fund shall be a juridical person.

Article 3. The Fund shall establish its main office in the city of Tokyo, and branch offices in every prefecture.

The Fund, in addition to the aforementioned offices may establish sub-branch offices wherever necessary.

Article 4. The endowment of the Fund shall be 1,000,000 yen.

The government shall contribute 400,000 yen toward the endowment as provided in the preceding paragraph and the additional sum of 600,000 yen shall be contributed by the insurers as determined by the Minister of Welfare.

Article 5. The Fund shall regulate the following matters in its by-laws.

1. Purpose.
2. Legal name.
3. Location of office.
4. Matters concerning endowment and properties.
5. Matters concerning officials.
6. Matters concerning duties and their execution.
7. Matters concerning contracts with each insurer.
8. Matters concerning accounting.
9. Methods to be used for public notices.

Any amendment of above by-laws shall have to obtain the approval of the Minister of Welfare.

Article 6. The Fund shall have to be registered with the Judicial Affairs Bureau or its branch offices in whose jurisdiction the main office, the branch or the sub-branches of the Fund fall as determined by Cabinet Order.

Matters subject to registration in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall have no validity in regard to a third party until registration has been completed.

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Article 7. No income tax or juridical person tax shall be levied on the Fund. No registration tax shall be imposed on the registration of the acquisition of a right or the preservation of ownership of a building or land used exclusively for office purposes by the Fund.

Chapter 2. Officials

Article 8. The officials of the Fund shall consist of from eight to sixteen directors, including a chief director, and four inspectors.

Article 9. The chief director shall represent the Fund and shall direct its operations.

The directors, as prescribed in the by-laws of the Fund, shall represent the Fund and shall carry out operations in assisting the chief director, and shall act for, and take over the duties of, the chief director in case he is absent.

The inspectors shall inspect regularly the operations of the Fund and obtain financial and statistical reports.

Article 10. The chief director shall be elected by, and from among, the directors.

The directors shall be appointed by the Minister of Welfare, in equal numbers, from among the representatives of insurers, insured, purveyors of medical care, and of the public interest, respectively.

The appointment of the representatives of insurers, insured, and of purveyors of medical care shall be made upon the recommendations of the organizations concerned

The Minister of Welfare, in appointing the directors according to the preceding two paragraphs, shall fix a period of not more than one month for the respective organizations concerned to recommend at least twice the number of candidates to be appointed directors as the representatives of insurers, insured and purveyors of medical care respectively. However, in case no recommendations are made within the prescribed period the Minister of Welfare shall appoint such representatives, irrespective of the foregoing provision.

The provisions of the preceding three paragraphs shall be applied correspondingly in case of the appointment of inspectors.

Article 11. Eight secretaries shall be appointed in the branch offices and four secretaries in the sub-branch offices of the Fund.

The secretaries shall be appointed by the chief director in equal numbers from among the representatives of insurers, insured, purveyors of medical care and of the public interest.

In appointing the secretaries according to the preceding paragraph, the chief director shall apply the provisions of the third and fourth paragraphs of the preceding article correspondingly.

Article 12. One of the secretaries, as prescribed in the preceding article, shall be appointed chief secretary.

The chief secretary shall be appointed to or released from office by the chief director.

The chief secretary, according to the regulation of the by-laws, shall have the right to exercise full administrative authority for accomplishing the business of the branch and the sub-branch offices.

Chapter III. Duties

Article 13. The Fund shall attend to the following duties to achieve the purposes prescribed in Article I:

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1. Have on deposit from the insurers in every month amounts roughly equal to one-and-a-half times the highest sum required during any one of the past three months.

2. Pay the bills for medical care submitted by the purveyors of medical care calculated according to the fee schedule determined by the Welfare Minister.

3. Review and audit bills for medical care submitted by purveyors of medical care.

4. Attend to such other matters as are required to implement the foregoing functions.

In performing the operations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Fund shall act in accordance with the agreement made with each insurer as provided in the by-laws of the Fund.

Article 14. A Reviewing and Auditing Committee shall be established in each branch office and sub-branch office to review and audit bills for medical care as prescribed in the preceding article, paragraph I, item 3.

The chief secretary shall appoint as members of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee representatives of the purveyors of medical care, the insurers, and men of learning and experience in equal numbers but not exceeding seven members from any one group.

The appointment of the persons who represent the purveyors of medical care shall be made upon the recommendations of the organizations concerned, and the appointment of the persons representing men of learning and experience shall be made upon the recommendation of the prefectural governor.

Other necessary matters relating to the Reviewing and Auditing Committee not stipulated in the preceding three paragraphs shall be provided by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 14-2. The secretaries of the branch offices of the Fund may attend the meetings of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee and express their opinions, and they may request, if necessary, explanations from the Committee on details of the review and audit.

Article 14-3. When the Reviewing and Auditing Committee considers it necessary for the reviewing and auditing of a bill for medical care, it may, with the approval of the prefectural governor, call a purveyor of medical care and request from him an explanation or a report, or order him to submit medical records and other documents or papers.

A purveyor of medical care who is called by the Reviewing and Auditing Committee to appear for an explanation may receive compensation for his travel expense, allowance per diem, and hotel fee, as provided in the by-laws of the Fund. However, this shall not apply to a purveyor for medical care who is called by the Committee on account of a defect or improper statement in a bill for medical care, report, medical care record or other document or paper.

Article 14-4. In case a purveyor of medical care refuses, without good reason, to appear for an explanation, or to report, or to submit medical care records or other documents or papers, as provided in the preceding article, the Fund may, with the approval of the prefectural governor, stop the payment temporarily of medical care fees due to such person.

Article 14-5. A member of Reviewing and Auditing Committee or a secretary of the Fund or person formerly holding such position shall not divulge any occupational or private secrets of doctors and dentists learned in the process of reviewing and auditing medical care bills.

Article 14-6. Other necessary matters relating to the Reviewing and Auditing Committee not stipulated in the preceding five articles shall be provided by Ministerial Ordinance.

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Chapter IV. Accounting

Article 15. The business year of the Fund shall start on April 1st of every year and end on March 31st of the next year.

Article 15-2. The Fund shall prepare each business year a budget of income and expenditure for the administrative expenses required for each year, and shall have to obtain for it the approval of the Minister of Welfare.

The same rules shall apply to any revision in, or addition to, the original budget.

The amounts determined under any one item of the budget shall not be transferable to any other item.

The amounts determined under any sub-item may be shifted to another if the Board of Directors so resolves.

Article 15-3. The Fund shall set aside as a contingent fund amounts necessary to cover an unforeseen deficit in the budget.

The contingent fund shall not be used for any expenditures except as authorized in the by-laws of the Fund.

Article 15-4. The accounts of the Fund shall be closed on April 30th of each year in respect to the receipt of revenues belonging to the past business year or outgo of expenditures belonging to that business year.

Article 16, The Fund shall prepare an inventory of its property and a statement of the business and financial conditions at the end of each business year and shall submit it to the Minister of Welfare for his approval within two months after the close of the business year.

Upon the approval of the Minister of Welfare, in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Fund shall publish the inventory of its property and a statement of the business and financial conditions, and shall have on file copies thereof together with the by-laws of the Fund in each office of the Fund.

Article 17. The Fund shall not be authorized to obtain any loans.

Article 18. The endowment of the Fund shall not be used except when, due to unavoidable causes, there should occur a shortage in liquid funds.

Article 19. The administrative expenses of the Fund shall be borne by the insurers in proportion to the respective numbers of bills for medical care submitted to the Fund.

Chapter V. Supervision

Article 20. The Minister of Welfare shall require the Fund to submit reports on the condition of its operations and property or delegate proper officials to audit and inspect account books or other materials.

The Minister of Welfare may entrust to the prefectural governor within whose jurisdiction the branch or sub-branch offices of the Fund are located, the right to supervise the officials of the branch or sub-branch offices of the Fund, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

In case a national or local government official has been delegated to exercise the inspection in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs, he shall be in possession of a certificate identifying his authority, and upon request of an interested person he shall present such certificate, as provided by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 21. In case the Minister of Welfare deems it necessary, he may order the revision of the by-laws of the Fund, or give necessary orders as to supervision,

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in order to keep the Fund properly functioning.

The provisions of the preceding article, paragraph 2, shall correspondingly apply to cases as provided in the preceding paragraph excepting those cases wherein any change in the by-laws of the Fund may be necessary.

Article 22. The Minister of Welfare may dismiss the chief director, directors or inspectors of the Fund, whenever they violate the Law or the by-laws of the Fund, or the orders prescribed in the preceding article, paragraph 1.

Article 23. Any directors or their deputies or employees of the Fund who fail to report or make a false report or refuse or disturb or evade the inspection by a national or local official as prescribed in Article 20, shall be subject to a fine of not more than 30,000 yen.

Any directors, including the chief director, or inspectors, of the Fund or secretaries, including the chief secretary, of the branch or sub-branch offices of the Fund who perform any other business, not provided in the provision of Article 13, representing it as official business of the Fund shall be subject to a fine as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 23-2. A member of a Reviewing and Auditing Committee or a secretary of the Fund or person formerly holding such position who divulges, without good reason, occupational or private secrets of doctors and dentists in violation of Article 14-5 shall be subject to a sentence of not more than six months of penal servitude or a fine of not more than 50,000 yen.

Article 24. Any directors, including the chief director, or inspectors of the Fund or any secretaries, including the chief secretary of the branch or sub-branch offices of the Fund who neglect the registration or make illegal registration in violation of this Law or the Ministerial Ordinances based upon this Law shall be subject to a fine of not more than 5,000 yen.

Supplementary Provisions.

Article 25. The present Law shall take effect on August 1, 1948.

Article 26. The government shall order the Organizing Committee to execute the preparatory work for the establishment of the Fund.

Article 27. The Organizing Committee shall draft the by-laws of the Fund and obtain the approval of the Minister of Welfare therefor.

In case the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph is given, the Organizing Committee shall give notice without delay, for the payment of the entire amount of the endowment.

Article 28. When the endowment has been paid, the Organizing Committee shall transfer the business without delay, to the chief director of the Fund.

When the chief director has taken over the business in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the chief director, all directors and all inspectors shall register for the establishment without delay.

The Fund shall be established upon the completion of the registration.

Article 29. The local public body prescribed in Article 1 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67, 1947) shall have no authority to levy the local tax on the undertakings of the Fund.

Supplementary Provision

The Amended Law shall take effect as of June 1, 1949.

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MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE

(No. 56, Dec. 13, 1948, as Amended by No. 28, July 7, 1949)

RULES FOR THE REVIEWING AND AUDITING COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL INSURANCE MEDICAL CARE BILLS

Article 1. The Reviewing and Auditing Committee of Social Insurance Medical Care Bills (hereinafter referred to as "the Reviewing and Auditing Committee") shall be regulated by these rules unless prescribed otherwise in the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law").

Article 2. In reviewing and auditing medical fee bills, the Reviewing and Auditing Committee shall not make decisions except in the presence of at least one-half of its members.

Whenever the Reviewing and Auditing Committee considers it necessary it may authorize preliminary review and audit by its members as assigned to them in beforehand.

Article 3. Each Committee shall complete, by the 20th day of each month, appropriate review of medical fee bills for the preceding month which were submitted promptly.

Article 4. When reviewing medical fee bills as prescribed in the preceding article, each Reviewing and Auditing Committee shall, in cases where medical care bills are submitted by insurance doctors, dentists or pharmacists, make the review in accordance with the "Regulation for Medical Care by Physicians Under Health Insurance", and in cases where medical care bills are submitted by a person designated by an insurer, the review shall be made in accordance with the agreement made between the insurer and the person designated by him.

Article 5. Whenever a question arises as to the justification and propriety of medical care given or fees charged which makes it necessary to call a purveyor of medical care and request from him an explanation or report or order him to submit medical records and other documents or papers, the application for the approval of the prefectural governor required by Article 14-3 of the Law shall include the following matters:

1. Name and address of such purveyor of medical care.

2. Reason why a question of injustice or impropriety exists.

3. Type of explanation required (i.e. personal appearance or written explanation).

Article 5-2. Whenever, a case of gross impropriety in medical care given or fees charged is discovered as a result of the review and audit pursuant to the provisions of the preceding article, the Reviewing and Auditing Committee shall report this fact speedily to the Local Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council in the prefecture where the said committee is located.

Article 6. When the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") decides temporary suspension of payment of medical fees to a purveyor of medical care according to the provision of Article 14-4 of the Law, the Fund shall give notice thereof without delay to such purveyor of medical care.

Article 6-2. The provision of the preceding article shall be applied to the preceding paragraph.

Article 7. There shall be a chairman of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee elected by, and from among, its members.

Article 7-2. The chairman shall preside over the business of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee and represent the Committee.

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Article 7-3. In case of the chairman's absence, an acting chairman who is elected in the same manner as the chairman, shall take his place.

Article 8. Members of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee shall be Appointed by the chief secretary.

Article 8-2. Whenever a vacancy occurs the chief secretary shall appoint a substitute member.

Article 9. The term of office of a member shall be two years; however, the term of any substitute member shall be the unexpired term of his predecessor.

Article 9-2. The chief secretary may dismiss a member of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee when such member neglects his duty or cannot fulfill his duty.

Article 10. Deleted

Article 11. The meetings of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee shall be convened by the chairman.

Article 12. The general affairs and clerical work of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee shall be transacted by the staff of the appropriate branch-office of the Fund.

Supplementary Rules

1. The Amended Ministerial Ordinance shall take effect on the day of promulgation and shall be enforced retroactively from June 1, 1949.

2. On the date of enforcement of the Amended Ministerial Ordinance, the term of office of any person occupying the position of member of the Reviewing and Auditing Committee is considered to have expired. However, he shall continue to exercise his duties until a new member is appointed.

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MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE

(No. 34, July 30, 1948 as Amended by No. 27, July 7, 1949)

RULES FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SOCIAL INSURANCE MEDICAL FEE PAYMENT FUND LAW

Article 1. The form for certification of authority as prescribed in Article 20, paragraph 3, of the Social Insurance Medical Fee payment Fund Law (hereinafter referred to as the "Law") shall be prepared in accordance with form No. 1.

Article 2. The responsibility of supervision as prescribed in Article 20, paragraph 2, and Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Law shall be delegated to the prefectural governor within whose jurisdiction the branch or sub-branch office of the fund is located.

Article 2-2. Whenever the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") concludes, alters or dissolves a contract with an insurer according to the provision of Article 13-2 of the Fund Law, the Fund shall report this fact without delay to the Welfare Minister and forward a copy of the contracts.

Article 2-3. The budget of revenue and expenditure prescribed in Article 15-2, item 1, of the Fund Law shall be made according to form No 1-2, and application for its approval shall be made by the end of February of each year.

Article 3. The list of properties and the statement of business prescribed in Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Law shall be prepared on forms No 2, and 3, respectively, and shall be submitted to the Minister of Welfare within two months after the end of the business year.

Article 4. The fund shall submit to the Minister of Welfare monthly, on or before the 20th day of the following month, the report of business conditions prepared on form No 4.

Supplementary Rules

1. The Amended Ministerial Ordinance shall take effect as of June 1, 1949.

2. Regardless of the provision of Article 2-3, the budget of revenue and expenditure for the business year 1949 shall be submitted for approval within two weeks after enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance.

(Note by the Editor:

An appendix containing samples of the forms referred to in this ordinance was published separately and is here omitted.)

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JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT: OCTOBER 1949

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals operating in Japan during October (3,112) was approximately the same the number (3,110) recorded last month. There was no change from last month in the average number of tuberculosis sanatoria (295), mental hospitals (122), or leprosaria (13). Only a slight change was recorded in the average number of general hospitals, from 2,680 previously to 2,682 currently.

Bed Capacity: In October, the average bed capacity of all Japanese hospitals was 252,313 compared with 251,834 in September. The average daily bed capacity of tuberculosis sanatoria rose from 55,034 to 55,356, and the total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals,increased one percent from 79,526 to 80,366. The October bed capacity of mental hospitals was 15,684, slightly more than the September average of 15,667; and the total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals, rose from 17,365 to 17,416. The daily bed capacity of leprosaria decreased for the fourth consecutive month from 9,037 in September to 9,011 in October. In general hospitals, a negligible increase was recorded from a daily average of 172,096 beds last month to 172,262 currently. Of the total beds available in general hospitals this month, 25,010 (15 percent) were for tuberculosis patients, and 1,732 (1 percent) were for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load of total hospitals in Japan dropped slightly for the first time in nine months from 177,074 last month to 176,667 currently. The in-patient load for tuberculosis sanatoria was 47,773, or 2 percent higher than last month's average (47,056); including tuberculosis patients in general hospitals it was 73,007 or one percent greater than the comparable figure for September (72,268). For mental hospitals, the average daily in-patient load decreased one percent from 13,251 to 13,074; and the total number, including mental patients in general hospitals, decreased proportionately from 14,677 to 14,457. Leprosaria in-patients also decreased one percent from a daily average of 8,448 in September to 8,393 in October. General hospitals recorded a daily average of 107,427 in-patients this month compared with 108,319 last month.

Out-Patient Load: During October the average number of visitors to out-patient clinics in all hospitals (297,520) was 12 percent below the September figure (339,413). For tuberculosis sanatoria, the number of out-patients decreased 6 percent from a daily average of 4,459 last month to 4201 currently. The average daily out-patient load for mental hospitals decreased 17 percent from 490 to 407. For leprosaria, the average number of out-patients dropped from 20 daily during September to 15 daily in October. The average daily count of visitors to out-patient clinics in general hospitals for October (292,897) was 12 percent less than last month (334,444).

Bed Occupancy: For the current month the average daily bed occupancy for all hospitals was 70.0 compared with 70.3 in the previous month. More than half (27) of the prefectures reported bed occupancy ratios within 10 percent plus or minus of the national average. In 14 prefectures the occupancy ratio was more than 10 percent below the national figure, including two prefectures (Yamanashi and Nara) where the rates more than 20 percent below. Only 5 prefectures exceeded the national average by more than 10 percent, including Tokyo-to with a ratio over 20 percent higher. For tuberculosis sanatoria the daily bed occupancy ratio was the highest recorded in any month this year. However, it (86.3) was only one percent above the September average (85.5). Twenty-one prefectures fell within a range of 10 percent plus or minus of the national figure. In 8 prefectures the occupancy ratio was more than 10 percent below the national average and in 17 it was as much above. The highest occupancy ratios were recorded for Miyagi (104.8), Shimane (104.2), and Shiga (103.7); they were more than 20 percent

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above the all Japan figure. Four prefectures (Fukushima, Osaka, Ishikawa, and Akita) had daily bed occupancy ratios more than 20 percent below the national rate. The percent of all tuberculosis beds occupied, including those in general hospitals was approximately the same this month (90.8) as in the previous month (90.9). For mental hospitals, the current all Japan bed occupancy ratio (83.4) was slightly less than that (84.6) recorded in September. Only 12 prefectural occupancy ratios fell within a range of 10 percent plus or minus of the national average, 19 were above and 13 below. The remaining 2 prefectures have no mental hospitals. Iwate Prefecture continued to have the highest bed occupancy ratio - it (178.3) was more than double the all Japan figure. On the other hand, Nagasaki had the lowest ratio (48.9) - more than 40 percent below the national rate. The occupancy ratio for all beds reserved for mental patients, including those in general hospitals was 83.0 compared with 84.5 last month. For leprosaria, the percent of beds occupied daily during October was 93.1, only slightly below the September figure (93.5). For the 10 prefectures having leprosaria, ratios ranged from 64.6 in Yamanashi to 100 percent in Aomori and Kagawa. During October, 62.4 percent of the beds in general hospitals were occupied compared with 62.9 last month. More than half (25) of the prefectures had ratios within arange of 10 percent plus or minus ofthe national figure, 15 were below this range and 5 above. Ehime (39.6) and Yamanashi (40.1) Prefectures had occupancy ratios more than 30 percent below the all Japan rate and 6 additional prefectures recorded ratios more than 20 percent below. Three prefectures (Tokyo, Fukuoka, and Hokkaido) had ratios that exceeded the national figure by more than 20 percent.

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JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1949

1/ TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3112	252,313	474,187	176,667	297,520
Hokkaido	233	15,796	38,443	12,303	26,140
Aomori	37	3,763	5,966	2,707	3,259
Iwate	51	3,998	8,665	2,975	5,690
Miyagi	66	6,394	11,236	4,990	6,246
Akita	42	3,239	6,933	2,040	4,793
Yamagata	29	2,791	5,128	1,932	3,196
Fukushima	52	3,900	7,815	2,344	5,471
Ibaraki	68	4,344	6,692	2,942	3,750
Tochigi	42	3,156	5,174	1,926	3,248
Gumma	43	3,941	5,460	2,926	2,534
Saitama	106	4,684	7,653	2,844	4,809
Chiba	80	7,296	8,869	5,340	3,529
Tokyo	264	28,840	54,929	24,767	30,162
Kanagawa	121	11,080	19,027	7,838	11,189
Niigata	74	5,613	11,798	4,152	7,646
Toyama	42	2,938	6,151	2,027	4,124
Ishikawa	57	4,321	7,626	2,771	4,855
Fukui	26	1,635	3,153	1,170	1,983
Yamanashi	24	1,231	1,661	633	1,028
Nagano	73	5,078	8,175	3,134	5,041
Gifu	50	2,990	6,327	2,268	4,059
Shizuoka	63	6,480	9,365	3,810	5,555
Aichi	129	9,291	19,544	6,092	13,452
Mie	67	4,584	9,955	2,625	7,330
Shiga	26	1,604	3,277	1,218	2,059
Kyoto	79	8,623	13,106	5,174	7,932
Osaka	144	17,794	28,543	10,062	18,481
Hyogo	124	8,922	18,306	6,081	12,225
Nara	19	1,091	2,204	604	1,600
Wakayama	26	1,651	3,533	1,096	2,437
Tottori	18	1,716	2,973	1,221	1,752
Shimane	22	1,847	3,615	1,355	2,260
Okayama	59	6,156	9,233	4,693	4,540
Hiroshima	84	6,406	12,374	4,059	8,315
Yamaguchi	72	4,967	9,524	2,888	6,636
Tokushima	27	1,998	2,748	1,422	1,326
Kagawa	36	2,776	4,292	1,810	2,482
Ehime	44	3,046	5,817	1,746	4,071
Kochi	39	1,779	3,475	1,253	2,222
Fukuoka	138	12,488	38,452	10,274	28,178
Saga	58	3,276	6,917	2,293	4,624
Nagasaki	66	4,522	9,362	2,737	6,625
Kumamoto	70	5,468	9,241	3,938	5,303
Oita	37	2,944	3,714	1,848	1,866
Miyazaki	35	1,812	3,117	1,164	1,953
Kagoshima	50	4,044	4,719	3,175	1,544

1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

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JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1949

1/ TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	295	55,356	51,974	47,773	4,201
Hokkaido	15	2,686	2,639	2,415	224
Aomori	3	715	622	597	25
Iwate	3	695	701	593	108
Miyagi	4	1,190	1,430	1,247	183
Akita	4	785	578	538	40
Yamagata	3	272	291	261	30
Fukushima	3	930	840	594	246
Ibaraki	8	1,586	1,301	1,232	69
Tochigi	3	670	659	633	26
Gumma	7	589	589	518	71
Saitama	5	990	1,075	850	225
Chiba	14	3,016	2,937	2,701	236
Tokyo	30	6,215	6,370	6,059	311
Kanagawa	13	2,761	2,674	2,468	206
Niigata	10	1,285	1,301	1,211	90
Toyama	2	868	818	789	29
Ishikawa	6	1,123	801	762	39
Fukui	3	441	490	453	37
Yamanashi	1	140	141	139	2
Nagano	9	1,502	1,414	1,373	41
Gifu	6	892	912	841	71
Shizuoka	4	1,102	1,131	1,063	68
Aichi	10	2,719	2,269	1,975	294
Mie	4	796	705	637	68
Shiga	5	378	402	392	10
Kyoto	7	1,661	1,338	1,248	90
Osaka	11	4,464	3,166	2,898	268
Hyogo	21	2,342	2,418	1,981	437
Nara	2	180	165	155	10
Wakayama	2	138	147	143	4
Tottori	1	63	51	49	2
Shimane	1	454	490	473	17
Okayama	4	888	765	745	20
Hiroshima	9	1,980	1,558	1,422	136
Yamaguchi	5	606	602	583	19
Tokushima	2	768	795	760	35
Kagawa	2	182	190	185	5
Ehime	3	826	782	759	23
Kochi	2	146	161	147	14
Fukuoka	22	2,678	2,628	2,509	119
Saga	3	720	785	717	68
Nagasaki	5	234	202	169	33
Kumamoto	4	1,152	1,087	997	90
Oita	5	434	438	428	10
Miyazaki	1	52	57	50	7
Kagoshima	8	1,042	1,059	1,014	45

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

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JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1949

1/

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	122	15,684	13,481	13,074	407
Hokkaido	6	484	421	391	30
Aomori	1	86	44	44	-
Iwate	1	60	107	107	-
Miyagi	2	236	212	211	1
Akita	1	121	118	113	5
Yamagata	1	125	138	131	7
Fukushima	2	139	146	144	2
Ibaraki	2	114	92	91	1
Tochigi	4	272	235	208	27
Gumma	1	300	363	351	12
Saitama	4	439	368	352	16
Chiba	4	511	419	395	24
Tokyo	12	3,272	3,087	3,029	58
Kanagawa	6	824	658	650	8
Niigata	1	190	239	237	2
Toyama	2	98	138	131	7
Ishikawa	3	256	193	188	5
Fukui	1	105	157	120	37
Yamanashi	1	52	64	61	3
Nagano	2	230	203	202	1
Gifu	1	199	217	214	3
Shizuoka	3	314	291	273	18
Aichi	5	607	393	389	4
Mie	1	150	110	108	2
Shiga	1	150	141	141	-
Kyoto	5	539	373	362	11
Osaka	5	1,545	1,180	1,159	21
Hyogo	6	1,161	727	716	11
Nara	2	181	121	119	2
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	83	78	5
Shimane	1	38	41	40	1
Okayama	1	196	205	205	-
Hiroshima	5	313	321	316	5
Yamaguchi	2	98	101	91	10
Tokushima	2	203	178	174	4
Kagawa	1	90	65	63	2
Ehime	1	180	185	180	5
Kochi	2	174	160	152	8
Fukuoka	6	589	414	399	15
Saga	3	326	341	324	17
Nagasaki	2	90	45	44	1
Kumamoto	2	162	136	136	-
Oita	3	126	85	75	10
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	4	264	166	160	6

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1949
1/ LEPROSARIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patient	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	9,011	8,408	8,393	15
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	600	600	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	550	498	498	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	1,200	992	992	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1,200	1,127	1,127	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	42	42	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	255	248	240	8
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2,375	2,225	2,225	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	646	653	646	7
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1,220	1,128	1,128	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	895	895	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

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JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1949

1/

OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2,682	172,262	400,324	107,427	292,897
Hokkaido	212	12,626	35,384	9,497	25,887
Aomori	32	2,362	4,702	1,467	3,235
Iwate	47	3,243	7,858	2,275	5,583
Miyagi	59	4,418	9,095	3,034	6,061
Akita	37	2,333	6,138	1,389	4,749
Yamagata	25	2,394	4,700	1,541	3,159
Fukushima	47	2,831	6,830	1,607	5,223
Ibaraki	58	2,645	5,300	1,620	3,680
Tochigi	35	2,214	4,280	1,085	3,195
Gumma	34	1,852	3,516	1,065	2,451
Saitama	97	3,254	6,208	1,641	4,567
Chiba	62	3,768	5,515	2,245	3,270
Tokyo	221	18,152	44,343	14,550	29,793
Kanagawa	102	7,494	15,695	4,720	10,975
Niigata	63	4,138	10,258	2,704	7,554
Toyama	38	1,971	5,195	1,107	4,088
Ishikawa	48	2,942	6,633	1,821	4,812
Fukui	22	1,089	2,506	597	1,909
Yamanashi	21	974	1,414	391	1,023
Nagano	62	3,346	6,557	1,559	4,998
Gifu	44	1,899	5,198	1,213	3,985
Shizuoka	53	4,809	7,695	2,234	5,461
Aichi	115	5,965	16,882	3,728	13,154
Mie	61	3,638	9,140	1,880	7,260
Shiga	20	1,076	2,734	685	2,049
Kyoto	67	6,424	11,395	3,564	7,831
Osaka	129	11,785	24,196	6,005	18,191
Hyogo	97	5,419	15,162	3,384	11,778
Nara	14	730	1,918	330	1,588
Wakayama	24	1,513	3,386	953	2,433
Tottori	16	1,578	2,839	1,094	1,745
Shimane	20	1,355	3,083	842	2,241
Okayama	52	2,698	6,037	1,517	4,520
Hiroshima	71	4,114	10,494	2,320	8,174
Yamaguchi	65	4,263	8,820	2,214	6,606
Tokushima	23	1,028	1,774	487	1,287
Kagawa	32	1,858	3,383	916	2,467
Ehime	40	2,040	4,850	807	4,043
Kochi	35	1,459	3,154	954	2,200
Fukuoka	110	9,220	35,410	7,366	28,044
Saga	51	2,230	5,791	1,252	4,539
Nagasaki	59	4,198	9,115	2,524	6,591
Kumamoto	62	2,935	6,890	1,677	5,213
Oita	29	2,384	3,191	1,345	1,846
Miyazaki	34	1,760	3,059	1,114	1,945
Kagoshima	37	1,838	2,601	1,107	1,494

1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 26 NOVEMBER 1949

During the forty-eighth week, ended 26 November 1949, there were 13,370 cases of the 28 1/communicable diseases now being reported compared with 14,942 cases reported for the same diseases last week. The total for last week includes a correction for that period.

There were slightly fewer diphtheria cases this week (321) than there were in the preceding week (335). Deaths, however, increased from 18 to 24. The current number of cases was about three-fourths of that (425) recorded for the forty-eighth week of 1948 and approximately a half of the corresponding 1947 figure (633). Twenty prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 17 had more, and 9 remained the same. Prefectural case figures for the present period ranged from 1 in three prefectures to 24 in Fukuoka. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.7 and 17.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 1.6.

Dysentery cases (114) increased by more than a fifth over last week (93), but were only a minor fraction of the midsummer peak (see attached chart). Deaths (44) remained about the same this week as previously (45). This week's cases were more than twice those (52) reported during the same period of last year but were nearly the same as in the corresponding week of 1947 (115). There were increases over last week in 19 prefectures and decreases in 13. The other 14 prefectures did not change, with most (10) having no cases during either week. Tokyo-to reported 24 of the current cases, 27 additional prefectures from 1 to 11 each, and the remaining 18 prefectures none. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.4 and 31.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.8 and 9.1.

More than 25 percent fewer typhoid fever cases were reported this week (68) than last week (92), and deaths decreased by more than half (from 13 to 6). Cases during the current week were approximately half those (133) recorded during the same period of last year and more than 60 percent below the total (174) for the corresponding 1947 week. (See attached chart). There were decreases from last week in 20 prefectures and increases in 14. No changes occurred in the remaining 12 prefectures, 8 of which reported having no cases during either period. Twenty-eight prefectures this week reported from 1 to 7 cases each and the other 18 had none. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 8.1 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 1.0.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased by 40 percent, from 20 last week to 28 currently. Deaths, however, decreased from 3 to 1. The present case figure was approximately the same as the number (27) in the corresponding 1948 week and more than 25 percent below the total (38) for the same period of 1947. Twelve prefectures reported increases over last week, 7 decreases, and 5 the same number. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported no cases during either period. This week's cases were distributed among 17 prefectures having from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 2.8 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No smallpox cases were reported this week, whereas there was one last week. There were also no cases during the forty-eighth week of last year, but in the same period of 1947 one was reported. No deaths have been reported since the middle of July. The cumulative case and death rates as of 26 November 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were two cases of typhus fever reported this week compared with one in each of the 3 preceding weeks. The most recent death reported was in early September. Records for the forty-eighth weeks of 1948 and 1947 show 6 and 4 cases respectively. The two cases this week occurred in Kanagawa and Osaka Prefectures, Tokyo-to, which reported the single case in each of the 3 preceding weeks, reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1, while the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

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The number of malaria cases decreased from 17 last week to 12 during the present week. Deaths, on the other hand, increased from none to four. The current number was well under a half of the corresponding 1948 figure (28) and less than a sixth of that (77) recorded for the same period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 10 prefectures and increases in 5, while cases numbered the same in 3. The remaining 28 prefectures reported having no cases during either period. This week's cases occurred in 10 prefectures having one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 4.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

Reports for Japanese "B" encephalitis this week showed 2 cases and 3 deaths compared with 11 cases and 7 deaths last week. There were no cases during the forty-eighth weeks of 1948 and 1947. Kagawa Prefecture reported both of the present cases. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.6.

There were nearly 20 percent fewer scarlet fever cases this week (86) than there were in the preceding week(106). Deaths (2) remained the same. The present number of cases was 9 percent higher than that (79) recorded for the same week of last year and more than two and a half times the total (33) for the corresponding 1947 period. Seventeen prefectures reported decreases from last week, 9 had increases, and in 5 the numbers of cases did not change. In fifteen additional prefectures there were no cases reported during either period. A third of this week's cases occurred in Tokyo-to (29) and the remainder in 22 other prefectures with from 1 to 9 cases each. Half (23) of the prefectures, including the entire island of Kyushu, reported having no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.5 and 5.4 respectively, while corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (13) remained about the same as previously (12). Current deaths (3) were half the number (6) reported last week. During the forty-eighth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 18 and 20 respectively. There were increases over last week in 9 prefectures, decreases in 7, and no cases reported for either period in the remaining 30. Nine prefectures with from 1 to 3 cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases (620) remained about the same as last week (615). It was approximately 15 percent below the figures recorded for the same periods of 1948 (721) and 1947 (734). Cases increased over last week in 21 prefectures and decreased in 18. No changes occurred in 7, of which 3 reported no cases during either period. The largest numeric changes occurred in Aichi Prefecture, where cases increased from 40 to 84, and in Hyogo, where they increased from 6 to 46. Well over a fourth of the current case total was reported by the two neighboring prefectures of Nagano (88) and Aichi (84). The remainder was in 37 additional prefectures with from 1 to 55 cases each, while no cases were reported in the other 7 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 40.0 and 217.1 respectively.

Whooping cough cases decreased 23 percent, from 1,523 last week to 1,166 currently. The present case figure was more than 70 percent greater than the totals recorded for the corresponding periods of either 1948 (663) or 1947 (682). Thirty prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 12 had more, and 4 did not change. The most marked numeric change was a decrease of 67 cases in Hiroshima Prefecture. The largest case figures this week were reported by the neighboring prefectures of Tokyo-to (130) and Kanagawa (79), and together they accounted for 18 percent of the total. At the other extreme, Kagoshima Prefecture reported having no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 75.2 and 156.5 respectively.

There was a 7 percent decrease in tuberculosis cases, from 7,513 last week to 6,996 during the present period. This week's total was 23 percent greater than that (5,698) recorded for the same period of last year and 29 percent above the figure (5,440) for the corresponding 1947 week. Cases decreased from last week in 29 prefectures and increased in 17. Prefectural case figures ranged from 24 to 835. The current and cumulative case rates were 451.1 and 580.2 respectively.

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The number of pneumonia cases reported this week (1,901) was slightly less than in the preceding week (1,965). It was 64 percent higher than in the corresponding week of last year (1,158) but 9 percent below the figure (2,092) for the same period of 1947. Thirty prefectures reported decreases from last week and 16 had increases. Kanagawa and Toyama Prefectures had the largest numeric increases, 65 and 62 more cases respectively, while Saitama Prefecture had the largest numeric decrease, with 55 fewer cases this week than last week. Five prefectures that together accounted for nearly a third of this week's total were Toyama (154 cases), Fukuoka (116), Tokyo-to (111), Hokkaido (105), and Kanagawa (105). The 41 other prefectures had from 3 to 74 cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 122.6 and 164.6 respectively.

Influenza cases this week (6) were only about a third of those (17) reported last week. The numbers recorded for the same periods of 1948 (26) and 1947 (52) were more than four and eight times respectively greater than the present figure. Five prefectures accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 2.6 respectively.

There were over 40 percent more cases of poliomyelitis reported this week (45) than last week (32). The present figure was about twice that (22) recorded for the same week of last year. Increases over last week occurred in 17 prefectures and decreases in 9. Of the 20 prefectures that did not change, 17 had no cases during either period. Miyazaki Prefecture, with 8 cases, accounted for about one-sixth of this week's total, while 23 other prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 4.0 respectively.

The number of current tetanus cases (32) was 32 percent less than in the previous week (47) and the same as in the corresponding period of 1947. Sixteen prefectures reported decreases' from last week, 11 had increases, and in 4 the numbers remained the same. The fifteen other prefectures reported having no cases in either of the two periods. Present cases were distributed among 19 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 2.7 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases (14) nearly doubled since last week (8). In the forty-eighth week of 1948 there were 10 cases. Ten prefectures with from 1 to 3 cases each accounted for the current total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.2 respectively.

One case of rabies was reported this week compared with 3 in the preceding week and 3 in the same period of last year. The one case occurred in Saitama Prefecture. Current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

No anthrax was reported in either the present week or in the same week of 1948. The most recent case this year was reported in mid-August. The cumulative case rate as of 26 November 1949 was less than 0.1.

The number of leprosy cases decreased from 16 last week to 6 in the present week. Nine cases were recorded for the same week of last year. Gumma Prefecture had four of the current cases, and Tokyo-to and Osaka Prefecture had one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 1.0 respectively.

Trachoma cases decreased 23 percent, from 2,510 last week to 1,936 currently. The present number was nearly a third greater than that (1,463) listed for the corresponding 1948 week. Cases decreased from last week in 28 prefectures, increased in 17, and did not change in 1. Prefectural case figures ranged from 2 to 257. The current and cumulative case rates were 124.8 and 222.6 respectively.

There was one case of infectious diarrhea reported this week compared with 5 cases last week and 14 cases during the same period of last year. Tokyo-to reported the one case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.7 respectively.

No occurrence of dengue fever has been reported since early August. There were no cases recorded for the forty-eighth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 26 November 1949 was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever or glanders.

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The current and cumulative numbers of syphillis cases were 2,418 and 174,186 respectively; gonorrhea, 2,661 and 166,321; chancroid, 308 and 20,532; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 4 and 591. All current totals were lower than those for both last week and for the forty-eighth week of last year. Last week there were, 2,624 syphillis cases, 2,918 gonorrhea cases, 331 chancroid cases, and 15 lymphogranuloma venerum cases. In the forty-eighth week of last year syphillis cases numbered 3,334, gonorrhea 3,099, chancroid 543, and lymphogranuloma venereum 10. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphillis, 155.9 and 234.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 171.6 and 223.4; chancroid, 19.9 and 27.6; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.3 and 0.8.

1/ These 28 diseases do not include the four venereal diseases, which are tallied separately.

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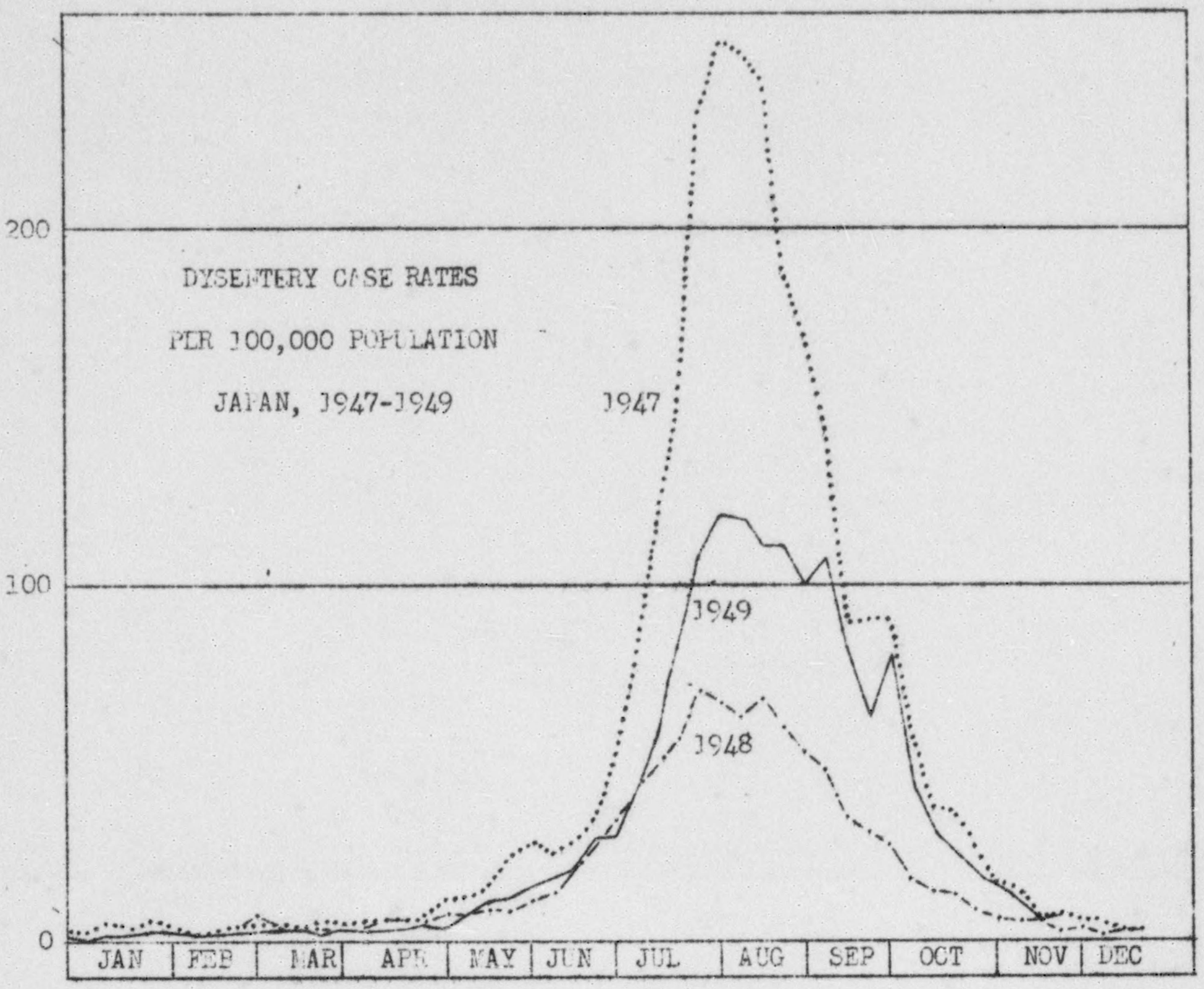

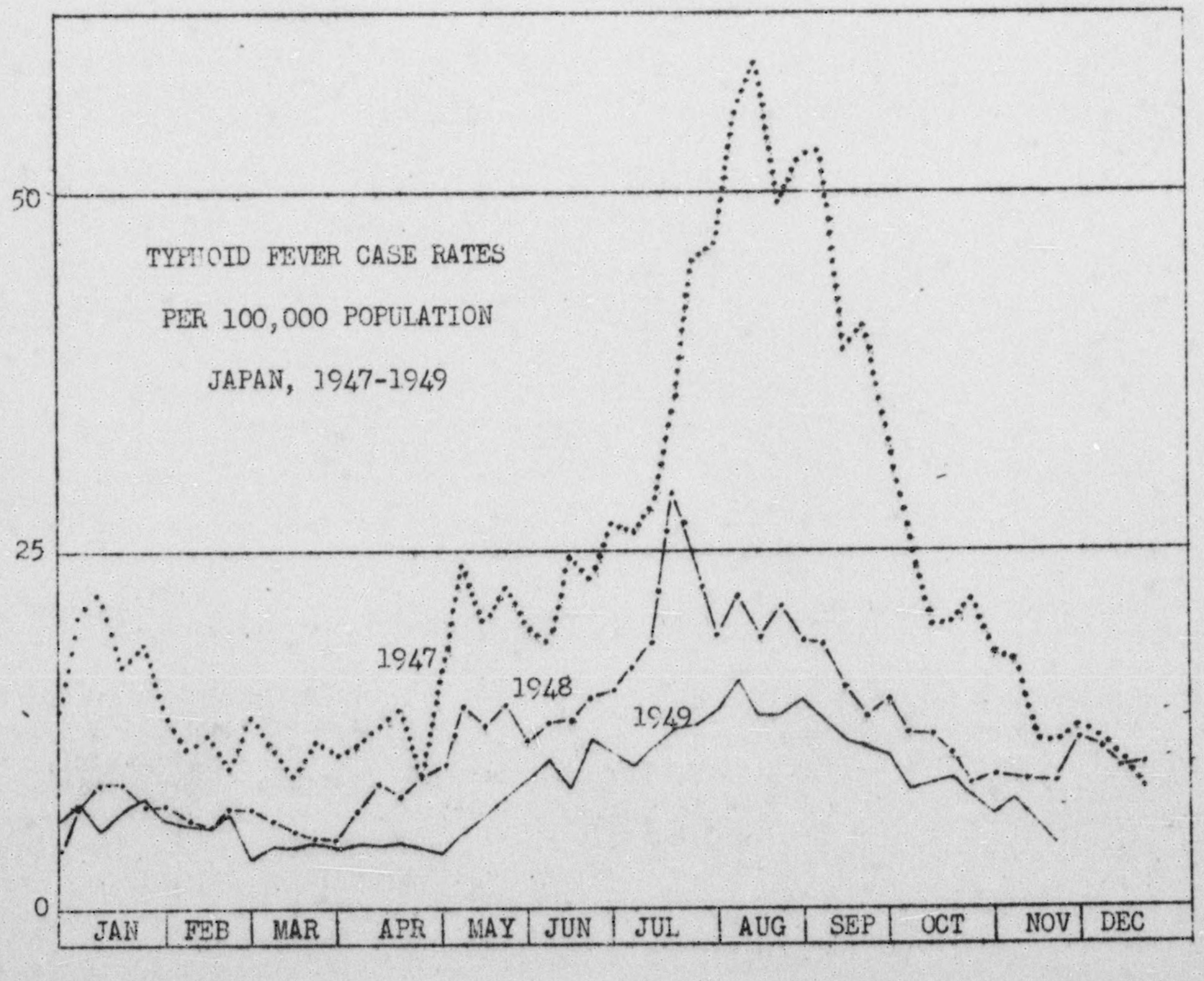

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SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 26 NOVEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	22	-	787	104	5	1	465	86
AOMORI	6	-	223	14	-	-	135	30
IWATE	2	-	* 282	34	2	1	* 630	82
MIYAGI	3	-	393	25	-	-	290	53
AKITA	[illegible]	1	340	22	-	-	230	43
YAMAGATA	5	-	192	22	-	-	427	62
FUKUSHIMA	12	-	233	23	-	-	455	158
IBARAKI	15	1	230	18	11	2	1070	546
TOCHIGI	3	-	191	18	3	7	598	261
GUNMA	6	2	182	25	-	-	1483	398
SAITAMA	7	1	* 305	17	[illegible]	1	* 1761	479
CHIBA	4	-	199	26	5	2	836	278
TOKYO	13	1	921	99	24	5	3179	795
KANAGAWA	10	-	346	42	4	1	967	210
NIIGATA	16	1	543	41	4	-	1617	278
TOYAMA	5	-	217	24	-	1	140	50
ISHIKAWA	4	-	222	19	-	-	172	43
FUKUI	3	-	* 142	9	1	-	114	32
YAMANASHI	3	1	63	10	4	2	154	43
NAGANO	9	1	275	21	-	-	534	86
GIFU	5	2	176	24	1	-	472	208
SHIZUOKA	7	1	268	29	10	4	1045	319
AICHI	[illegible]	-	354	19	[illegible]	4	1150	425
MIE	4	-	191	13	-	1	291	76
SHIGA	1	-	83	6	1	-	78	15
KYOTO	5	-	169	13	-	1	378	77
OSAKA	11	-	327	28	4	-	589	93
HYOGO	9	2	* 400	38	1	-	322	102
NARA	3	1	88	15	-	-	48	22
WAKAYAMA	2	-	84	1	-	-	107	33
TOTTORI	1	-	75	8	1	-	77	24
SHIMANE	5	-	242	15	4	-	308	126
OKAYAMA	1	-	162	20	1	1	170	98
HIROSHIMA	4	1	373	34	3	3	418	173
YAMAGUCHI	9	2	* 305	27	-	2	250	110
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	110	8	1	-	170	59
KAGAWA	3	-	111	16	1	2	* 241	81
EHIME	11	1	188	19	-	-	294	86
KOCHI	3	-	118	3	-	1	122	49
FUKUOKA	24	1	820	70	4	-	437	135
SAGA	7	-	389	25	2	-	112	44
NAGASAKI	15	3	345	26	-	-	214	40
KUMAMOTO	[illegible]	-	204	24	-	-	170	89
OITA	4	-	339	34	1	1	184	104
MIYAZAKI	9	1	469	46	3	1	391	137
KAGOSHIMA	9	-	396	52	1	1	167	80
TOTAL	321	24	13056	1215	114	44	* 23553	6800
RATE								
Current	20.7	1.5	17.5	1.6	7.4	2.8	31.6	9.1
Previous	21.6	1.2			6.1	2.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	181	29	-	-	* 77	5
AOMORI	3	-	81	12	1	-	36	1
IWATE	-	-	* 79	10	1	-	32	2
MIYAGI	1	-	195	22	1	-	108	9
AKITA	-	-	50	6	-	-	15	3
YAMAGATA	-	-	42	7	-	-	17	1
FUSHIMA	-	-	116	13	-	-	135	8
IBARAKI	1	1	78	14	-	-	43	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	64	17	-	-	23	-
GUMMA	-	1	51	9	-	-	32	2
SAITAMA	2	-	182	21	-	-	50	5
CHIBA	2	-	122	26	-	-	41	2
TOKYO	6	1	811	91	4	-	461	15
KANAGAWA	5	-	249	33	-	-	57	2
NIIGATA	2	-	282	11	1	-	77	2
TOYAMA	-	-	86	18	-	-	41	3
ISHIKAWA	1	-	45	9	-	-	29	2
FUKUI	2	-	128	10	-	-	27	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	1	-	108	10	2	-	46	3
GIFU	2	-	192	27	-	-	24	4
SHIZUOKA	3	1	233	26	2	-	99	6
AICHI	7	-	317	31	2	-	88	-
MIE	1	-	243	30	1	-	53	5
SHIGA	-	-	26	* 4	-	-	15	1
KYOTO	3	-	153	15	-	-	58	-
OSAKA	3	-	229	37	1	-	49	5
HYOGO	3	1	*286	36	4	-	31	-
NARA	2	-	87	19	-	-	12	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	82	11	1	-	31	1
TOTTORI	-	-	62	4	-	-	15	-
SHIMANE	3	-	72	9	2	-	14	1
OKAYAMA	2	-	112	34	-	1	21	1
HIROSHIMA	3	-	272	24	1	-	68	4
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	46	6	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	66	6	-	-	12	1
KAGAWA	1	-	41	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	-	*58	6	-	-	17	1
KOCHI	1	1	93	16	-	-	8	2
FUKUOKA	3	-	163	20	1	-	44	1
SAGA	-	-	40	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	55	3	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	16	3	1	-	17	1
OITA	-	-	29	5	-	-	10	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	32	4	2	-	13	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	13	4	-	-	6	-
TOTAL	68	6	*5998	*758	28	1	*2084	105
RATE								
Current	4.4	0.4	8.1	1.0	1.8	0.1	2.8	0.1
Previous	5.9	0.8			1.3	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	18	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	1	-	10	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	1	-	25	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	20	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	123	12	2	-	102	6
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0
Previous	0.1	-			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	MALARIA Current Cases	MALARIA Current Deaths	MALARIA Cumulative Cases	MALARIA Cumulative Deaths	JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS Current Cases	JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS Current Deaths	JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS Cumulative Cases	JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	3	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	15	1	-	-	3	2
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	31	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	36	1	-	-	30	22
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	2
GUNMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	22	5
SAITAMA	-	-	30	-	-	-	15	8
CHIBA	-	-	38	3	-	-	2	2
TOKYO	-	-	126	3	-	-	215	67
KANAGAWA	-	-	38	-	-	-	115	36
NIIGATA	2	-	43	2	-	-	* 9	-
TOYAMA	1	-	22	1	-	-	24	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	18	1	-	-	21	6
FUKUI	-	-	32	1	-	1	95	28
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	1	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	1	-	23	-	-	-	30	7
GIFU	1	-	25	1	-	-	2	3
SHIZUOKA	-	-	23	1	-	-	49	21
AICHI	1	-	68	1	-	-	75	6
MIE	-	-	26	3	-	-	36	14
SHIGA	2	-	2103	4	-	-	* 6	*12
KYOTO	1	-	132	1	-	-	24	2
OSAKA	-	-	25	-	-	-	105	52
HYOGO	1	-	54	3	-	-	12	5
NARA	-	-	13	2	-	-	23	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	1	24	1	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	28	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	44	-	-	-	82	39
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	27	2	-	-	76	42
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	27	-	2	2	12	9
EHIME	1	-	33	2	-	-	15	4
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	10	1
FUKUOKA	-	1	64	5	-	-	15	1
SAGA	-	-	15	2	-	-	19	10
NAGASAKI	-	-	39	2	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	34	1	-	-	67	24
OITA	-	-	19	-	-	-	17	8
MIYAZAKI	-	-	24	2	-	-	29	13
KAGOSHIMA	-	2	30	2	-	-	37	14
TOTAL	12	4	3647	61	2	3	*1301	*475
RATE								
Current	0.8	0.3	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.6
Previous	1.1	-			0.7	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	378	8	1	-	149	42
AOMORI	-	-	33	-	1	-	36	6
IWATE	1	-	49	-	1	-	26	6
MIYAGI	3	1	52	2	-	-	57	13
AKITA	-	-	45	1	1	-	34	8
YAMAGATA	3	-	55	1	-	-	29	10
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	59	1	-	-	51	13
IBARAKI	3	-	59	-	-	-	32	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	55	2	-	-	10	2
GUMMA	-	-	73	-	-	-	22	9
SAITAMA	1	-	185	4	-	-	30	11
CHIBA	3	-	131	1	-	-	24	6
TOKYO	29	-	928	10	3	3	245	69
KANAGAWA	9	1	205	2	-	-	69	19
NIIGATA	1	-	48	2	-	-	*20	5
TOYAMA	-	-	9	-	1	-	16	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUI	-	-	9	-	1	-	15	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	46	5	-	-	8	2
NAGANO	4	-	326	3	-	-	20	7
GIFU	-	-	52	3	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	2	-	54	1	-	-	30	12
AICHI	5	-	149	-	-	-	17	5
MIE	-	-	44	-	-	-	13	4
SHIGA	2	-	98	-	-	-	9	3
KYOTO	3	-	236	1	-	-	55	23
OSAKA	4	-	165	3	3	-	99	36
HYOGO	2	-	80	1	-	-	31	6
NARA	-	-	25	1	-	-	7	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	25	1	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	17	1	-	-	27	8
SHIMANE	-	-	53	-	-	-	11	5
OKAYAMA	-	-	*105	2	-	-	6	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	25	5
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	45	-	-	-	12	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	1	-	19	1	-	-	8	1
EHIME	1	-	22	-	-	-	13	5
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	7
FUKUOKA	-	-	31	2	1	-	54	14
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	15	3
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	7	-	-	-	14	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	4
TOTAL	86	2	*4048	59	13	3	*1397	415
RATE								
Current	5.5	0.1	5.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.6
Previous	6.8	0.1			0.8	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Current Cases	MEASLES Cumulative Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Current Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	15	10,833	55	9,484
AOMORI	7	1,246	16	1,684
IWATE	10	991	12	1,542
MIYAGI	6	1,582	5	2,517
AKITA	13	1,383	12	1,647
YAMAGATA	12	1,340	8	1,845
FUKUSHIMA	11	2,173	41	1,549
IBARAKI	11	2,835	28	1,750
TOCHIGI	11	798	6	1,427
GUMMA	55	2,611	38	2,666
SAITAMA	40	3,710	37	4,555
CHIBA	9	1,789	18	1,206
TOKYO	4	11,684	130	9,865
KANAGAWA	11	3,403	79	4,356
NIIGATA	14	5,414	19	2,584
TOYAMA	1	5,853	61	3,047
ISHIKAWA	6	2,922	14	1,777
FUKUI	16	1,992	9	1,350
YAMANASHI	16	1,806	21	462
NAGANO	88	3,293	31	3,627
GIFU	12	2,428	9	2,102
SHIZUOKA	11	3,309	25	3,180
AICHI	84	7,282	29	5,271
MIE	9	4,590	31	1,617
SHIGA	7	5,404	18	2,845
KYOTO	-	6,283	24	3,201
OSAKA	-	5,905	34	4,554
HYOGO	46	4,660	56	4,755
NARA	-	1,363	11	484
WAKAYAMA	-	1,840	12	513
TOTTORI	4	876	17	879
SHIMANE	2	5,806	10	980
OKAYAMA	-	1,196	13	2,031
HIROSHIMA	11	5,012	16	3,794
YAMAGUCHI	-	2,909	3	1,345
TOKUSHIMA	12	653	19	514
KAGAWA	19	730	29	2,345
EHIME	8	1,519	45	4,165
KOCHI	2	407	6	329
FUKUOKA	9	14,627	72	6,537
SAGA	1	3,645	4	1,524
NAGASAKI	12	3,904	18	1,338
KUMAMOTO	11	4,156	9	1,078
OITA	3	2,299	12	663
MIYAZAKI	-	1,661	4	652
KAGOSHIMA	1	1,458	-	838
TOTAL	620	161,580	1,166	116,474
RATE				
Current	40.0	217.1	75.2	156.5
Previous	39.7		98.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS Current Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cumulative Cases	PNEUMONIA Current Cases	PNEUMONIA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	532	32,502	105	9,327
AOMORI	106	7,137	29	2,160
IWATE	162	8,187	23	2,487
MIYAGI	119	9,503	38	3,120
AKITA	88	5,960	42	1,861
YAMAGATA	74	5,815	35	2,375
FUKUSHIMA	104	7,042	74	3,379
IBARAKI	77	5,684	50	3,707
TOCHIGI	38	4,175	16	2,062
GUMMA	156	5,802	65	3,528
SAITAMA	92	9,005	72	4,099
CHIBA	151	7,510	30	1,538
TOKYO	835	51,072	111	7,511
KANAGAWA	309	13,364	105	3,532
NIIGATA	120	10,425	40	4,763
TOYAMA	174	9,689	154	4,026
ISHIKAWA	201	6,424	33	1,704
FUKUI	52	4,262	18	1,166
YAMANASHI	36	2,129	15	1,201
NAGANO	129	10,562	38	4,048
GIFU	127	7,134	23	2,694
SHIZUOKA	81	8,489	22	3,161
AICHI	218	18,899	49	4,346
MIE	158	7,464	29	2,477
SHIGA	58	3,629	27	1,897
KYOTO	193	13,889	49	2,218
OSAKA	414	21,674	66	2,482
HYOGO	275	*15,566	65	3,479
NARA	51	2,512	3	638
WAKAYAMA	65	3,967	22	1,176
TOTTORI	42	3,199	20	773
SHIMANE	70	5,950	6	1,582
OKAYAMA	148	9,533	19	2,416
HIROSHIMA	190	14,455	15	2,701
YAMAGUCHI	208	8,420	11	1,677
TOKUSHIMA	44	3,021	32	1,045
KAGAWA	52	5,078	10	1,336
EHIME	135	6,849	58	3,642
KOCHI	35	2,908	8	883
FUKUOKA	265	18,294	116	4,615
SAGA	66	4,188	47	1,603
NAGASAKI	176	8,328	31	1,783
KUMAMOTO	170	5,548	24	2,338
OITA	99	4,673	24	929
MIYAZAKI	77	6,264	28	1,664
KAGOSHIMA	24	5,749	4	1,387
TOTAL	6,996	*431,929	1,901	122,536
RATE Current	451.1	580.2	122.6	164.6
Previous	484.4		126.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA Current Cases	INFLUENZA Cumulative Cases	POLIOMYELITIS Current Cases	POLIOMYELITIS Cumulative Cases	TETANUS Current Cases	TETANUS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	78	2	496	-	37
AOMORI	-	18	1	184	-	19
IWATE	-	-	-	69	-	21
MIYAGI	-	41	2	156	3	26
AKITA	-	-	-	67	-	16
YAMAGATA	-	1	1	101	-	17
FUKUSHIMA	-	7	2	40	-	35
IBARAKI	-	2	-	34	1	144
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	13	2	38
GUMMA	-	72	1	43	1	67
SAITAMA	-	58	1	56	-	65
CHIBA	-	4	-	20	4	98
TOKYO	-	91	2	267	2	106
KANAGAWA	-	15	1	94	1	56
NIIGATA	-	182	2	41	-	37
TOYAMA	-	36	1	36	1	12
ISHIKAWA	-	54	-	65	-	34
FUKUI	-	73	1	55	-	13
YAMANASHI	-	14	-	6	-	20
NAGANO	-	82	1	90	2	73
GIFU	-	36	-	34	1	35
SHIZUOKA	1	37	1	74	-	69
AICHI	-	56	1	112	-	71
MIE	-	71	3	42	1	43
SHIGA	-	35	-	7	-	9
KYOTO	-	21	-	40	-	36
OSAKA	1	209	1	41	-	41
HYOGO	-	86	3	88	5	39
NARA	-	11	-	10	-	15
WAKAYAMA	-	11	-	10	-	20
TOTTORI	-	-	-	9	-	9
SHIMANE	1	14	-	14	-	20
OKAYAMA	-	17	1	58	1	48
HIROSHIMA	-	95	-	13	-	39
YAMAGUCHI	-	41	-	18	1	33
TOKUSHIMA	-	43	-	31	1	21
KAGAWA	-	63	-	20	-	40
EHIME	-	48	1	54	1	68
KOCHI	-	3	-	12	-	29
FUKUOKA	-	31	4	105	2	80
SAGA	-	17	-	40	1	38
NAGASAKI	1	52	1	31	-	47
KUMAMOTO	-	30	-	26	-	47
OITA	-	34	3	77	-	37
MIYAZAKI	2	46	8	31	1	55
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	16	-	90
TOTAL	6	1,941	45	2,946	32	2,013
RATE						
Current	0.4	2.6	2.9	4.0	2.1	2.7
Previous	1.1		2.1		3.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	RABIES Current Cases	RABIES Cumulative Cases	ANTHRAX Current Cases	ANTHRAX Cumulative Cases	PUERPERAL INFECTION Current Cases	PUERPERAL INFECTION Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	2	101
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	27
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	13
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	13
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	24
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	19
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	19
IBARAKI	-	3	-	-	-	19
TOCHIGI	-	1	-	-	-	13
GUMMA	-	4	-	-	-	18
SAITAMA	1	11	-	-	1	* 44
CHIBA	-	22	-	-	-	8
TOKYO	-	18	-	1	1	18
KANAGAWA	-	7	-	2	-	14
NIIGATA	-	1	-	-	-	23
TOYAMA	-	-	-	4	2	36
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1	-	13
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	13
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	10
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	37
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	12
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	19
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	20
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	8
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	16
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	23
OSAKA	-	-	-	1	1	6
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	38
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	4
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	23
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	18
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	31
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	15
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	8
EHIME	-	-	-	-	3	25
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	4
FUKUOKA	-	1	-	-	-	20
SAGA	-	-	-	1	-	6
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	10
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	15
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	10
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	27
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	22
TOTAL	1	68	-	10	14	* 875
RATE						
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.9	1.2
Previous	0.2		-		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY Current Cases	LEPROSY Cumulative Cases	TRACHOMA Current Cases	TRACHOMA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	9	191	10423
AOMORI	-	17	84	8691
IWATE	-	15	41	3604
MIYAGI	-	7	52	5879
AKITA	-	14	76	4401
YAMAGATA	-	5	43	2250
FUKUSHIMA	-	4	35	3117
IBARAKI	-	8	34	4139
TOCHIGI	-	10	8	2145
GUMMA	4	136	28	9931
SAITAMA	-	11	80	5382
CHIBA	-	1	36	2561
TOKYO	1	49	75	6613
KANAGAWA	-	18	65	3564
NIIGATA	-	7	27	2208
TOYAMA	-	1	164	2561
ISHIKAWA	-	6	7	867
FUKUI	-	6	6	*1186
YAMANASHI	-	3	15	939
NAGANO	-	16	13	1753
GIFU	-	8	9	2319
SHIZUOKA	-	21	10	4288
AICHI	-	26	257	12289
MIE	-	14	23	1795
SHIGA	-	12	5	736
KYOTO	-	45	19	2057
OSAKA	1	7	69	8208
HYOGO	-	25	110	5613
NARA	-	3	8	776
WAKAYAMA	-	6	49	2632
TOTTORI	-	8	6	983
SHIMANE	-	5	7	960
OKAYAMA	-	14	26	3450
HIROSHIMA	-	3	4	5441
YAMAGUCHI	-	11	2	997
TOKUSHIMA	-	10	2	3052
KAGAWA	-	4	23	3380
EHIME	-	15	43	2213
KOCHI	-	7	2	1401
FUKUOKA	-	46	84	7625
SAGA	-	6	10	677
NAGASAKI	-	24	32	2250
KUMAMOTO	-	23	13	2552
OITA	-	15	6	1544
MIYAZAKI	-	8	18	3829
KAGOSHIMA	-	10	19	2445
TOTAL	6	719	1936	*165726
RATE				
Current	0.4	1.0	124.8	222.6
Previous	1.0		161.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

Weekly Report - 26 November 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Current Cases	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Cumulative Cases	DENGUE FEVER Current Cases	DENGUE FEVER Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	22	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	16	-	-
GUMMA	-	10	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	6	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	17	-	-
TOYAMA	-	8	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	17	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	21	-	-
GIFU	-	151	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	5	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	12	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	5	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	55	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	*154	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	13	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	10	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	534	-	5
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.7	-	0.0
Previous	0.3		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended 26 Nov 1949	Week Ended 27 Nov 1948	Week Ended 29 Nov 1947	Cumulative Number for First 48 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Number for First 48 Weeks 1948	Cumulative Number for First 48 Weeks 1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	321	425	633	13056	14532	26382
Dysentery	114	52	115	23553	14449	39001
Typhoid Fever	68	133	174	5998	8765	17125
Paratyphoid Fever	28	27	38	2084	2719	4529
Smallpox	-	-	1	123	28	390
Typhus Fever	2	6	4	102	437	1035
Malaria	12	28	77	3647	4832	11541
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	2	-	-	1301	7208	264
Scarlet Fever	86	79	33	4048	2534	2452
Epidemic Meningitis	13	18	20	1397	1953	3277
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	620	721	734	161580	50812	NA
Whooping Cough	1166	663	682	116474	48947	NA
Tuberculosis	6996	5698	5440	431929	351647	NA
Pneumonia	1901	1158	2092	122536	103137	NA
Influenza	6	26	52	1941	2680	NA
Poliomyelitis	45	22	NA	2946	889	NA
Yellow Fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	32	32	NA	2013	1787	NA
Puerperal Infection	14	10	NA	875	898	NA
Rabies	1	3	NA	68	39	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	10	4	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	3	NA
Leprosy	6	9	NA	719	659	NA
Trachoma	1936	1463	NA	165726	140400	NA
Infectious Diarrhea	1	14	NA	534	NA	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	NA	5	6	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	24	47	56	1215	1285	2167
Dysentery	44	25	59	6800	3978	7292
Typhoid Fever	6	13	26	758	1047	2139
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	6	105	142	260
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	6	29	83
Malaria	4	2	1	61	40	23
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	3	4	-	475	2930	133
Scarlet Fever	2	1	2	59	37	57
Epidemic Meningitis	3	3	6	415	491	1072
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended 26 Nov 1949	Week Ended 27 Nov 1948	Week Ended 29 Nov 1947	Cumulative Rates for First 48 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Rates for First 48 Weeks 1948	Cumulative Rates for First 48 Weeks 1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	20.7	27.7	42.3	17.5	19.7	36.7
Dysentery	7.4	3.4	7.7	31.6	19.6	54.3
Typhoid fever	4.4	8.7	11.6	8.1	11.9	23.8
Paratyphoid fever	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.7	6.3
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Typhus fever	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.4
Malaria	0.8	1.8	5.1	4.9	6.6	16.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.1	-	-	1.7	9.8	0.4
Scarlet fever	7.5	5.2	2.2	5.4	3.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.7	4.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	40.0	47.0	49.1	217.1	69.0	NA
Whooping cough	75.2	43.2	45.6	156.5	66.5	NA
Tuberculosis	451.1	371.5	363.7	580.2	477.6	NA
Pneumonia	122.6	75.5	139.8	164.6	140.1	NA
Influenza	0.4	1.7	3.5	2.6	3.6	NA
Poliomyelitis	2.9	1.4	NA	4.0	1.2	NA
Yellow fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	2.1	2.1	NA	2.7	2.4	NA
Puerperal infection	0.9	0.7	NA	1.2	1.2	NA
Rabies	0.1	0.2	NA	0.1	0.1	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Leprosy	0.4	0.6	NA	1.0	0.9	NA
Trachoma	124.8	95.4	NA	222.6	190.7	NA
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	0.9	NA	0.7	NA	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.5	3.1	3.7	1.6	1.7	3.0
Dysentery	2.8	1.6	3.9	9.1	5.4	10.2
Typhoid fever	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.4	3.0
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	0.2	0.3	-	0.6	4.0	0.2
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

SUMMARY REPORT OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN WEEK ENDED 26 NOVEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS Current Cases	SYPHILIS Cumulative Cases	GONORRHEA Current Cases	GONORRHEA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	102	7208	135	7871
AOMORI	25	1935	26	1745
IWATE	9	1617	12	837
MIYAGI	30	2336	22	1853
AKITA	11	1670	4	1050
YAMAGATA	31	2214	23	1187
FUKUSHIMA	24	2934	22	2212
IBARAKI	45	2169	17	1480
TOCHIGI	53	2792	44	2187
GUMMA	45	2562	50	1968
SAITAMA	22	2382	24	1639
CHIBA	54	3018	52	2010
TOKYO	206	11982	210	14829
KANAGAWA	236	10377	395	16007
NIIGATA	16	2539	21	1316
TOYAMA	46	2090	46	2246
ISHIKAWA	25	1912	32	2111
FUKUI	11	1274	17	1158
YAMANASHI	14	1047	7	938
NAGANO	33	2417	21	2299
GIFU	7	1660	35	3310
SHIZUOKA	34	3523	23	3265
AICHI	66	7686	92	8110
MIE	48	2471	48	1756
SHIGA	6	1479	16	1256
KYOTO	61	6536	57	4918
OSAKA	181	13852	133	9364
HYOGO	110	10843	115	8303
NARA	27	1898	29	2005
WAKAYAMA	46	3018	64	3238
TOTTORI	22	1506	25	1401
SHIMANE	10	891	6	698
OKAYAMA	45	3625	58	3308
HIROSHIMA	35	5747	47	7295
YAMAGUCHI	45	3936	109	5588
TOKUSHIMA	24	1356	12	778
KAGAWA	23	2188	13	1115
EHIME	47	2153	21	1617
KOCHI	8	1427	27	1564
FUKUOKA	207	13961	351	15184
SAGA	21	2498	23	2258
NAGASAKI	168	6272	66	4551
KUMAMOTO	38	3129	24	2248
OITA	22	2327	29	2476
MIYAZAKI	11	1635	18	1468
KAGOSHIMA	18	2094	40	2304
TOTAL	2418	174186	2661	166321
RATE				
Current	155.9	234.0	171.6	223.4
Previous	169.2		188.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	14	672	-	32
AOMORI	-	139	-	2
IWATE	-	68	-	4
MIYAGI	-	144	-	-
AKITA	-	86	-	3
YAMAGATA	1	48	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	3	235	-	2
IBARAKI	4	263	-	3
TOCHIGI	1	186	-	1
GUMMA	6	230	-	7
SAITAMA	-	133	-	4
CHIBA	12	280	-	7
TOKYO	25	1740	-	48
KANAGAWA	44	1923	1	46
NIIGATA	-	80	-	4
TOYAMA	2	162	-	4
ISHIKAWA	2	174	-	10
FUKUI	-	177	-	3
YAMANASHI	1	146	-	3
NAGANO	-	139	-	-
GIFU	5	340	-	5
SHIZUOKA	1	252	-	7
AICHI	4	1219	-	4
MIE	2	298	-	10
SHIGA	4	299	-	3
KYOTO	32	1355	2	63
OSAKA	37	1899	1	88
HYOGO	14	1329	-	50
NARA	6	423	-	14
WAKAYAMA	7	520	-	14
TOTTORI	4	173	-	4
SHIMANE	1	50	-	1
OKAYAMA	9	654	-	8
HIROSHIMA	11	935	-	36
YAMAGUCHI	3	376	-	17
TOKUSHIMA	2	85	-	2
KAGAWA	1	110	-	3
EHIME	-	181	-	3
KOCHI	2	117	-	2
FUKUOKA	27	1752	-	31
SAGA	4	128	-	4
NAGASAKI	7	516	-	16
KUMAMOTO	1	85	-	2
OITA	5	160	-	5
MIYAZAKI	2	63	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	2	188	-	9
TOTAL	308	20,532	4	591
RATE				
Current	19.9	27.6	0.3	0.8
Previous	21.3		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended 26 Nov 1949	Week Ended 27 Nov 1948	Week Ended 29 Nov 1947	Cumulative Number For First 48 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Number For First 48 Weeks 1948	Cumulative Number For First 48 Weeks 1947
NUMBER						
Syphilis	2418	3334	2863	174186	199635	135412
Gonorrhea	2661	3099	4005	166321	204926	196527
Chancroid	308	543	769	20532	34209	37605
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	4	10	NA	591	652	NA
RATE						
Syphilis	155.9	217.4	191.4	234.0	271.1	188.6
Gonorrhea	171.6	202.0	267.7	223.4	278.3	273.7
Chancroid	19.9	35.4	51.4	27.6	46.5	52.4
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	0.3	0.7	NA	0.8	0.9	NA

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague and also no cases of yellow fever or glanders.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 inidcates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 26 NOVEMBER 1949

During the four weeks ended 26 November 1949 the 12 1/ acute communicable diseases included in this digest, for which reports on deaths as well ascases are available, accounted for 2,959 cases and 452 deaths. The number of cases was less than half as great as in October (6,245), and deaths were less than a third of the October figure (1,434). Six diseases this month (dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, and epidemic meningitis) were lower than last month 2/. Three (diphtheria, smallpox, and scarlet fever) were higher, and rates for typhus fever were the same both months. As compared with November of last year, 3 diseases (dysetnery, Japanese "B" encephalitis, and scarlet fever) were higher, the rates for smallpox were the same, and the other diseases had rates that were lower. There were no cases of cholera or plague in October or November of this year or 1948.

The diphtheria case rate this month (21.4) was 29 percent higher than in October (16.6), and the death rate increased from 1.0 to 1.5. The current case rate was 16 percent less than that (25.5) recorded for the same month of last year and 45 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (38.7). It was the lowest 3/ rate recorded for November in any year since 1900 when monthly rates first became available. Rates were higher than for last month in 35 prefectures and lower in 11. Rates for eight prefectures were more than 50 percent higher than the national average, including three prefectures in Kyushu (Saga, Miyazaki, and Nagasaki) with rates (65.3, 59.0 and 45.5) from two to three times as high. Four prefectures (Mie, Kagawa, Shiga, and Shizuoka) had rates less than half the national.

The case rate for dysentery this month (9.6) was one-fourth of last month's rate (38.7), and the decrease in the death rate, from 12.5 to 4.1, was in proportion. The current case rate was over 70 percent above the 1948 rate for November (5.6), but about one-third below that (14.5) for the same month of 1947. All prefectures except Yamaguchi reported lower case rates this month than last month. In Yamaguchi the rate rose from 25.4 to 34.4, an increase of more than one-third. At the other extreme, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures had November rates more than 95 percent below their October rates. The rate in Yamaguchi prefecture was more than three and a half times the national rate, while three other prefectures (Tokyo-to, Shizuoka, and Chiba) had rates more than double. The rate for Kumamoto Prefecture (0.7) was more than 90 percent below the national average.

The typhoid fever case rate (6.1) was more than 30 percent below the October rate (8.8), and the current death rate (0.8) was also lower than in the preceding month (1.4). This month's case rate was the lowest 3/ ever recorded for November. It was over 30 percent below the rate (8.9) for November 1948 and over 60 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (16.0). Thirty-four prefectures reported decreases this month, eleven reported increases, and Yamanashi Prefecture has had no cases for three months. Two prefectures (Yamanashi and Iwate) reported no cases in November, and fifteen additional prefectures reported rates less than half as high as the national. At the other extreme, nine prefectures reported rates more than 50 percent above the national including Fukui (15.9) and Niigata (15.4) with rates more than two and a half times as high as the national average.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever this month (1.9) was 17 percent lower than in October (2.3), while the death rate dropped from 0.2 to 0.1. It was the lowest 3/ case rate ever recorded for November. It was slightly lower than that (2.0) recorded for November of last year and approximately half of the corresponding 1947 rate (3.7). Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last month's rates, sixteen reported decreases, and one the same rate for both months. The remaining six had no cases either month. No cases have been reported in Kagawa and Nagasaki for five months. Nine prefectures reported no cases this month, and five additional prefectures reported rates less than half as high as the national figure. Nine prefectures reported rates over 50 percent above the national rate, including Aomori with a rate over three times as high.

There were three cases of smallpox in November compared with none in October. There have been no deaths from smallpox since July. In November 1948 there were one case and no deaths and in the same month of 1947, three cases and two deaths. All current cases were in Fukuoka Prefecture.

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There was no change in the number of typhus fever cases (5) or deaths (0) from October to November. In November 1948 there were 13 cases and 11 deaths and in the corresponding 1947 period, 19 cases and 2 deaths. Three of the current cases were in Tokyo-to, the other two in Kanagawa and Osaka Prefectures.

The case rate for malaria this month (1.4) was approximately half the rate (2.7) for last month. The death rate (0.1) remained the same. The current case rate was approximately three-fourths of the November 1948 rate (1.9) and one-fifth the rate (6.9) for the same month of 1947. Rates decreased from last month in 33 prefectures, increased in 10, did not change in one, while two prefectures reported no cases either month. Twelve prefectures reported no cases this month, in thirty-three prefectures rates ranged from 0.3 to 8.7, and in Shiga, the remaining prefecture, the rate was 31.1.

The case rate for Japanese "B" encephalitis in November (0.7) was approximately one-eighth of the October rate (5.5), and the death rate dropped proportionately from 2.5 to 0.3. No cases were reported in November 1948 and the rate in the same month of 1947 was less than 0.1. There were decreases from last month's case rates in 29 Prefectures, and an increase from zero to 13.8 in Kagawa. The remaining prefectures reported no cases either month. Kagawa and Hiroshima (10.7) Prefectures reported rates well above the national average, eight additional prefectures reported case rates ranging from 0.4 to 2.9, and 36 prefectures reported no cases.

The case rate for scarlet fever in November (5.6) was from 35 to 40 percent higher than the October rate (4.1), the November 1948 rate (4.1) and the November 1947 rate (4.0). The current death rate (0.1) was also higher than the rate for last month (less than 0.1). The current case rate was the highest November rate since 1944. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported increases in rates over last month, 19 reported decreases, and one no change. There were no cases either month in the four remaining prefectures. Twelve prefectures reported no cases this month, and ten additional prefectures had rates less than half as high as the national. Seven prefectures in central and northern Honshu reported rates more than 50 percent higher than the national average, of which three, Tokyo-to (21.7), Chiba (18.7), and Shiga (17.8) had rates between three and four times as high as the national.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis (0.9) was 50 percent below last month's rate (1.8), and the death rate declined proportionately from 0.7 to 0.3. The current case rate was slightly lower than in November 1948 (1.0) and was approximately two-thirds of the rate (1.4) for the same month of 1947. The case rate decreased from last month in 28 prefectures and increased in 10, while in 8 prefectures there were no cases either month. Yamanashi, which reported no cases in October, reported a rate of 6.3 in November. At the other extreme Tottori, with an October rate of 5.2, reported no cases in November. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures reported no cases this month. Yamanashi had the highest rate, seven times the national average. Rates in the remaining 24 prefectures ranged from 0.4 to 2.9.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Sixteen additional diseases 4/ covered in this digest accounted for 55,259 cases as compared with 79,055 in October 2/. Six deseases (whooping cough, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, tetanus, puerperal infection, and trachoma) were reported with lower rates than in October, four (measles, pneumonia, influenza, and leprosy) with higher, and two (rabies and infectious diarrhea) with the same rates. In comparison with November 1948, eight diseases showed increases of rates over last year, three (influenza, puerperal infection and infectious diarrhea) showed decreases, while the rate for rabies did not change. There were no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever in October or November of 1949 or 1948.

The measles case rate rose nearly 40 percent, from 28.3 in October to 39.2 in November. The November rate this year was 10 percent higher than in the same month of 1948 (35.7) but 7 percent lower than the corresponding 1947 rate (42.1). There were increases in rates in two-thirds (31) of the prefectures and decreases in 15. There was considerable variation in prefectural rates. Nara Prefecture reported no cases, case rates in Osaka (0.4) and Kyoto (1.4) were more than 95 percent below the national average, while 13 additional prefectures had rates more than 50 percent below. Ten prefectures had rates more than 50 percent above the national average,

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including Fukui with a rate (275.0) approximately seven times as high as the national, and Nagano and Gumma with rates (194.6 and 172.0 respectively) over four times as high.

The whooping cough case rate dropped 30 percent, from 123.0 in October to 86.7 in November. The current rate was more than double the rate in November 1949 (41.4) and nearly 75 percent above the corresponding 1947 rate (49.9). Case rates decreased in 38 prefectures and increased in 8. Current rates ranged from 17.6 in Kagoshima to 281.1 in Toyama.

The case rate for tuberculosis this month (493.1) was 18 percent below last month's rate (604.0). It was 21 percent above the rate in November 1948 (409.2) and 29 percent above the 1947 rate for the same month (382.4). There were decreases in rates in 39 prefectures and increases in 7. Forty prefectures had rates within plus or minus fifty percent of the national average. Toyama, Tokyo-to, Nagasaki, and Hokkaido were above this range, while Kochi and Tochigi were below.

The pneumonia case rate (115.8) rose over 40 percent above last month's rate (81.7). It was almost 75 percent higher than the rate for November 1948 (66.8) but only 7 percent higher than the corresponding 1947 rate (108.4). There were increases in rates in 40 prefectures and decreases in 6. Outstanding increases were noted in Saga Prefecture, where the November rate (220.7) was over three times the October rate (73.3) and in Miyazaki Prefecture, which increased approximately two and a half times from 89.4 to 222.4. Thirty-three prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average, 7 were higher and six were lower. The rate in Toyama Prefecture (455.9) was nearly four times as high as the national, while the rate in Shizuoka (46.7) was 60 percent below the national.

The influenza case rate (0.7) was higher this month than last month (0.4), but lower than in November of 1948 (1.2) or 1947 (3.1). In 15 prefectures rates increased over last month and in 8 they decreased, while half (23) of the prefectures had no cases either month. Thirty prefectures reported no cases this month. In 15 of the remaining, rates ranged from 0.2 to 7.3, while in Fukui the rate was 14.1, twenty times the national rate.

The case rate for poliomyelitis in November (3.0) was two-thirds of the October rate (4.5) but double the rate (1.5) for November 1948. Rates decreased from last month in 32 prefectures, and increased in 11. The remaining 3 prefectures (Yamanashi, Shiga, and Tottori) reported no cases either month. Miyazaki reported a rate this month (20.9) over five times as high as in October (3.9) and approximately seven times as high as the national rate for November. Six additional prefectures reported rates from 50 percent to 450 percent above the national average and 19, including 10 with no cases, reported rates less than half as high as the national.

The case rate for tetanus in November (2.8) was slightly lower than in October (2.9) but higher than in November 1948 (2.5). There were decreases in rates in 26 prefectures and increases in 20. Half (23) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average, 9 exceeded this range, and 14, including 8 with no cases reported, were below it. The rate in Chiba Prefecture (9.1) was over three times the national average.

The case rate for puerperal infection in November (0.9) was approximately two-thirds of the October rate (1.4) and slightly below the rate (1.0) for November 1948. Twenty-five prefectures reported decreases in rates, 17 reported increases, and one remained the same. The remaining three prefectures reported no cases either month. Seventeen prefectures reported no cases this month. Shimane reported a rate (4.3) nearly five times as high as the national average, while rates in the remaining 28 prefectures ranged from 0.4 to 3.9.

Seven cases of rabies were reported in November as compared with 11 in October and 5 in November 1948. Rates for all three months were 0.1. Three of the current cases were reported from Saitama, two from Kanagawa, and one each from Gumma and Tokyo-to.

No cases of anthrax have been reported since August, nor were there any cases in November 1948.

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The case rate for leprosy in November (1.0) was higher than the rate for either October (0.6) or November 1948 (0.7). The case rates decreased in 15 prefectures, increased in 14, and in 17 there were no cases reported either month. Gumma Prefecture reported a case rate this month of 21.7, while rates in the 15 other prefectures reporting cases ranged from 0.4 to 7.4.

The trachoma case rate in November (147.5) was about 15 percent lower than in October (172.4) but nearly 30 percent higher than in November 1948 (114.0). Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures reported decreases, while 16 reported increases. Half (23) of the prefectures reported rates within 50 percent plus or minus the national rate, 15 were lower, and 8 were higher. Rates ranged from 17.2 in Yamaguchi to 411.0 in Hokkaido.

There were 6 cases of infectious diarrhea in both November and October with a rate of 0.1. In November 1948 there were 35 cases with a rate of 0.6. All current cases were in Tokyo-to.

No cases of dengue fever were reported in October or November of 1949 or 1948.

There continued to be no yellow fever or glanders.

There were 23,923 cases of venereal diseases 5/ in November as compared with 35,577 in October. Case rates were lower than for either last month or November of last year for all diseases except lymphogranuloma venereum.

The case rate for syphilis (176.6) was 20 percent lower than in October (219.6). It was more than 25 percent below the rate (238.4) for November 1948, and over 10 percent lower than the rate (198.8) for the corresponding 1947 period. Prefectural rates ranged from 74.4 to 460.0.

The gonorrhea case rate (186.9) was approximately 15 percent below the rates for October (215.5) and November 1948 (219.4), and over 30 percent below the rate (270.4) for November 1947. Prefectural case rates ranged from 45.7 to 740.4.

The case rate for chancroid (21.5) was 7 percent lower than the October rate (23.2), 43 percent lower than the November 1948 rate (37.7), and 58 percent lower than the corresponding 1947 rate (51.7). Prefectural rates ranged from 1.0 to 87.6 with one prefecture (Niigata) reporting no cases.

The case rate for lymphogranuloma venereum in November (0.7) was higher than in either October (0.5) or in November 1948 (0.6). No cases were reported in 29 prefectures, while in the remaining 17 rates ranged from 0.2 to 5.1.

FOOTNOTES:

1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera and plague.

2/ November 1949 and 1948 were 4 week periods. October 1949 and November 1947 were 5 week periods. Rates are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July of the year concerned. Comparisons of data should be based upon rates rather than numbers where there are differences in the time period or in the base population.

3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.

4/ This does not include the four venereal diseases.

5/ These diseases are syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum.

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SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

4 Week Period Ended 26 Nov. 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	68	21.9	5	1.6	19	6.1	4	1.3
AOMORI	27	28.7	-	-	2	2.1	-	-
IWATE	24	24.0	-	-	5	5.0	2	2.0
MIYAGI	27	21.9	3	2.4	2	1.6	2	1.6
AKITA	34	34.2	1	1.0	3	3.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	21	20.2	-	-	5	4.8	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	35	22.3	5	3.2	2	1.3	-	-
IBARAKI	25	15.8	2	1.3	27	17.1	24	15.2
TOCHIGI	17	14.1	1	0.8	21	17.4	24	19.9
GUMMA	19	15.3	4	3.2	13	10.4	6	4.8
SAITAMA	37	22.4	1	0.6	29	17.6	15	9.1
CHIBA	22	13.3	1	0.6	32	19.3	14	8.5
TOKYO	67	16.0	7	1.7	115	27.4	35	8.4
KANAGAWA	32	17.9	3	1.7	19	10.6	7	3.9
NIIGATA	50	26.5	1	0.5	30	15.9	7	3.7
TOYAMA	27	35.0	2	2.6	1	1.3	2	2.6
ISHIKAWA	19	26.1	-	-	4	5.5	1	1.4
FUKUI	11	19.4	-	-	2	3.5	-	-
YAMANASHI	8	12.7	1	1.6	10	15.9	6	9.5
NAGANO	36	22.4	2	1.2	7	4.4	1	0.6
GIFU	21	17.8	5	4.2	7	5.9	4	3.4
SHIZUOKA	13	7.0	1	0.5	41	22.0	19	10.2
AICHI	32	12.8	-	-	16	6.4	9	3.6
MIE	10	8.9	-	-	5	4.5	1	0.9
SHIGA	5	7.4	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
KYOTO	22	15.9	-	-	14	10.1	4	2.9
OSAKA	37	13.6	3	1.1	18	6.6	4	1.5
HYOGO	53	21.7	3	1.2	10	4.1	3	1.2
NARA	8	13.3	4	6.6	1	1.7	2	3.3
WAKAYAMA	9	11.9	-	-	3	4.0	1	1.3
TOTTORI	13	28.4	-	-	2	4.4	1	2.2
SHIMANE	29	41.5	2	2.9	10	14.3	3	4.3
OKAYAMA	24	18.8	2	1.6	8	6.3	11	8.6
HIROSHIMA	26	16.4	2	1.3	10	6.3	6	3.8
YAMAGUCHI	43	36.9	3	2.6	40	34.4	6	5.2
TOKUSHIMA	13	19.3	-	-	4	5.9	1	1.5
KAGAWA	6	8.3	-	-	8	11.1	3	4.2
EHIME	26	22.7	1	0.9	5	4.4	1	0.9
KOCHI	12	17.9	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	94	36.7	4	1.6	19	7.4	5	2.0
SAGA	47	65.3	1	1.4	4	5.6	1	1.4
NAGASAKI	55	45.4	4	3.3	4	3.3	2	1.7
KUMAMOTO	22	15.9	4	2.9	1	0.7	1	0.7
OITA	22	22.8	-	-	4	4.2	4	4.2
MIYAZAKI	48	59.0	8	9.8	8	9.8	4	4.9
KAGOSHIMA	32	23.4	4	2.9	3	2.2	5	3.7
* Nov 1949	1328	21.4	90	1.5	595	9.6	253	4.1
** Oct 1949	1284	16.6	81	1.0	3001	38.7	973	12.5
* Nov 1948	1565	25.5	244	3.7	342	5.6	113	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX Cases Number	SMALLPOX Cases Rate	SMALLPOX Deaths Number	SMALLPOX Deaths Rate	TYPHUS FEVER Cases Number	TYPHUS FEVER Cases Rate	TYPHUS FEVER Deaths Number	TYPHUS FEVER Deaths Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	3	0.7	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Nov 1949	3	0.0	-	-	5	0.1	-	-
** Oct 1949	-	-	-	-	5	0.1	-	-
* Nov 1948	1	0.0	-	-	13	0.2	11	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	1.3	-	-	1	0.6	2	1.3
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	1.0	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	1.2	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
GIFU	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
AICHI	5	2.0	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	21	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	8.7	1	2.2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	17	10.7	6	3.8
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.8	-	-	10	13.8	8	11.1
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	1.6	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.5	2	1.5	4	2.9	1	0.7
* Nov 1949	85	1.4	6	0.1	41	0.7	19	0.3
** Oct 1949	211	2.7	9	0.1	428	5.5	193	2.5
* Nov 1948	116	1.9	10	0.2	-	-	27	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate
HOKKAIDO	16	5.1	-	-	3	1.0	2	0.6
AOMORI	10	10.6	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
IWATE	3	3.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	10	8.1	1	0.8	3	2.4	-	-
AKITA	8	8.1	-	-	2	2.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	7	6.7	-	-	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	3.2	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
IBARAKI	9	5.7	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	4	3.2	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
SAITAMA	11	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	31	18.7	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
TOKYO	91	21.7	1	0.2	8	1.9	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	22	12.3	1	0.6	3	1.7	2	1.1
NIIGATA	3	1.6	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	3.5	-	-	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	5	7.9	-	-	4	6.3	1	1.6
NAGANO	25	15.5	-	-	2	1.2	-	-
GIFU	4	3.4	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	13	5.2	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
MIE	3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	12	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	12	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	15	5.5	-	-	8	2.9	2	0.7
HYOGO	7	2.9	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
NARA	1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	1.6	-	-	4	1.6	3	1.2
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	2	1.7
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
*Nov 1949	348	5.6	5	0.1	56	0.9	18	0.3
**Oct 1949	316	4.1	3	0.0	141	1.8	52	0.7
*Nov 1948	249	4.1	4	0.1	59	1.0	28	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases Number	MEASLES Cases Rate	WHOOPING COUGH Cases Number	WHOOPING COUGH Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	83	26.7	341	109.7
AOMORI	52	55.2	103	109.3
IWATE	54	54.0	89	88.9
MIYAGI	49	39.7	62	50.2
AKITA	32	32.2	69	69.5
YAMAGATA	41	39.4	53	50.9
FUKUSHIMA	40	25.5	133	84.9
IBARAKI	22	13.9	132	83.5
TOCHIGI	42	34.9	48	39.8
GUMMA	214	172.0	147	118.1
SAITAMA	162	98.2	224	135.8
CHIBA	35	21.1	94	56.8
TOKYO	20	4.8	547	130.5
KANAGAWA	103	57.5	303	169.1
NIIGATA	117	62.1	128	68.0
TOYAMA	16	20.7	217	281.1
ISHIKAWA	29	39.8	83	114.0
FUKUI	156	275.0	68	119.9
YAMANASHI	44	69.8	44	69.8
NAGANO	313	194.6	164	102.0
GIFU	70	59.4	48	40.7
SHIZUOKA	63	33.8	136	73.1
AICHI	183	73.3	154	61.7
MIE	25	22.3	75	66.8
SHIGA	56	83.0	72	106.7
KYOTO	2	1.4	145	105.0
OSAKA	1	0.4	142	52.2
HYOGO	66	27.0	217	88.9
NARA	-	-	43	71.4
WAKAYAMA	10	13.2	25	33.0
TOTTORI	6	13.1	76	165.8
SHIMANE	6	8.6	48	68.7
OKAYAMA	5	3.9	60	47.0
HIROSHIMA	53	33.5	198	125.1
YAMAGUCHI	14	12.0	37	31.8
TOKUSHIMA	28	41.6	46	68.4
KAGAWA	46	63.7	124	171.6
EHIME	28	24.4	109	95.2
KOCHI	4	6.0	22	32.8
FUKUOKA	36	14.1	289	112.8
SAGA	8	11.1	34	47.2
NAGASAKI	31	25.6	80	66.1
KUMAMOTO	20	14.5	53	38.4
OITA	9	9.3	55	57.1
MIYAZAKI	20	24.6	16	19.7
KAGOSHIMA	19	13.9	24	17.6
*Nov 1949	2433	39.2	5377	86.7
**Oct 1949	2197	28.3	9541	123.0
*Nov 1948	2189	35.7	2540	41.4

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS Cases Number	Rate	PNEUMONIA Cases Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2449	787.5	376	120.9
AOMORI	585	620.9	92	97.6
IWATE	498	497.5	111	110.9
MIYAGI	610	494.1	239	193.6
AKITA	323	325.4	131	132.0
YAMAGATA	327	314.0	153	146.9
FUKUSHIMA	459	292.9	215	137.2
IBARAKI	415	262.5	162	102.5
TOCHIGI	202	167.7	67	55.6
GUMMA	482	387.4	257	206.5
SAITAMA	627	380.2	357	216.5
CHIBA	814	491.7	105	63.4
TOKYO	3382	807.2	364	86.9
KANAGAWA	1122	626.0	257	143.4
NIIGATA	638	338.7	203	107.8
TOYAMA	644	834.1	352	455.9
ISHIKAWA	510	700.2	116	159.3
FUKUI	271	477.8	81	142.8
YAMANASHI	158	250.5	57	90.4
NAGANO	611	379.9	168	104.5
GIFU	471	399.4	97	82.3
SHIZUOKA	484	260.0	87	46.7
AICHI	1618	648.5	223	89.4
MIE	607	540.9	103	91.8
SHIGA	210	311.1	80	118.5
KYOTO	787	570.2	185	134.0
OSAKA	1623	597.0	155	57.0
HYOGO	1267	519.0	259	106.1
NARA	180	298.9	34	56.5
WAKAYAMA	239	315.4	60	79.2
TOTTORI	205	447.1	57	124.3
SHIMANE	335	479.4	60	85.9
OKAYAMA	623	488.1	100	78.4
HIROSHIMA	842	532.1	122	77.1
YAMAGUCHI	606	520.5	67	57.5
TOKUSHIMA	201	299.0	85	126.4
KAGAWA	285	394.5	56	77.5
EHIME	434	378.9	151	131.8
KOCHI	139	207.5	37	55.2
FUKUOKA	1316	513.7	479	187.0
SAGA	255	354.0	159	220.7
NAGASAKI	964	796.2	130	107.4
KUMAMOTO	548	396.7	181	131.0
OITA	410	425.6	84	87.2
MIYAZAKI	474	582.3	181	222.4
KAGOSHIMA	342	250.3	86	62.9
*Nov 1949	30592	493.1	7181	115.8
**Oct 1949	46842	604.0	6332	81.7
*Nov 1948	25106	409.2	4101	66.8

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA Cases		POLIOMYELITIS Cases		TETANUS Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	7	2.3	3	1.0
AOMORI	-	-	2	2.1	2	2.1
IWATE	-	-	3	3.0	2	2.0
MIYAGI	9	7.3	12	9.7	5	4.1
AKITA	-	-	2	2.0	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	4.8	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	3.2	4	2.6
IBARAKI	-	-	2	1.3	13	8.2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	5	4.1
GUMMA	-	-	5	4.0	6	4.8
SAITAMA	-	-	2	1.2	9	5.5
CHIBA	-	-	3	1.8	15	9.1
TOKYO	1	0.2	25	6.0	5	1.2
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	6	3.3	4	2.2
NIIGATA	-	-	7	3.7	4	2.1
TOYAMA	2	2.6	1	1.3	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	2.7	-	-
FUKUI	8	14.1	3	5.3	2	3.5
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	3.1	7	4.4
GIFU	-	-	1	0.8	3	2.5
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	6	3.2	7	3.8
AICHI	2	0.8	4	1.6	4	1.6
MIE	1	0.9	4	3.6	6	5.3
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	2	3.0
KYOTO	-	-	2	1.4	2	1.4
OSAKA	1	0.4	1	0.4	3	1.1
HYOGO	1	0.4	7	2.9	7	2.9
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.6	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	5	3.9	4	3.1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	8	5.1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	1.7	5	4.3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	3.0
KAGAWA	-	-	1	1.4	3	4.2
EHIME	-	-	5	4.4	2	1.7
KOCHI	-	-	4	6.0	2	3.0
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	9	3.5	6	2.3
SAGA	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	4	3.3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	0.7	5	3.6
OITA	-	-	13	13.5	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	17	20.9	3	3.7
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	7	5.1
*Nov 1949	41	0.7	184	3.0	171	2.8
**Oct 1949	29	0.4	352	4.5	222	2.9
*Nov 1948	74	1.2	89	1.5	154	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	RABIES Cases Number	Rate	ANTHRAX Cases Number	Rate	PUERPERAL INFECTION Cases Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	5	1.6
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	2	2.1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	2	1.6
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.3
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.8	-	-	2	1,6
SAITAMA	3	1.8	-	-	3	1,8
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	0.2	-	-	2	0,5
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	-	-	1	0.6
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	3	3.9
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.6
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	4	2.5
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	1.1
AICHI	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
MIE	-	-	-	-	2	1.8
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	2	1.4
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	3	4.3
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.6
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIJYSGUNA	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4
EHIME	-	-	-	-	3	2.6
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	4	2.9
OITA	-	-	-	-	2	2.1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	1.5
*Nov 1949	7	0.1	-	-	58	0.9
**Oct 1949	11	0.1	-	-	106	1.4
*Nov 1948	5	0.1	-	-	60	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY Cases Number	LEPROSY Cases Rate	TRACHOMA Cases Number	TRACHOMA Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1278	411.0
AOMORI	7	7.4	300	318.4
IWATE	-	-	300	299.7
MIYAGI	-	-	219	177.4
AKITA	-	-	162	163.2
YAMAGATA	-	-	117	112.4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	160	102.1
IBARAKI	-	-	200	126.5
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	26	21.6
GUMMA	27	21.7	176	141.4
SAITAMA	-	-	389	235.9
CHIBA	-	-	88	53.2
TOKYO	3	0.7	263	62.8
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	197	109.9
NIIGATA	-	-	120	63.7
TOYAMA	-	-	252	326.4
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	87	119.4
FUKUI	-	-	40	70.5
YAMANASHI	-	-	69	109.4
NAGANO	4	2.5	59	36.7
GIFU	1	0.8	63	53.4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	164	88.1
AICHI	1	0.4	934	374.3
MIE	-	-	106	94.5
SHIGA	1	1.5	46	68.1
KYOTO	-	-	108	78.2
OSAKA	1	0.4	451	165.9
HYOGO	1	0.4	375	153.6
NARA	-	-	71	117.9
WAKAYAMA	-	-	182	240.1
TOTTORI	-	-	33	72.0
SHIMANE	-	-	106	151.7
OKAYAMA	-	-	261	204.5
HIROSHIMA	-	-	132	83.4
YAMAGUCHI	4	3.4	20	17.2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	71	105.6
KAGAWA	-	-	110	152.3
EHIME	-	-	110	96.0
KOCHI	-	-	27	40.3
FUKUOKA	4	1.6	472	184.2
SAGA	-	-	24	33.3
NAGASAKI	-	-	496	409.6
KUMAMOTO	1	0.7	91	65.9
OITA	-	-	30	31.1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	83	102.0
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	81	59.3
*Nov 1949	60	1.0	9149	147.5
**Oct 1949	50	0.6	13367	172.4
*Nov 1948	41	0.7	6992	114.0

See footnotes at end of table.