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

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDING 26 AUG 50

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	24	7.7	1	0.3	324	104.2	29	9.3
AOMORI	14	14.9	1	1.1	112	118.9	20	21.2
IWATE	7	7.0	-	-	169	168.8	29	29.0
MIYAGI	8	6.5	-	-	212	171.7	34	27.5
AKITA	7	7.1	-	-	77	77.6	33	33.2
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	1	1.0	116	111.4	20	19.2
FUKUSHIMA	12	7.7	1	0.6	352	224.6	85	54.2
IBARAKI	8	5.1	-	-	475	300.4	173	109.4
TOCHIGI	11	9.1	2	1.7	633	525.4	178	147.7
GUMMA	7	5.6	-	-	906	278.1	190	152.7
SAITAMA	17	10.3	-	-	1218	738.6	346	209.8
CHIBA	17	10.3	-	-	466	281.5	160	96.7
TOKYO	33	7.9	1	0.2	1873	447.0	231	55.1
KANAGAWA	13	7.3	-	-	634	353.7	66	36.8
NIIGATA	12	6.4	1	0.5	517	274.5	78	41.4
TOYAMA	3	3.9	-	-	114	147.7	35	45.3
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	81	111.2	13	17.8
FUKUI	8	14.1	-	-	9	15.9	4	7.1
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	68	107.8	16	25.4
NAGANO	5	3.1	-	-	199	123.7	27	16.8
GIFU	4	3.4	-	-	325	275.6	92	78.0
SHIZUOKA	4	2.1	-	-	513	275.6	89	47.8
AICHI	13	5.2	-	-	729	292.2	169	67.7
MIE	9	8.0	-	-	153	136.3	34	30.3
SHIGA	1	1.5	-	-	11	16.3	7	10.4
KYOTO	10	7.2	-	-	203	147.1	19	13.8
OSAKA	10	3.7	-	-	326	119.9	48	17.7
HYOGO	11	4.5	-	-	223	91.3	49	20.1
NARA	1	1.7	-	-	18	29.9	2	3.3
WAKAYAMA	3	4.0	-	-	23	30.3	3	4.0
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	23	50.2	11	24.0
SHIMANE	12	17.2	-	-	53	75.8	22	31.5
OKAYAMA	4	3.1	1	0.8	83	65.0	27	21.2
HIROSHIMA	27	17.1	1	0.6	130	82.2	53	33.5
YAMAGUCHI	10	8.6	-	-	75	64.4	26	22.3
TOKUSHIMA	5	7.4	-	-	40	59.5	23	34.2
KAGAWA	1	1.4	-	-	90	124.6	21	29.1
EHIME	8	7.0	-	-	147	128.3	37	32.3
KOCHI	4	6.0	-	-	46	68.7	18	26.9
FUKUOKA	33	12.9	1	0.4	275	107.3	66	25.8
SAGA	6	8.3	-	-	97	134.7	6	8.3
NAGASAKI	13	10.7	-	-	55	45.4	10	8.3
KUMAMOTO	11	8.0	-	-	166	120.2	56	40.5
OITA	4	4.2	-	-	47	48.8	24	24.9
MIYAZAKI	17	20.9	2	2.5	53	65.1	21	25.8
KAGOSHIMA	22	16.1	1	0.7	69	50.5	27	19.8
* Aug 1950	453	7.3	14	0.2	12,528	201.9	2,727	44.0
**Jul 1950	704	9.1	28	0.4	11,919	153.7	2,412	31.1
* Aug 1949	542	8.7	49	0.7	7,055	113.7	2,430	34.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate	PARATYPHOID FEVER Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate
HOKKAIDO	23	7.4	-	-	28	9.0	-	-
AOMORI	8	8.5	-	-	9	9.6	-	-
IWATE	13	13.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	-	-
MIYAGI	21	17.0	3	2.4	9	7.3	1	0.8
AKITA	5	5.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	6	5.8	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	13	8.3	1	0.6	2	1.3	-	-
IBARAKI	13	8.2	2	1.3	4	2.5	-	-
TOCHIGI	16	13.3	-	-	3	2.5	-	-
GUMMA	12	9.6	4	3.2	15	12.1	1	0.8
SAITAMA	22	13.3	2	1.2	7	4.2	-	-
CHIBA	16	9.7	1	0.6	2	1.2	-	-
TOKYO	81	19.3	5	1.2	53	12.6	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	22	12.3	2	1.1	6	3.3	1	0.6
NIIGATA	22	11.7	5	2.7	9	4.8	-	-
TOYAMA	19	24.6	2	2.6	8	10.4	-	-
ISHIKAWA	7	9.6	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	10	17.6	-	-	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	2	3.2	-	-
NAGANO	9	5.6	1	0.6	3	1.9	-	-
GIFU	22	18.7	4	3.4	3	2.5	-	-
SHIZUOKA	22	11.8	1	0.5	6	3.2	-	-
AICHI	43	17.2	6	2.4	8	3.2	1	0.4
MIE	25	22.3	1	0.9	5	4.5	-	-
SHIGA	9	13.3	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-
KYOTO	21	15.2	2	1.4	1	0.7	-	-
OSAKA	50	18.4	11	4.0	19	7.0	-	-
HYOGO	43	17.6	4	1.6	6	2.5	-	-
NARA	13	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	10	13.2	1	1.3	2	2.6	-	-
TOTTORI	2	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	8	11.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	11	8.6	2	1.6	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	20	12.6	-	-	5	3.2	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	9	7.7	1	0.9	3	2.6	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	23	34.2	2	3.0	4	5.9	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.8	-	-	4	5.5	1	1.4
EHIME	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	13	19.4	4	6.0	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	15	5.9	1	0.4	9	3.5	-	-
SAGA	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.5	-	-	3	2.5	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	2.2	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OITA	4	4.2	1	1.0	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Aug 1950	716	11.5	75	1.2	246	4.0	9	0.1
**Jul 1950	788	10.2	72	0.9	352	4.5	8	0.1
* Aug 1949	865	13.9	147	2.1	319	5.1	15	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	MALARIA Cases Number	MALARIA Cases Rate	MALARIA Deaths Number	MALARIA Deaths Rate	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Cases Number	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Cases Rate	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Deaths Number	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Deaths Rate
HOKKAIDO	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	8	6.5	-	-
AKITA	1	1.0	-	-	11	11.1	5	5.0
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	-	-	21	20.2	7	6.7
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAGI	3	1.9	1	0.6	17	10.8	5	3.2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	14	11.6	1	0.8
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	24	19.3	14	11.3
SAITAMA	3	1.8	-	-	24	14.6	8	4.9
CHIBA	2	1.2	-	-	8	4.8	5	3.0
TOKYO	8	1.9	2	0.5	672	160.4	191	45.6
KANAGAWA	1	0.6	-	-	132	73.6	31	17.3
NIIGATA	1	0.5	-	-	27	14.3	7	3.7
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	25	32.4	5	6.5
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	37	50.8	14	19.2
FUKUI	3	5.3	-	-	34	59.9	7	12.3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.6	-	-	15	9.3	8	5.0
GIFU	1	0.8	-	-	15	12.7	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	2	1.1	-	-	24	12.9	6	3.2
AICHI	11	4.4	-	-	81	32.5	17	6.8
MIE	7	6.2	-	-	6	5.3	3	2.7
SHIGA	71	105.2	-	-	4	5.9	-	-
KYOTO	2	1.4	-	-	13	9.4	5	3.6
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	136	50.0	62	22.8
HYOGO	7	2.9	-	-	93	38.1	47	19.3
NARA	1	1.7	-	-	16	26.6	8	13.3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	20	26.4	7	9.2
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	3	6.5	2	4.4
SHIMANE	1	1.4	-	-	34	48.7	10	14.3
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	-	-	72	56.4	12	9.4
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	46	29.1	11	7.0
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	33	28.3	15	12.9
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-	9	13.4	2	3.0
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	2.8	2	2.8
EHIME	2	1.7	-	-	11	9.6	1	0.9
KOCHI	2	3.0	1	1.5	23	34.3	10	14.9
FUKUOKA	4	1.6	-	-	17	6.6	5	2.0
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	26	36.1	8	11.1
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-	5	4.1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.7	-	-	9	6.5	3	2.2
OITA	2	2.1	-	-	19	19.7	7	7.3
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	7	8.6	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	52	38.1	15	11.0
* Aug 1950	154	2.5	4	0.1	1,846	29.8	568	9.2
**Jul 1950	195	2.5	8	0.1	8	0.1	3	0.0
* Aug 1949	507	8.2	8	0.1	70	1.1	153	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Cases Number	Cases Rate	Deaths Number	Deaths Rate
HOKKAIDO	7	2.3	-	-	3	1.0	1	0.3
AOMORI	7	7.4	-	-	5	5.3	2	2.1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	2	2.0	2	2.0
MIYAGI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	2.0	-	-	3	3.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.8	-	-	3	2.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-	6	3.8	3	1.9
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	9	5.7	2	1.3
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8
GUMMA	6	4.8	-	-	8	6.4	3	2.4
SAITAMA	9	5.5	-	-	11	6.7	4	2.4
CHIBA	3	1.8	-	-	9	5.4	2	1.2
TOKYO	48	11.5	-	-	33	7.9	4	1.0
KANAGAWA	13	7.3	-	-	13	7.3	2	1.1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	1.8	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	3	4.8	1	1.6	1	1.6	1	1.6
NAGANO	14	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	12	6.4	1	0.5	6	3.2	2	1.1
AICHI	14	5.6	-	-	5	2.0	1	0.4
MIE	6	5.3	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	6	8.9	-	-	3	4.4	1	1.5
KYOTO	16	11.6	-	-	16	11.6	9	6.5
OSAKA	32	11.8	-	-	20	7.4	7	2.6
HYOGO	8	3.3	1	0.4	2	0.8	-	-
NARA	3	5.0	-	-	2	3.3	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	3	4.0	2	2.6
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-	2	4.4	-	-
SHIMANE	3	4.3	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	4	3.1	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	1.9	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.7	-	-	4	3.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	1	1.5
KAGAWA	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	3	2.6	-	-
KOCHI	2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	9	3.5	3	1.2
SAGA	-	-	-	-	3	4.2	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	3	2.2	2	1.5
* Aug 1950	242	3.9	3	0.0	204	3.3	58	0.9
**Jul 1950	552	7.1	5	0.1	83	1.1	25	0.3
* Aug 1949	208	3.4	5	0.1	104	1.7	46	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases Number	MEASLES Rate	WHOOPING COUGH Cases Number	WHOOPING COUGH Rate
HOKKAIDO	221	71.1	455	146.3
AOMORI	32	34.0	187	198.5
IWATE	127	126.9	139	138.9
MIYAGI	79	64.0	160	129.6
AKITA	46	46.3	209	210.5
YAMAGATA	28	26.9	78	74.9
FUKUSHIMA	16	10.2	250	159.5
IBARAKI	24	15.2	238	150.5
TOCHIGI	42	34.9	120	99.6
GUMMA	26	20.9	193	155.1
SAITAMA	57	34.6	645	391.2
CHIBA	17	10.3	228	137.7
TOKYO	186	44.4	845	201.7
KANAGAWA	75	41.8	463	258.3
NIIGATA	57	30.3	275	146.0
TOYAMA	4	5.2	427	553.1
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	134	184.0
FUKUI	96	169.3	201	354.4
YAMANASHI	10	15.9	105	166.5
NAGANO	93	57.8	397	246.8
GIFU	147	124.7	140	118.7
SHIZUOKA	63	33.8	403	216.5
AICHI	79	31.7	384	153.9
MIE	21	18.7	257	229.0
SHIGA	14	20.7	270	400.0
KYOTO	2	1.4	263	190.5
OSAKA	16	5.9	430	158.2
HYOGO	88	36.0	473	193.7
NARA	5	8.3	40	66.4
WAKAYAMA	-	-	107	141.2
TOTTORI	8	17.4	172	375.1
SHIMANE	-	-	192	274.8
OKAYAMA	91	71.3	306	239.8
HIROSHIMA	49	31.0	395	249.6
YAMAGUCHI	7	6.0	85	73.0
TOKUSHIMA	36	53.5	122	181.5
KAGAWA	33	45.7	112	155.0
EHIME	102	89.0	279	243.6
KOCHI	38	56.7	119	177.6
FUKUOKA	123	48.0	653	254.9
SAGA	62	86.1	303	420.7
NAGASAKI	25	20.6	289	238.7
KUMAMOTO	-	-	391	283.1
OITA	1	1.0	144	149.5
MIYAZAKI	25	30.7	340	417.7
KAGOSHIMA	72	52.7	209	153.0
* Aug 1950	2,344	37.8	12,627	203.5
**Jul 1950	6,681	86.2	18,299	236.0
* Aug 1949	6,851	110.4	17,884	288.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS Cases Number	TUBERCULOSIS Cases Rate	PNEUMONIA Cases Number	PNEUMONIA Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	2775	892.3	174	56.0
AOMORI	710	753.6	60	63.7
IWATE	833	832.2	146	145.9
MIYAGI	620	502.2	86	69.7
AKITA	670	674.9	83	83.6
YAMAGATA	647	621.3	65	62.4
FUKUSHIMA	549	350.3	84	53.6
IBARAKI	442	279.5	86	54.4
TOCHIGI	337	279.7	77	63.9
GUMMA	575	462.1	79	63.5
SAITAMA	918	556.7	254	154.0
CHIBA	773	467.0	66	39.9
TOKYO	4427	1056.6	149	35.6
KANAGAWA	1281	714.7	132	73.6
NIIGATA	575	305.3	78	41.4
TOYAMA	871	1128.1	225	291.4
ISHIKAWA	507	696.1	53	72.8
FUKUI	429	756.4	55	97.0
YAMANASHI	181	287.0	35	55.5
NAGANO	825	512.9	118	73.4
GIFU	765	648.7	71	60.2
SHIZUOKA	754	405.0	153	82.2
AICHI	2019	809.2	116	46.5
MIE	709	631.8	66	58.8
SHIGA	399	591.1	62	91.8
KYOTO	1133	820.8	43	31.2
OSAKA	2339	860.4	71	26.1
HYOGO	1503	615.6	100	41.0
NARA	189	313.9	30	49.8
WAKAYAMA	400	527.8	34	44.9
TOTTORI	264	575.8	41	89.4
SHIMANE	351	502.3	27	38.6
OKAYAMA	823	644.8	96	75.2
HIROSHIMA	1329	839.9	78	49.3
YAMAGUCHI	696	597.8	32	27.5
TOKUSHIMA	544	809.2	20	29.7
KAGAWA	325	449.9	32	44.3
EHIME	549	479.3	110	96.0
KOCHI	309	461.2	41	61.2
FUKUOKA	1887	736.6	129	50.4
SAGA	600	833.0	109	151.3
NAGASAKI	746	616.1	100	82.6
KUMAMOTO	516	373.6	141	102.1
OITA	488	506.5	39	40.5
MIYAZAKI	553	679.4	81	99.5
KAGOSHIMA	516	377.7	70	51.2
* Aug 1950	39,651	639.1	3,997	64.4
** Jul 1950	51,929	669.6	7,271	93.8
* Aug 1949	37,285	601.0	4,420	71.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA Cases Number	Rate	POLIOMYELITIS Cases Current	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	43	13.8
AOMORI	-	-	3	3.2
IWATE	-	-	9	9.0
MIYAGI	-	-	8	6.5
AKITA	-	-	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	9	5.7
IBARAKI	-	-	12	7.6
TOCHIGI	-	-	10	8.3
GUMMA	2	1.6	26	20.9
SAITAMA	-	-	20	12.1
CHIBA	-	-	14	8.5
TOKYO	1	0.2	56	13.4
KANAGAWA	-	-	16	8.9
NIIGATA	-	-	10	5.3
TOYAMA	-	-	5	6.5
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	4.1
FUKUI	-	-	5	8.8
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	15.9
NAGANO	-	-	5	3.1
GIFU	2	1.7	4	3.4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	20	10.7
AICHI	2	0.8	4	1.6
MIE	3	2.7	10	8.9
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	0.7
OSAKA	-	-	27	9.9
HYOGO	1	0.4	12	4.9
NARA	-	-	2	3.3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	9.2
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	8.6
HIROSHIMA	-	-	6	3.8
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	22	18.9
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	4.5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	12	10.5
KOCHI	-	-	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	-	-	44	17.2
SAGA	1	1.4	5	6.9
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	2	1.7
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	8.0
OITA	-	-	12	12.5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	12	14.7
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	13	9.5
* Aug 1950	13	0.2	507	8.2
* Jul 1950	39	0.5	625	8.1
* Aug 1949	47	0.8	540	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TETANUS Cases		PUERPERAL INFECTION Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2	0.6	4	1.3
AOMORI	3	3.2	5	5.3
IWATE	4	4.0	2	2.0
MIYAGI	4	3.2	1	0.8
AKITA	4	4.0	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	4	3.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.6	2	1.3
IBARAKI	16	10.1	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	3	2.5	3	2.5
GUMMA	8	6.4	2	1.6
SAITAMA	18	10.9	4	2.4
CHIBA	9	5.4	-	-
TOKYO	9	2.1	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	1.1
TOYAMA	-	-	3	3.9
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1.4
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	5	7.9	1	1.6
NAGANO	5	3.1	1	0.6
GIFU	2	1.7	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	9	4.8	-	-
AICHI	8	3.2	-	-
MIE	2	1.8	-	-
SHIGA	2	3.0	-	-
KYOTO	2	1.4	2	1.4
OSAKA	6	2.2	1	0.4
HYOGO	5	2.0	3	1.2
NARA	4	6.6	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	1.3
TOTTORI	2	4.4	1	2.2
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.8	1	1.4
EHIME	8	7.0	1	0.9
KOCHI	3	4.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	2.0	4	1.6
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.5	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.4	-	-
OITA	4	4.2	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	8	5.9	-	-
* Aug 1950	186	3.0	49	0.8
**Jul 1950	202	2.6	78	1.0
* Aug 1949	190	3.1	71	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775615

PREFECTURE	RABIES Cases Number	RABIES Cases Rate	LEPROSY Cases Number	LEPROSY Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	0.3
AOMORI	-	-	1	1.1
IWATE	-	-	2	2.0
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	3.0
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	2	1.7
GUMMA	3	2.4	-	-
SAITAMA	1	0.6	1	0.6
CHIBA	1	0.6	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	1	0.6	1	0.6
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1.4
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	-	-
AICHI	-	-	1	0.4
MIE	-	-	1	0.9
SHIGA	-	-	3	4.4
KYOTO	-	-	5	3.6
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	5	2.0
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	1.3
TOTTORI	-	-	1	2.2
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	8	6.9
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	1.5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	1.6
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	0.7
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
* Aug 1950	9	0.1	48	0.8
**Jul 1950	4	0.1	43	0.6
* Aug 1949	5	0.1	48	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA Cases Number	TRACHOMA Cases Rate	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Cases Number	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	1011	325.1	3	1.0
AOMORI	193	204.8	-	-
IWATE	610	609.4	-	-
MIYAGI	526	426.1	-	-
AKITA	161	162.2	-	-
YAMAGATA	106	101.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	152	97.0	-	-
IBARAKI	221	139.8	-	-
TOCHIGI	100	83.0	7	5.8
GUNMA	156	125.4	-	-
SAITAMA	471	285.6	-	-
CHIBA	355	214.5	-	-
TOKYO	495	118.1	-	-
KANAGAWA	290	161.8	-	-
NIIGATA	107	56.8	-	-
TOYAMA	56	72.5	-	-
ISHIKAWA	91	124.9	-	-
FUKUI	67	118.1	-	-
YAMANASHI	155	245.8	-	-
NAGANO	306	190.3	-	-
GIFU	133	112.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	145	77.9	-	-
AICHI	1004	402.4	-	-
MIE	78	69.5	-	-
SHIGA	179	265.2	-	-
KYOTO	89	64.5	-	-
OSAKA	732	269.3	-	-
HYOGO	399	163.4	-	-
NARA	69	114.6	-	-
WAKAYAMA	160	211.1	-	-
TOTTORI	30	65.4	-	-
SHIMANE	43	61.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	239	187.3	3	2.4
HIROSHIMA	209	132.1	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	68	58.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	67	99.7	-	-
KAGAWA	84	116.3	-	-
EHIME	716	625.1	-	-
KOCHI	33	49.3	-	-
FUKUOKA	806	314.6	-	-
SAGA	158	219.4	-	-
NAGASAKI	98	80.9	-	-
KUMAMOTO	140	101.4	-	-
OITA	41	42.6	-	-
MIYAZAKI	224	275.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	130	95.2	-	-
* Aug 1950	11,703	188.6	13	0.2
**Jul 1950	19,991	257.8	14	0.2
* Aug 1949	11,140	179.6	22	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE Cases		SCHISTOSOMIASIS Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	16	16.1	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	40	21.2	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	125	198.2
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	26	16.4
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	5	2.0
SAGA	-	-	14	19.4
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
* Aug 1950	56	0.9	170	2.7
**Jul 1950	33	0.4	119	1.5
* Aug 1949	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	FILARIASIS Cases Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-
AOMORI	-	-
IWATE	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-
AKITA	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-
GUNMA	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-
CHIBA	-	-
TOKYO	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-
FUKUI	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-
NAGANO	-	-
GIFU	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-
AICHI	-	-
MIE	-	-
SHIGA	-	-
KYOTO	-	-
OSAKA	-	-
HYOGO	-	-
NARA	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-
EHIME	3	2.6
KOCHI	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	-	-
SAGA	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.4
OITA	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	3.7
* Aug 1950	12	0.2
**Jul 1950	10	0.1
* Aug 1949	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS Cases Number	Rate	GONORRHEA Cases Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	579	186.2	1025	329.6
AOMORI	117	124.2	132	140.1
IWATE	70	69.9	68	67.9
MIYAGI	113	91.5	119	96.4
AKITA	85	85.6	50	50.4
YAMAGATA	126	121.0	84	80.7
FUKUSHIMA	115	73.4	155	98.9
IBARAKI	108	68.3	119	75.3
TOCHIGI	118	97.9	151	125.3
GUMMA	149	119.7	189	151.9
SAITAMA	126	76.4	146	88.5
CHIBA	146	88.2	150	90.6
TOKYO	413	98.6	1164	277.8
KANAGAWA	595	332.0	1733	966.9
NIIGATA	183	97.2	131	69.5
TOYAMA	113	146.4	152	196.9
ISHIKAWA	47	64.5	91	124.9
FUKUI	42	74.1	92	162.2
YAMANASHI	26	41.2	79	125.3
NAGANO	119	74.0	139	86.4
GIFU	93	78.9	158	134.0
SHIZUOKA	167	89.7	228	122.5
AICHI	293	117.4	461	184.8
MIE	135	120.3	122	108.7
SHIGA	41	60.7	65	96.3
KYOTO	283	205.0	410	297.0
OSAKA	559	205.6	463	170.3
HYOGO	371	152.0	479	196.2
NARA	64	106.3	74	122.9
WAKAYAMA	90	118.8	179	236.2
TOTTORI	95	207.2	103	224.7
SHIMANE	41	58.7	40	57.2
OKAYAMA	205	160.6	161	126.1
HIROSHIMA	269	170.0	450	284.4
YAMAGUCHI	233	200.1	497	426.9
TOKUSHIMA	39	58.0	44	65.4
KAGAWA	98	135.7	107	148.1
EHIME	157	137.1	100	87.3
KOCHI	79	117.9	107	159.7
FUKUOKA	854	333.3	2153	840.4
SAGA	171	237.4	221	306.8
NAGASAKI	294	242.8	290	239.5
KUMAMOTO	194	140.4	244	176.6
OITA	153	158.8	178	184.8
MIYAZAKI	62	76.2	118	145.0
KAGOSHIMA	124	90.8	205	150.1
* Aug 1950	8,554	137.9	13,626	219.6
**Jul 1950	11,659	152.9	17,659	227.7
* Aug 1949	11,870	191.3	13,098	211.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID Cases		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	53	17.0	-	-
AOMORI	7	7.4	-	-
IWATE	3	3.0	1	1.0
MIYAGI	4	3.2	-	-
AKITA	4	4.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.6	-	-
IBARAKI	5	3.2	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-
GUNMA	9	7.2	-	-
SAITAMA	17	10.3	1	0.6
CHIBA	14	8.5	-	-
TOKYO	106	25.3	2	0.5
KANAGAWA	137	76.4	2	1.1
NIIGATA	10	5.3	-	-
TOYAMA	10	13.0	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	9	12.4	2	2.7
FUKUI	7	12.3	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	5	3.1	-	-
GIFU	19	16.1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	8	4.3	2	1.1
AICHI	26	10.4	-	-
MIE	13	11.6	1	0.9
SHIGA	13	19.3	-	-
KYOTO	87	63.0	6	4.3
OSAKA	84	30.9	-	-
HYOGO	55	22.5	3	1.2
NARA	13	21.6	-	-
WAKAYAMA	17	22.4	1	1.3
TOTTORI	4	8.7	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	24	18.8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	55	34.8	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	28	24.0	2	1.7
TOKUSHIMA	3	4.5	-	-
KAGAWA	13	18.0	-	-
EHIME	2	1.7	-	-
KOCHI	9	13.4	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	99	38.6	1	0.4
SAGA	11	15.3	-	-
NAGASAKI	18	14.9	-	-
KUMAMOTO	9	6.5	-	-
OITA	10	10.4	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	3.7	-	-
* Aug 1950	1,035	16.7	28	0.5
**Jul 1950	1,430	18.4	40	0.5
* Aug ~~1949~~	1,283	20.7	50	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

FOOTNOTES:

There were no cases or deaths reported for smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: one asterish (*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (**) a five week period.

Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1949 and 1950 rates are based upon the estimated population of July 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

No. 164

For Period

15th - 30 September

1950

SECTION		PAGE
I	GENERAL	1
II	NURSING AFFAIRS	1
III	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	1
IV	NARCOTIC CONTROL	5
V	WELFARE	5

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

SECTION I

GENERAL

Bulletin No. 163 showing date of 15-31 August should read as follows: 1 - 15 September 1950.

SECTION II

NURSING AFFAIRS

National Nursing Examination

There are approximately 12,000 applications received for the National Examination for class A nurses as reported by the Ministry of Welfare. Instructions regarding the First National Examination (Ihatsu No. 616 - 27 September 1950) from Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare have been mailed to Governors of each Prefecture classified as "Secret". English copies are being sent to each Civil Affairs Regional nurses. The Law Study Committee has had two meetings at the Ministry of Welfare. A plan has been outlined for the study of the contemplated changes with committee meeting every two weeks to discuss comments and suggestions from prefectural sources.

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 37 which was announced in Official Gazette 7 July 1950 "The Enforcement Regulations of Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law" has been sent to Civil Affairs Regional Nurses for information.

National T.B. Course for those Working in National Sanatorium

On 1 November 1950 the first 4 month course for chief nurses working in national tuberculosis sanatoriums will open in Tokyo. This course will place emphasis on the responsibility of the chief nurse in tuberculosis work and will not be on the public health aspects for the public health nurses. Thirty-three (33) of these nurses have been selected by the Nursing Section of the Ministry of Welfare from chief nurses of national sanatoriums and 17 will be selected by the Anti Tuberculosis Association.

Ordinance No. 2 -- 21 September 1950, Ministry of Education & Ministry of Welfare

Partial amendment of the Regulation for Authorization of School or Training School of Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Ordinance No. 1 has been received from Ministry of Welfare and is being sent to Civil Affairs regional nurses for information.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 3 - 16 September 1950.

Prefecture	No. of Cases (3 - 9 Sep)	No. of Cases (10 - 16 Sep)
Tokyo	7	1
Kanagawa	1	3
Chiba	0	0
Saitama	0	2
Ibaragi	1	0
Gumma	1	0
Tochigi	1	0
Shizuoka	1	1
Osaka	0	1
Total	12	7

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

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 16 September 1950 disclose a total of 700 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,487 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 44 deaths.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 9 - 22 September 1950.

Prefecture	Diseases	No. of Cases (9 - 15 Sep)	No. of Cases (16 - 22 Sep)
Aomori	Equine encephalomyelitis		59 (Suspect)
Fukushima	" "		4 "
Hokkaido	" "	9 (Suspect)	
Ibaragi	" "		1 "
Miyagi	" "	3 "	
Saitama	" "	1 "	
Tochigi	" "	14 "	1 "
Toyama	" "	1 "	
Yamanashi	" "	1 "	
*Iwate	" "		67 "
Total		29	142

Note: 67 cases were reported from Iwate by wire but detailed report has not yet arrived.

Ibaragi	Swine erysipelas	1	
Iwate	Swine cholera	15	
Kagoshima	" "	56	9
Miyazaki	" "	2	
Nagasaki	" "	1	3
Saitama	Swine erysipelas	1	

Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Anthrax	11
Blackleg	6
Piroplasmosis	2
Posi. Equine encephalomyelitis	19
Susp. " "	550
Swine cholera	1,624
Swine erysipelas	356
Swine plague	61

Monthly Food Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitation inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on those establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served, or sold during the month of July 1950.

Number of food establishments	1,066,468
" " " inspected	156,864
Total number of inspections	256,063
Number of cases of food condemnations	6,863
" " suspensions	364
" " permits revoked	18
" " violation cases in civil court	15

A total of 110 outbreaks of food or beverage poisoning was reported involving 2,211 people with 28 deaths resulting.

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishements during the month of July 1950.

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

Wholesale Seafood Market

Number of establishements	1,573	
" " " inspected	971	
Condition - Good	140	
Fair	618	
Poor	213	
Total number of inspections	2,176	
Amount of seafood examined	24,357,691	kgs
" " " condemned	19,553	kgs

Cause for condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction
Disposition - Fertilizer and chicken feed

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments	10,542	
" " " inspected	3,457	
Condition - Good	575	
Fair	2,088	
Poor	794	
Total number of inspections	4,578	
Amount of seafood and seafood products examined	1,169,575	kgs
Amount of seafood and seafood products condemned	5,987	kgs

Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction
Disposition - Fertilizer

Seafood retail shops

Number of establishments	58,108	
Number of establishments inspected	22,523	
Condition - Good	3,390	
Fair	12,380	
Poor	6,753	
Total number of inspections	23,950	
Amount of seafood products examined	1,651,437	kgs
" " " " condemned	2,804	kgs

Cause of Condemnation - Staleness and putrefaction
Disposition - Fertilizer

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary milk inspectiors conducted sanitary inspections on dairy farms, milk plants and establishments producing milk products during July 1950.

Special Milk

Number of farm inspections	17
Samples examined	25
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) -	-
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) -	-
Number of plant inspections	25
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) -	-
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) -	-

Ordinary Milk

Number of farm inspections	12,338
Samples examined	16,256
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	629
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)--	575

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Number of plant inspections----------	4,534
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	235
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)--	200

Goat Milk

Number of farm inspections----------	23
Samples examined----------	21
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) --	-

Amount of Milk Produced during July 1950

Type of Milk	No. of Farms	No. of Cows & Goats	Amount Produced
Special	6	170	42,631 Lit.
Ordinary	73,965	134,458	29,496,941 "
Goat	3,502	4,585	177,074 "

Amount of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants

Type of Milk	No. of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	6	20,450 Lit	17,826 Lit	-
Ordinary	2,893	-	7,669,271	6,981,198 Lit.

Note; All milk bottled in 1 go bottles having the equivalent of 180 cc.

Milk Products Produced in July 1950

Whole powdered milk----------	584,620.4	kgs
Modified powdered milk (15% added sugar) -	9,454,748.2	"
(35% added sugar) -	24,102	"
Sweetened condensed milk----------	985,994.5	"
Evaporated milk----------	67,405.2	"
Butter----------	2,639,832.75	"
Cheese----------	34,060	"

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock during the month of July 1950.

	Cattle	Calves	Horses
Number slaughtered	35,079	4,850	4,609
Body wt - kgs	12,573,478	526,171	1,547,903
Dressed wt - kgs	6,264,589	254,699	709,193
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	-	2
" post-mortem			
wholly	33	3	6
partial	600	36	150
Viscera	7,341	152	851

	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Number slaughtered	91,721	70	55
Body wt - kgs	7,501,794	3,300	1,793
Dressed wt - kgs	5,194,903	1,416	856
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	-	-
" Post-mortem			
Wholly	8	-	-
Partial	788	-	-
Viscera	31,389	2	2

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Sanitary inspections were conducted on the following number of meat processing establishments by Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors during the month of July 1950.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments	389
" " " inspected	264
Condition - Good	70
Fair	154
Poor	40
Total number of inspections	395
Amount of meat & meat-food products examined	105,129 kgs
" " " condemned	- "

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments	15,779
" " " inspected	8,207
Condition - Good	2,658
Fair	4,646
Poor	903
Total number of inspections	8,860
Amount of meat products inspected	583,687 kgs
" " " "	5,685 "
Cause for condemnation -	Putrefaction ans Staleness
Disposition	Fertilizer

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

SECTION IV

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Enforcement

Two medical college students in Osaka were arrested and charged with the illegal possession and sale of a quantity of narcotics including 45 grams of morphine and 165 grams of cocaine. The crime was discovered when a doctor, the uncle of one of the students, reported the loss of his records to narcotic agents. The doctor's name, license and seal had been used by the students in obtaining narcotics.

Two Chinese addicts were arrested in Kobe while engaged in smoking opium. Seventeen grams of opium were seized along with two pipes and other paraphernalia. The source of the opium was alleged to be a Chinese merchant seaman.

Five hundred grams of codeine were sized from two defendants in Kobe. One of the defendants also was in possession of a small quantity of heroin.

Nineteen persons, one of whom is a well-known physician in Osaka, were arrested in Wakayama prefecture in connection with a diversion of narcotics. The investigation revealed that doctors, pharmacists and brokers were involved in the illicit dealings of the group. The arrests followed the purchase of five grams of morphine from one of the defendants by a narcotic agent working in an undercover capacity.

The arrest of two persons in Niigata prefecture resulted in the seizure of 290.8 grams of raw opium. Although the source of the opium is unknown it had been purchased for ¥30,000 by the defendants.

A school teacher, Japanese, was arrested in Hokkaido and charged with the illegal cultivation of 15 opium poppy plants. The defendant stated she did not know the cultivation of opium is prohibited in Japan.

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A doctor, free on an appeal bond from a sentence imposed in 1948 for a narcotic offense, was arrested in Shizuoka prefecture. The doctor who is an addict had been sought since December 1949 throughout central Honshu. Subsequent to the arrest of the doctor it was learned that he, posing as a narcotic agent, had stolen 30 grams of morphine from 14 doctors in eight prefectures. He had also tried unsuccessfully to obtain narcotics from four other physicians.

WAYLAND L. SPEER
Chief
Narcotic Control Division

SECTION V

WELFARE

United Nations - Candidates for 1951 U.N. Fellowships

Selections of candidates for United Nations Fellowships for 1951 have been completed by the Japanese United Nations Fellowship Committee and forwarded to Lake Success. While seven Japanese were awarded Fellowships for the year 1950, United Nations officials indicate that, due to the increased demands for Fellowships from countries throughout the World, Japan will probably be awarded a smaller number in 1951. The Committee's selection of candidates submitted to the United Nations was as follows:

Mr. Suji Matsumoto
Miss Yuriko Gomi
Mr. Suichi Miyake
Mr. Yoshio Murakoshi
Mr. Rokuro Mizuno
Mrs. Shizue Yoshimi
Dr. Kazuyoshi Ikeda
Miss Tsuneko Hirano
Mr. Keuchiro Shimada

United Nations - Mid-Term Report on Activities of Miss Tatsuko Ohara, UN Fellow

Attached as inclosure is a copy of the mid-term report prepared by Miss Tatsuko Ohara covering the first half of her observations and study as a U.N. Fellow in the field of child welfare services assigned to the United States Children's Bureau. The report is the first to be received from one of the seven 1950 Fellows from Japan and is of interest since it constitutes Miss Ohara's own evaluation of her experience during the first half of her studies. Miss Ohara will be employed in the Child Welfare Section, Saitama Prefectural Welfare Department upon her return to Japan. Prior to her Fellowship award Miss Ohara was employed for some two years as an interpreter and Welfare Advisor by the Saitama Civil Affairs Team and Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

Community Chest

Attached as inclosure 2 is a summary of Prefecture Community Chest goals for the 1950-51 fund campaign, to be held during October. The combined goal of ¥948,068,140. Six prefectures, Niagata, Wakayama, Ohime, Kochi, Fukuoka and Oita, and Hokkaido, have reduced their quotas over last year's goals, while four prefectures, Fukushima, Kanagawa, Nagano and Saga have repeated their 1949 goals. The balance of the prefectures have increased their goals with the greatest increases appearing in Ishikawa with a 50% increase, Aomori, 35%, Saitama, 35% and Shiga, 30%.

Public Assistance Statistics - July

*The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of July 1950, Figures for June 1950 and July 1949 are for purpose of comparison.

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	July 1950	June 1950	July 1949
Persons - Institutional	141,769	139,608	133,663
Persons - Non- "	1,885,052	1,839,086	1,534,509
Total	2,026,821	1,978,794	1,668,172
Assistance - Cash	1,169,018,490	1,082,077,709	848,341,105
Assistance - Kind	14,198,403	11,795,119	12,996,497
Total	1,183,216,893	1,093,873,828	861,337,602

*Prefecture public assistance figures are attached as Incl. No. 7.

Welfare Work Shops - Accounting Regulations

Attached as Incl. No. 4 is a translation of Sha Otsu Hatsu No. 135, dated 25 August 1950, setting forth Ministry of Welfare principles on Accounting procedures to be used in Welfare Work Shops.

Administrative Expense for Protective Institutions

Attached as Incl. No. 5 is a translation of Sha Otsu Hatsu No. 138, dated 30 August 1950, Subject: Revision of Standard of Administrative Expense for Protective Institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

9 Incls.

1. Observation of United Nations Fellow-Mid-Term Report
2. Prefecture Community Chest Campaign Goals - 1950-51
3. Table VI Public Assistance - July 1950
4. Sha Otsu Hatsu #135
5. ShaOtsu Hatsu #138
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ending 2 Sept. 1950
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ending 9 Sept. 1950
8. Japanese Hospital Report - August 1950
9. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - July 1950

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UN/SA/5
10 July 1947

OBSERVATION OF UNITED NATIONS FELLOW--MID-TERM REPOT

NAME (last, first, middle)	NATIONALITY
OHARA, Tatsuko	Japanese
ADDRESS IN COUNTRY OF STUDY	COUNTRY OF STUDY
Joint Fellowship Unit, Dept. of Soc. Activities, United Nations	USA
NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION OR MINISTRY TO WHICH FIRST ASSIGNED IN COUNTRY	
Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C.	OF STUDY
NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON TO WHO ASSIGNED IN ABOVE ORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY	
Miss Elma H. Ashton, Supervisor, Div. of Int. Cooperation	

THE FOLLOWING OUTLINE IS OFFERED AS A GUIDE FOR USE IN SUBMITTING YOUR MONTHLY REPORT

1. Details of Preparation

(a) Prepare five copies of the report, retaining one for yourself and sending four copies to the office designated by

Geneva, if you are observing in Europe,
Far East office, if you are observing in the Far East
Lake Success, if you are observing in Canada or the United States

(b) Submit the four copies to the designated office before you leave the country of study

2. Content of the Report

(a) On additional sheets of plain paper which you will attach to this sheet, please discuss the following topics in the order given

I. Write in some detail a statement of the aspects of the field of your interest on which you have been working during the period of your observation. (Material in your monthly reports may be helpful here.)

II. Discuss by subject matter the aspects of the observation that will (or may) be of particular use to you in your work in your country.

III. Give your evaluation of your study program, stating whether and to what extent it has met your interests and needs.

IV. Make any general comments and suggestions you wish about your own observation program and the fellowship program.

V. List books and publications that you have found particularly useful during the period of your observation. Give title, author, date of publication, name and address of publisher. (This may be a summary of material in your monthly reports with any additional material that has come to your attention).

(b) Please fill in the following, using the reverse side and additional sheets if necessary.

Name of Organizations in which you observed during the month	Location of the Organizations	Dates of Observation	Name of person to whom Responsible	Title of that Person
Federal Security Agency	Washington,D.C.	15-23 June	Miss Labaree	Child Welfare Consultant
Inst. of Social Work Univ. of Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	26 June-17 Aug 50	Miss Taylor	Associate Professor
Detroit Children's Division (State)	Detroit, Mich.	30 June	" "	"
Wayne County Bureau of Social Aid	Detroit, Mich.	14 July 50	" "	"

Incl. 1

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

Detroit Children's Center	Detroit, Mich.	20 July 50	Miss Taylor	Associate Professor
Michigan State Dept. of Social Welfare	Lansing, Mich.	21, 28 July 11 Aug. 50	" "	"
Detroit Council of Social Agencies	Detroit, Mich.	7, 8, 9 & 10 Aug. 50	" "	"
City of Detroit, Dept of Pub Welf	Detroit Mich.	17 Aug. 50	Miss Taylor	Assoc. Prof. of Inst. of Social Work, Univ of Michigan.
City of Chicago Welf. Dept, Children's Div.	Chicago, Ill.	22, 23 Aug.	Mrs. Duval	Regional Rep. State Dept of Pub. Welfare
Lake Bluff Orphanage (Private)	Lake Bluff, Illinois	24, 25 Aug.	Mrs. uller	Fed. Security Agency, Child Welfare Rep.
Wisconsin State Dept. of Public Welfare	Madison Wisconsin	29 August 50		

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

Mid-term Report, 3 Sept. 1950,
Tatsuko Ohara

1. Aspects of observation:

A. General background and history of public welfare in USA - Institute of Social Work, University of Michigan.

B. Background and history of Social work in USA - Inst. of Social Work.

C. History, nature, and basic principles of community organization in social work in USA - Inst. of Social Work.

D. Some basic Principles in case work; academic practice of case diagnosis and treatment methods - Inst. of Social Work.

E. Staff development in social work; consultation service on staff development from Federal Security Agency to States, from a state welfare department to counties (Michigan & Wisconsin); staff development programs of state (Michigan & Wisconsin) for state and local personnel, staff development programs by local (public) agencies for local staff (Wayne County, Michigan).

F. Supervision of (case) workers, its methods and practice Wayne County, Michigan; Michigan State Department of Social Welfare; Chicago Welfare Department, Children's Division.

G. Organizational set-up and personnel of state (Michigan) and local (Michigan & Chicago) public welfare agencies.

H. Functions of state (Michigan) and local (Michigan & Chicago) public welfare agencies.

I. Organization, functions and some administration of a private child welfare agency (Lake Bluff Orphanage).

J. Community organization in practice, and overall picture and some administration (Detroit Council of Social Agencies).

K. Overall state child welfare programs, personnel and their activities with the emphasis on public welfare agency functions and their legal base, and some understanding of juvenile court, public health and educational agencies' functions (Michigan).

L. Foster care: foster home finding, licensing of foster homes, placement, supervision of foster parents, children in foster homes and children's parents; case work services and supervision of workers; some administrative aspects involved (Michigan, Chicago and Wisconsin).

M. Licensing child placing agencies and child caring agencies by states; supervision of the agencies (public and private) by the states (Michigan & Chicago).

N. Limitations of public welfare agencies functions and services (Public assistance and child welfare) - (Michigan & Chicago).

O. Relationships of public child welfare agencies with other public and private (welfare) agencies and institutions.

P. Case load management - case work practice, supervision and administration involved (Michigan State Department).

Q. Cooperation and coordination of case work and group work staff functions and services in practice in a private institution (Lake Bluff Orphanage).

R. Limitation of a private child caring institution services (Lake Bluff Orphanage).

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

S. Some aspects of visiting teachers system (Michigan).

T. Civil service merit system (Michigan).

U. Personnel qualifications and standards of local public welfare agencies (Michigan & Visconsin).

2. Aspects of the observation to be of use in Japan:

Because of the limitations we have in Japan in welfare programs, their operations and administration, enforced by the limited understanding our people have for social work, by the lack of history of our social work, by the economical conditions of our country, and by the different philosophy of life of our people from that of USA, it is very hard to say what aspects of my study here will be of practical use for our country people. As for the recommendations I would like to make to my Prefectural Government for better operations of welfare programs, and the practical efforts I wish to make in my work in Japan, my thinking has just begun to form some shapes. I shall try to discuss about that in detail in my final report.

In this report, I will just give the rough titles or the aspects which I feel I must develop in fuller terms so that they can be used if possible by our Prefectural people engaged in social work, and particularly in child welfare activities.

A. Overall staff development programs.

B. Inservice training methods.

C. Supervision methods and practices.

D. Some principles of social case work.

E. Use of group work in child welfare.

F. Close relationship between child welfare workers and shools.

G. Supervisory and advisory systems and programs, and organization involved.

H. Supervision of foster homes and child caring institutions.

I. Community organization.

J. Case load management - case work services and administration.

3. Evaluation:

My 2 months' experience at the Institute of Social Work, University of Michigan, has been very helpful. The Courses I took there were all for the beginners of social work, and from that point of view they did not give me any brand new knowledge. The courses rather helped me to organize my scattered former knowledge of social work. However, from another point of view, the school experience give me something very valuable which I might not have gained from any other experience. That is the realization that the social work in USA is strictly the social work for and by the people of USA. Although the basic theories are and can be the same in USA and in Japan, almost every reasoning, every practice, every form used and exist in the social work in USA should be modified and changed to be practical in our country. This statement may sound very simple and as something which everyone knows from the beginning. But to realize it as my own firm belief and real knowledge is something different from just hearing and thinking that I know it. I experienced the realization myself, and I was given this by my experience at the school.

Also, the school experience gave me the basic ground work and good preparation for my future study in this country. The experience showed me some goals of my work in Japan. I am most grateful for having been given that

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opportunity of hearing American thinking (people's) in their own terms and for themselves, which stimulated me to think in my own terms and for my own people in Japan. That gave me theoretical goals of my future work in Japan.

The public welfare course I took at the school made my future observation and study in this country easier, as it gave me the fundamental outline of public welfare in USA.

The community organization course of the school made me to think child welfare always including community organization as an important part of it, and this broadened my view of welfare programs.

The introduction to social work course was the one which taught me to re-evaluate my former belief and understanding of the social work for Japan.

The case work course showed me very clearly my strength and weaknesses in my knowledge of case work, and gave me some idea as to what I should learn further about this (case work).

My observation of agencies is now able to put almost entire emphasis of my study on child welfare. Already I am beginning to sense the danger of neglecting public assistance, and I feel that I should be always very careful not to forget or neglect the relationship of public assistance and child welfare.

4. Comments:

My experience so far shows me that real observation is the most helpful for my study. In Chicago and Wisconsin I observed supervisory individual conference and inservice training meeting (on supervision of foster parents). These observations, I know, have disadvantages for the people to be observed. But they show me the real practice of programs, theories and functions of social work in this country and stimulate my thinking. So, if possible, I am wondering if I can go through the following steps in my observation and study in future:

(1) Introductory conferences and orientation by questions and answers, and by reading written materials.

(2) Questions and answers on specific points of my interest and needs.

(3) Observation of functions and activities in actual practice - conferences, meetings, record keeping, administrative procedures if possible.

In most cases, I realize that it is not possible to go through those steps. But if and when possible, I will need great guidance, advice and cooperation from my advisor at each place of my observation and study, and by getting that help and by doing so, I feel I may be able to learn what I need to learn now at the utmost of my limited ability and experience.

5. Books and publications:

A. Gordon Hamilton: Theory and Practice of Social Case Work, Columbia University Press, 1936.

B. Mary Richmond: Social Diagnosis, Russell Sage Foundation, 1947.

C. Social Work Year Book, Russell Sage Foundation, 1949.

D. Charlotte Towle: Common Human Needs, United States Printing Office, 1945.

E. Arthur E. Fink: The Field of Social Work, Henry Halt & Company, New York, 1949.

F. Herbert H. Aptekar: Basic Concepts of Social Case Work, The University of North Carolina Press, 1941.

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

G. Grace Coyle: Social Process in Organized Groups, Richard R. Smith, New York, 1930.

H. Florence Hollis: Social Case Work in Practice, Family Welfare Association of America, 1939.

I. Virginia Robinson: A Changing Psychology in Social Case Work, University of North Carolina Press, 1930.

J. State of Michigan Services Rating Training Guide, State Civil Service Commission, Michigan, 1946.

K. A State Program for Staff Development in Child Welfare, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau, January 1949.

L. Guide for Class Specifications for Positions in State and Local Public Child Welfare Programs, Federal Security Agency, Children's Bureau, June 1948.

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

C C CAMPAIGN GOALS

Prefecture	1949 goal	1950 goal	Comparision in percentage
Hokkaido	60,000,000	54,400,000	0.91
Aomori	7,440,000	10,000,000	1.35
Iwate	14,000,000	15,000,000	1.07
Miyagi	11,600,000	14,000,000	1,21
Akita	15,613,000	16,000,000	1.03
Yamagata	16,800,000	17,000,000	1.01
Fukushima	15,000,000	15,000,000	1.00
Ibaragi	25,000,000	27,300,000	1.09
Tochigi	14,099,500	15,130,000	1.07
Gumma	18,000,000	19,000,000	1.06
Saitama	18,800,000	25,000,000	1.33
Chiba	19,000,000	25,000,000	1.32
Tokyo	68,000,000	75,000,000	1.10
Kanagawa	50,000,000	50,000,000	1.00
Niigata	22,000,000	21,500,000	0.98
Toyama	11,500,000	13,000,000	1.13
Ishikawa	10,000,000	15,000,000	1.50
Fukui	11,000,000	11,000,000	1.00
Yamanashi	6,744,740	8,310,000	1.23
Nagano	25,000,000	25,000,000	1.00
Gifu	17,000,000	18,450,000	1.09
Shizuoka	18,200,000	22,500,000	1.24
Aichi	51,200,000	56,000,000	1.09
Mie	12,600,000	13,000,000	1.03
Shiga	7,600,000	9,900,000	1.30
Kyoto	28,000,000	30,000,000	1.07
Osaka	57,750,000	65,000,000	1.13
Hyogo	48,000,000	50,000,000	1.04
Nara	9,000,000	11,000,000	1.22
Wakayama	9,230,000	9,000,000	0.98
Tottori	5,233,000	5,300,000	1.01
Shimane	10,080,000		
Okayama	15,100,000	16,000,000	1.06
Hiroshima	24,000,000	30,000,000	1.25
Yamaguchi	16,000,000	17,500,000	1.09
Tokushima	9,881,900	7,500,000	0.99
Kagawa	9,500,000	10,000,000	1.05
Ehime	15,556,000	15,000,000	0.97
Kochi	9,740,000	8,000,000	0.82
Fukuoka	66,000,000	65,000,000	0.99
Saga	10,000,000	10,000,000	1.00
Nagasaki	14,500,000	16,000,000	1.10
Kumamoto	15,000,000	15,000,000	1.00
Oita	12,800,000	12,000,000	0.94
Miyazaki	7,800,000	7,900,000	1.01
Kagoshima	8,400,000	10,000,000	1.19
TOTAL	948,068,140	1,001,690,000	1.05

Note: Procedes from New Year post cards not included for Akita.

Incl. 2

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TABLE VI. Public Assistance July, 1950

1	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	2	3	4	5
Prefecture	Institutional	Non-institutional	In Kind	Cash
1. Hokkaido	15,546	73,178	1,669,330	47,779,927
2. Aomori	2,206	27,326	4,000	16,974,041
3. Iwate	1,504	35,315	-	19,411,388
4. Miyagi	1,966	52,441	-	24,839,665
5. Akita	664	42,998	-	28,979,946
6. Yamagata	1,702	30,578	-	15,323,026
7. Fukushima	1.573	58,963	-	30,765,309
8. Ibaragi	1,394	42,800	-	20,112,668
9. Tochigi	1,246	32,871	-	14,656,294
10. Gumma	2.243	37,417	560,113	21,069,953
11. Saitama	1,915	43,599	-	26,655,125
12. Ohiba	2,785	43,176	-	23,732,866
13. Tokyo	19,699	138.287	-	124,423,271
14. Kanagawa	4,878	52,775	579,887	42,308,042
15. Niigata	4,546	64,409	1,038,253	32,832,223
16. Toyama	1,794	26,547	-	17,044,514
17. Tshikawa	2.040	23,474	30,519	13,588,887
18. Fukui	756	17,488	-	10,235,707
19. Yamanashi	1,234	21,268	-	9,956,338
20. Nagano	4,090	50,629	115	35,072,429
21. Gifu	1,256	34,303	21,997	19,276,172
22. Shizuoka	2,286	49,068	2,799,746	33,496,405
23. Aichi	8,807	65,418	-	45,202,599
24. Miye	1,561	39,935	-	25,153,217
25. Shiga	359	27,922	-	13,175,230
26. Kyoto	4,563	49,707	7,163,385	37,479,178
27. Osaka	10,816	57,687	-	47,462,888
28. Hyogo	5,282	72,835	-	48,632,188
29. Nara	832	19,691	-	11,823,628
30. Wakayama	2,521	28,307	-	15,327,540
31. Tottori	1,000	17,191	1,795	9,967,357
32. Shimane	894	23,866	-	13,775,010
33. Okayama	3,710	48,898	32,091	29,170,578
34. Hiroshima	2,151	45,625	5,796	27,918,568
35. Yamaguchi	3,163	40,833	-	34,320,879
36. Tokushima	767	29,974	-	14,819,998
37. Kagawa	1,831	23,098	232,458	11,136,922
38. Ehime	1,035	38,682	-	21,810,524
39. Kochi	338	28,101	8,495	16,121,604
40. Fukuoka	3,664	28,545	-	17,202,616
41. Saga	1.796	19,027	-	10,839,249
42. Nagasaki	1,563	32,594	47,343	18,729,618
43. Kumamoto	1,880	40,216	-	21,532,167
44. Oita	2,615	30,117	-	15,783,404
45. Miyazaki	1,527	29,535	3,080	14,472,525
46. Kagoshima	1,771	48,338	-	18,626,807
TOTAL	141,769	1,885,052	14,198,403	1,169,018,490

Incl. 3

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

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 135 25 August 1950

TO : Governor of To, Io, Iu and Prefecture

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry

SUBJECT: Accounting of Work Shop

Pertaining to the above subject, Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51 dated 10 April, 1950, Renovation of Work Shop Program, has been issued and it is expected that the satisfactory measures are being taken in conformity with the method of accounting shown in the block conference on work shop program.

As to details of accounting, the principle of work shop accounting is hereby issued as per attached paper and you are requested to take every possible measure in guiding and developing the operation of sound work shop program.

Principle of work shop accounting.

1. Principle of Protective work shop accounting.

a. Object for administrative expenditure.

(1) Employee's salary--salary, dependent allowance, duty, place allowance, clothing allowance, over-time allowance, health insurance premium, etc.

(2) Expense for communication service-postal service, telegram service, telephone service, etc.

(3) Expense for repair--repair of funiture and equipment.

(4) Expense for supply--supply for office administration only.

(5) Expense for electricity--light, electric heating for office administration only.

(6) Rent for land,

(7) Expense for travel--employee's travel espense (travel expense for administrative purpose, travel expense for purchase of raw material, sale of product, travel expense in connection with expansion of business for operational purpose)

(8) Expense for fuel--for administrative purpose such as cost for heating and gas.

(9) Expense for welfare--welfare expense such as health examination, sanitation, recreation, and exercise for both exployee and worker.

(10) Expense for water.

(11) Fire insurance premium--insurance premium for building, movable excluding those for operational purpose.

(12) Expense for printing--for office administration, conference, other various printing (sale of product and its advertisement)

(13) Miscellaneous expense--news paper, book, radio, expense for borrowing of equipment, loss of equipment, cleaning of latrine, provisions for visitor, and other necessary expense for administration.

b. Object of operational expenditure.

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

(1) Wage--i.e. wage for sewing, cutting, finish, etc. provided sewing, cutting, finish etc., done by instructor can not be recognized as wage.

(2) Expense for purchase of raw material--chief materials such as yardgoods, woods, bamboo, etc. excluding supplementary materials.

(3) Expense for purchase of supplementary materials--i.e. thread, button, lining, hook, etc.

(4) Expense for packing--papers, straw mat, box, etc. for packing products.

(5) Expense for light and fuel--light, heating, electricity for machinery for operational purpose.

(6) Expense for supply--for operational purpose such as belt, sewing machine, oil, etc.

(7) Expense for repair of machinery (repair of installed machine and equipment)

(8) Expense for transportation.

(a) Transportation of product and raw material by motor vehicle.

(b) Travel expense of instructor or worker for transporting and other necessary purposes.

(c) Expense for labor or wagon in connection with transportation.

(9) Fire insurance premium--insurance premiun for work room, materials products and other movables.

(10) Miscellaneous expense--loss in product, interest when loan is obtained, etc. loss due to non-payment,

c. Depreciation.

(1) In protective work shop under public operation, cost which may be subject to depreciation shall not be accounted in operational expenditure.

(2) In privately operated protective workshops, as cost of depreciation can be met with public subsidy or donation, the part of cost of depreciation which is equal to public subsidy or donation shall not be accounted in either administrative or operational expenditures. However, the part of depreciation other than the amount corresponding to public funds may be accounted as depreciation.

d. Miscellaneous

(1) Administrative cost may be collected from worker who is not on occupational aid, within a sum of ¥25.00 per day after taking into consideration his ability of earning income through the program. However, this must be clearly differenciated and diversion between administrative and operational expenditure must be avoided.

(2) In determining salary of instructor, a higher salary than ordinary employee of workshop shall be considered from point of view of his professional ability and fee for cutting and finish done by instructor must not be deducted from his salary as wage.

2. Principle of accounting of workshop established under the Social Work Law.

a. Principle of accounting for protective work shop shall be applied mutatis mutandis to workshop under social work law except the following methods.

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

(1) Administrative expense may be collected from worker in accordance with the standard administrative expense for protective work shop (within ¥25.50), provided the accounting is done in the manner same as provided for protective work shop.

(2) Expenditure for operational purposes shall be minimized to the possible extent, whereby enabling to pay worker as high wage as possible. This wage must be precisely accounted for in accordance with item 1 of paragraph 2 of principle of protective work shop accounting.

(3) Depreciation may be accounted in both administrative and operational expenditure and following are the concrete examples of depreciation.

(a) Administrative expenditure--depreciation of land, building, utensils, furniture.

(b) Operational expenditure--depreciation of machines other additional equipment, electric motor, cost for installation of machinery, cost for installation of electric equipment and equipment of factory.

(4) Public imposition shall be accounted for in administrative expenditure.

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

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 138

30 August 1950

TO : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry

FROM : Governor of To, Do, Fo or Prefecture.

SUBJECT: Revision of Standard of Administrative Expense for Protective Institution under the Daily Life Security Law.

The standard of administrative expense of protective institution prescribed in paragraph 4 of Article 70 of the Daily Life Security Law is hereby revised and its handling is decided as stated in the following note. This revision shall be effective retro actively from 1 May, 1950 and it is requested that all necessary measures be taken lest nothing to be hoped for should be left.

It is also notified by way of precaution that the revision of standard of expense for entrusting administration of protective institution is being contemplated in a separate notification.

Note:

1. The following table shows standard of administrative expense of protective institution.

Kind of institution	Unit	Standard administrative expense
Institution for the Aged	per person	within 34 yen
Relief Institution	"	"
Rehabilitation Institution	"	" 30 yen
Work Providing Institution	"	" 31 yen
Lodging Providing Institution	per family composed of 1 person	10 yen
	" 2 "	15 yen
	" 3 "	20 yen
	" 4 "	25 yen
	" 5 "	30 yen

2. Disbursement of administrative expense of Work Providing Institution shall be computed by actual working days of recipient.
As for administrative expense for out door worker, a separate notice will be issued later.

3. In case city, town or village provisionaly paid the administrative expense for protective institution that is to be paid by other city, town or village, in accordance with Article 72 of Daily Life Security Law, expense shall be computed according to the standard of the former city, town or village as prescribed in Article 9 of enforcement order. In the above case, the latter city, town or village shall promptly pay the former city, town or village the expense incurred.

4. City, town or village shall as principle settle the account for this administrative expense monthly.

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Standard Administrative Expense of Protective Institution

Class.	Institution for the Aged and Relief Institution (50 person)			Rehabilitation Institution (100 person)			Lodging Providing Institution (100 persons)			Work Providing Institution (50 person)		
	Allocated No.	Exp. per person	Sub-total	Allocated No.	Exp. per person	Sub-total	Allocated No.	Exp. per staff	Sub-total	Allocated No.	Exp. per staff	Sub-total
1. Staff's salary			380,606			654,749			242,658			300,710
Treatment of 2nd class official												
Director	1	106,463	106,463	1	106,463	106,463	1	106,463	106,463			
Treatment of 3rd class official												
Director										1	62,974	62,974
Clerk	1	62,974	62,974	3	62,974	188,922	1	62,974	62,974	1	62,974	62,974
Instructor	2	62,974	125,948	3	62,974	188,922				2	62,974	125,948
Employee	3	24,407	73,221	6	24,407	146,442	3	24,407	73,221	2	24,407	48,814
Non-official worker	1	12,000	12,000	1	24,000	24,000						
2. Allowance												
Dependent allowance	7	8,592	60,144	13	8,592	111,696	5	8,592	42,960	6	8,592	51,552
Duty place allowance			88,150			153,289			57,123			70,452
Clothing allowance	3	600	1,800	6	600	3,600	3	600	1,800	2	600	1,200
Overtime allowance			3,148			3,148			3,148			3,148
3. Travel expense	5	3,600	18,000	8	3,600	28,800	2	3,600	7,200	4	3,400	14,400
4. Exp. for stationary	5	3,000	15,000	8	3,000	24,000	2	3,000	6,000	4	3,000	12,000
5. Miscellaneous Expense	200	100	20.000	350	100	35,000	350	100	35,000	100	100	10,000
6. Expense for health & sanitation			33,652			80,718						
Total			620,500			1,095,000			395,889			463,462
Per head			34.00			30.00			10.84			30.89
Determined Amount			34.00			30.00			10.00			31.00

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDC # 775915

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 2 SEPTEMBER 1950

During the thirty-fifth week, ended 2 September 1950, there were 22,317 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 20,536 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for eight diseases (paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, influenza, tetanus, and leprosy) were higher this week than in either last week or the thirty-fifth week of last year, while totals for four others (typhoid fever, malaria, measles, and trachoma) were lower currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported in any of the three periods. Cases of tsutsugamushi disease were lower and schistosomiasis and filariasis higher than in the preceding week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to 1950. For the remaining nine diseases current totals fell between those reported for the other two periods.

There were 135 cases of diphtheria this week compared with 121 last week, an increase of 12 percent, and the number of deaths increased from 4 to 5. Present cases were 12 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (153) and 15 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (158). The same number of prefectures (18) reported increases over last week as reported decreases. Of the ten reporting no change, four have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in eleven instances to ten. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.7 and 14.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 1.2.

The number of dysentery cases decreased six percent, from 2,960 to 2,784, and deaths decreased from 720 to 595. This week's cases were about 65 percent greater than these (1,697) in the same week of last year and over three times the total (898) for the comparable 1948 period. More than half (26) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 19 reported increases, and in the one remaining prefecture the number remained the same. The greatest change was an increase in Niigata Prefecture from 101 to 220 cases. The most nearly comparable decrease was from 360 to 270 in Saitama Prefecture. Saitama and Tokyo-to (413) together accounted for a high proportion (25 percent) of the total cases, and the entire Kanto region over 50 percent. Excluding Tokyo-to and Saitama, cases in the other 44 prefectures ranged from none in Fukui to 220 in Niigata. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 2,768 cases and 594 deaths were listed as bacillary, and the remaining 16 cases and one death as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 179.5 and 63.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 38.4 and 13.0

The current number of typhoid fever cases (149) was about 20 percent lower than last week's figure (184), and the number of deaths decreased from 22 to 16. This week's cases were almost 30 percent fewer than in the same period of last year (207) and over 50 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (323). Over half (25) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 15 increases, and 2 no change. The four remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were 23 cases in Tokyo-to this week, from 1 to 12 cases in 38 other prefectures, and none in the remaining 7. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.6 and 6.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased over 15 percent, from 73 last week to 85 currently. The number of deaths (6) remained the same. The present number of cases was nearly 15 percent greater than that (75) recorded for the same week of last year, but about 30 percent less than the figure (120) for the like period of 1948. The number of cases increased in 19 prefectures, decreased in 12, and did not change in 5, while the remaining 10 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. This week's cases were distributed among 29 prefectures having 1 to 10 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.5 and 2.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases have been reported since mid-July and no deaths so far this year. There were no cases recorded for the thirty-fifth weeks of either last year or 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 2 September 1950 was less than 0.1.

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

Six cases of typhus fever and one death were reported currently, the first since July. There were no cases during the thirty-fifth week of last year, but two in the corresponding 1948 period. All cases and the one death occurred in Aomori Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.4 and 1.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Malaria cases decreased about 20 percent, from 43 to 35, while deaths increased from one to two. The present number of cases was about one-third the total for the same week of last year (102) and one-fourth the corresponding 1948 total (138). More than half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, nine reported fewer cases currently than for last week, eight more, and four the same number. Approximately half (17) the cases were in Shiga Prefecture, the remainder in 14 additional prefectures with from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 1.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The number of Japanese "B" encephalitis cases this week (1,085) was about 10 percent higher than in the preceding week (975), and deaths increased from 297 to 340. The current case figure was much higher than that for last year at this time (32) but nearly 20 percent below the total (1,333) for the thirty-fifth week of 1948. About half (24) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, 16 fewer, and 3 the same number. The remaining three prefectures (Hokkaido, Aomori, and Fukushima), all located in northern Japan, have reported no cases yet this year. The most notable change was an increase from 13 to 72 cases in Nagano Prefecture, while there was a decrease of nearly comparable size in Kanagawa Prefecture, from 90 to 37 cases. Tokyo-to continued to report the largest number of cases (261). The second largest total was in Hyogo (92). Numbers in the remaining 41 prefectures ranged from none to 72. The current and cumulative case rates were 70.0 and 5.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 21.9 and 1.7.

The number of cases of scarlet fever increased about 15 percent, from 55 to 64, while the number of deaths (1) remained the same. The current number of cases was 25 percent greater than in the thirty-fifth week of last year (51) and over 75 percent above the corresponding total (36) for 1948. Approximately one-third (16) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, 12 reported decreases from last week, 11 increases, and 7 the same number both weeks. Over one-fourth of all cases were in Tokyo-to (17), the remainder in 21 additional prefectures with from one to seven each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 6.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Three-fourths as many cases of epidemic meningitis were reported this week (44) as last week (59), and deaths decreased from 20 to 18. This week's cases were a third above those (33) recorded for the corresponding week of last year, but nearly 40 percent below the comparable 1948 total (71). About one-third (16) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 11 increases, and 7 the same number, while the remaining 12 have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Current cases were reported from 25 prefectures having from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 1.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 0.5.

Measles cases decreased over 15 percent, from 377 last week to 315 currently. They were more than 70 percent fewer than those (1,132) recorded for the corresponding period of last year and about 20 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (387). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 19 increases, and 2 no change. The three remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Three additional prefectures reported no current cases. In the other 40 prefectures numbers of cases ranged from 1 to 29. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.3 and 88.1 respectively.

The current number of whooping cough cases (3,074) was about 10 percent above last week's total (2,808). It was about a third below the figure (4,521) for the same week of last year, but more than double the total (1,469) for the comparable 1948 period. Prefectures were evenly divided between those with increases (22) and decreases (22). The two remaining prefectures reported the same number both weeks. Numbers increased over last week to the extent of 85, 63, and 60 more cases respectively in Toyama, Miyazaki, and Hyogo Prefectures, while Osaka Prefecture and Tokyo-to had 70 and 53 fewer cases currently. Approximately one-fifth of all cases were

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

reported by Toyama (178), Hyogo (165), Hokkaido (151), and Saitama (147). Cases in the other 42 prefectures ranged from 3 to 137. Current and cumulative case rates were 198.2 and 184.6 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases (11,383) rose 20 percent over the previous week (9,442). The present number was nearly 20 percent greater than that (9,608) recorded for the same week of last year and 40 percent above the figure (8,138) for the like period of 1948. There were increases over last week in three-fourths (35) of the prefectures and decreases in one-fourth (11). Prefectural totals ranged from 32 to 1,369. Respiratory tuberculosis (10,148 cases) accounted for 89 percent of the total cases. Current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 733.9 and 584.9 respectively.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of pneumonia from last week (974) to this week (998). The present number was four percent less than that (1,042) recorded for the thirty-fifth week of 1949, but more than two-thirds above the comparable total (590) for the year before that. Cases increased over last week in over half (26) of the prefectures, decreased in 18, and remained the same in 2. Cases ranged from 3 in Nara and Tottori to 63 in Toyama. Current and cumulative case rates were 64.3 and 206.5.

Six cases of influenza were reported this week compared with three last week. Cases during the thirty-fifth weeks of 1949 and 1948 numbered 5 and 26 respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 38.3 respectively.

The number of cases of poliomyelitis this week (102) was slightly less than last week (105) and the same as in the thirty-fifth week of last year. In the corresponding 1948 week there were 37 cases. Cases decreased from last week in 20 prefectures, increased in 16, and remained the same in 6. The four remaining prefectures, including Shiga Prefecture which has reported no cases since September 1949, have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Twelve prefectures reported no current cases. In the remaining 34 prefectures cases ranged from 1 to 10. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.6 and 3.9 respectively.

The number of cases of tetanus this week (52) was about the same as last week (51). During the thirty-fifth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 46 and 41 cases respectively. There were 18 prefectures with lower rates this week than last week, 15 with higher, and 4 with unchanged rates. The nine remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Present cases were distributed among 27 prefectures having from one to seven each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 2.4 respectively.

There were 14 cases of puerperal infection this week compared with 10 last week. During the thirty-fifth week of last year there were 28 cases, and in the comparable period of 1948 there were 14. Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Eight prefectures showed increases over last week, five decreases, and the remaining two did not change. Eleven prefectures this week had one or two cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.1 respectively.

There were three cases of rabies this week, the same number as last week. There were no cases during the thirty-fifth week of last year and one in the comparable period of 1948. The current cases were reported from Tochigi, Saitama, and Shizuoka Prefectures. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

No anthrax has been reported since mid-July. No cases were reported during the thirty-fifth weeks of either 1949 or 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 2 September 1950 was less than 0.1.

The number of leprosy cases increased from 8 to 23 this week. There were 8 and 33 cases respectively during the thirty-fifth weeks of 1949 and 1948. More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, including four (Chiba, Niigata, Toyama, and Hiroshima) which have reported no cases this year. There were increases over last week's totals in nine prefectures, decreases in four, and no change in one. Miyazaki Prefecture reported ten cases, and ten additional prefectures reported one or two each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 0.8 respectively.

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

Trachoma cases decreased more than 15 percent, from 2,236 to 1,877. They were 25 percent fewer than in both the thirty-fifth weeks of last year (2,503) and 1948 (2,505). Although the total number of cases decreased, there were more prefectures (24) reporting increases than decreases (21). The one remaining prefecture reported the same number both weeks. Prefectural cases ranged from none to 193. The current and cumulative case rates were 121.0 and 210.8.

Three cases of infectious diarrhea were reported currently, the same number as last week. During the comparable periods of 1949 and 1948, cases numbered 9 and 13 respectively. This week's cases were all from Hokkaido which has accounted for approximately one-fifth (16) of the total reported so far this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

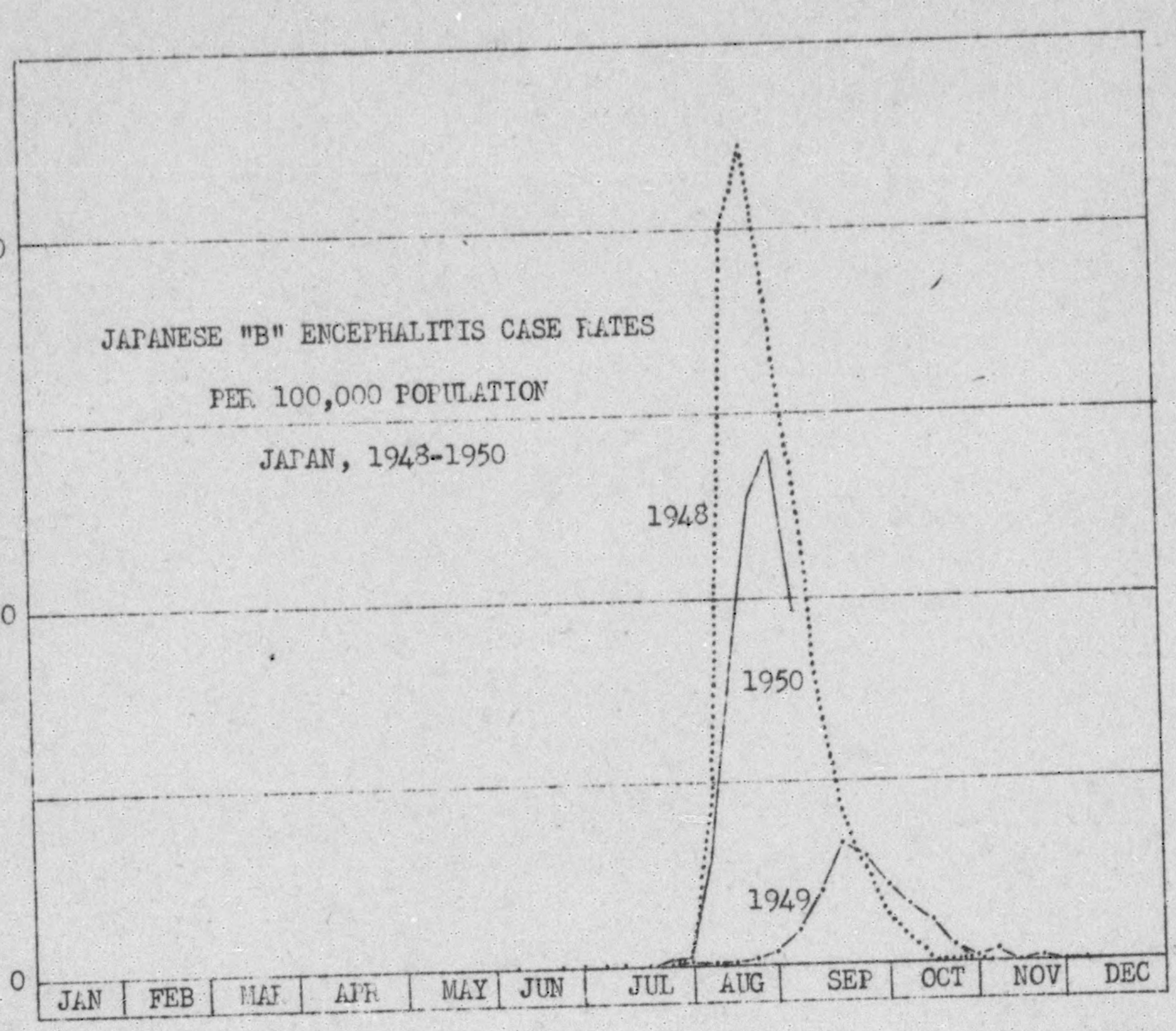
There were two cases of tsutsugamushi currently compared with seven cases last week. One case was in Akita Prefecture. The other was reported by Yamagata Prefecture and was the first to be reported from there since the disease became reportable in January 1950. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

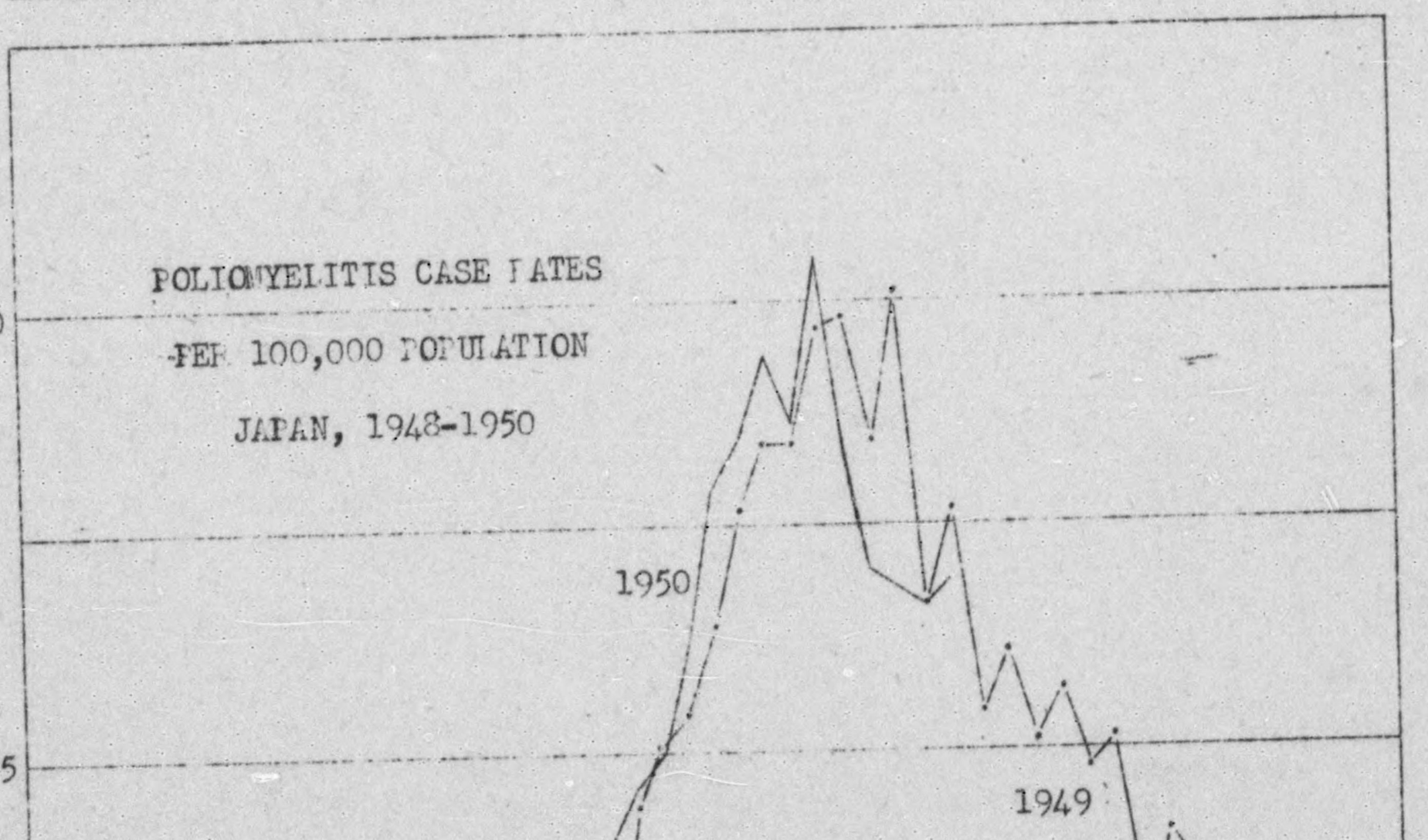
Twice as many schistosomiasis cases were reported this week (75) as last week (37). Yamanashi Prefecture accounted for 58 cases, Saga 15, and Hiroshima 2. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 1.1 respectively.

There were three cases of filariasis reported this week compared with two last week. They were reported by Ehime, Miyazaki, and Kagoshima Prefectures. The current and cumulative rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,608 cases this week compared with 5,769 last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,235 and 86,124 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,992 and 117,419; chancroid, 367 and 10,586; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 14 and 344. All totals were higher this week than last week when there were 2,041 cases of syphilis, 3,435 of gonorrhea, 285 of chancroid, and 8 of lymphogranuloma venereum. This week's totals for syphilis and lymphogranuloma venereum were lower than those (2,812 and 17 respectively) recorded for the same period of last year. Totals for gonorrhea and chancroid, however, were currently higher than a year ago (3,084 and 344 respectively). The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 2 September 1950 were: syphilis, 144.1 and 158.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 257.4 and 216.3; chancroid, 23.7 and 19.5; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.9 and 0.6.

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





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

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 2 SEPTEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	*480	40	111	13	851	70
AOMORI	1	-	182	26	24	3	216	43
IWATE	-	-	182	21	21	13	421	86
MIYAGI	3	-	178	6	48	8	474	72
AKITA	5	-	240	12	23	5	215	75
YAMAGATA	1	-	86	7	31	2	378	65
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	185	18	72	18	1017	225
IBARAKI	2	-	101	2	86	30	*1163	*447
TOCHIGI	3	-	136	15	93	43	1167	353
GUNMA	-	1	75	5	106	30	2617	*481
SAITAMA	8	-	217	12	270	74	3045	321
CHIBA	-	-	94	10	103	33	*1331	385
TOKYO	7	2	480	41	413	70	5154	692
KANAGAWA	5	1	177	16	147	22	*1798	*185
NIIGATA	7	-	279	14	220	25	2088	285
TOYAMA	-	-	95	7	15	3	375	79
ISHIKAWA	1	-	144	15	21	1	463	39
FUKUI	1	-	62	4	-	-	54	16
YAMANASHI	1	-	28	3	11	4	209	41
NAGANO	2	-	119	7	50	11	427	64
GIFU	1	-	64	10	130	21	805	213
SHIZUOKA	1	-	118	9	148	24	1467	*274
AICHI	3	-	200	11	86	20	1934	439
MIE	-	-	110	9	24	4	423	97
SHIGA	3	-	46	2	8	3	48	14
KYOTO	2	-	127	13	38	8	503	68
OSAKA	10	-	292	37	79	8	791	98
HYOGO	8	1	278	25	54	8	551	124
NARA	-	-	57	5	3	1	46	5
WAKAYAMA	-	-	42	2	12	-	89	23
TOTTORI	-	-	21	4	3	1	70	25
SHIMANE	6	-	159	7	14	9	135	54
OKAYAMA	2	-	82	7	25	6	192	69
HIROSHIMA	10	-	239	14	34	10	*412	128
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	198	13	11	3	187	63
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	82	13	10	7	118	54
KAGAWA	-	-	40	2	12	4	*220	69
EHIME	5	-	108	12	37	5	388	98
KOCHI	-	-	54	10	27	7	157	43
FUKUOKA	7	-	566	46	77	14	803	169
SAGA	1	-	128	10	6	2	155	14
NAGASAKI	3	-	278	12	19	1	153	19
KUMAMOTO	3	-	128	9	28	8	604	177
OITA	-	-	157	25	25	4	153	64
MIYAZAKI	6	-	263	27	7	1	*240	54
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	214	31	12	8	238	97
TOTAL	135	5	*7,601	646	2,734	595	*34,345	*7,076
RATE								
Current	8.7	0.3	14.0	1.2	179.5	38.4	63.3	13.0
Previous	7.8	0.3			190.9	46.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	1	*119	*11	9	-	82	5
AOMORI	5	-	68	3	4	-	29	1
IWATE	1	-	45	3	3	-	19	1
MIYAGI	5	-	124	15	3	-	59	2
AKITA	-	-	23	8	1	-	8	1
YAMAGATA	1	1	35	5	1	-	15	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	77	5	1	-	17	1
IBARAKI	2	-	56	7	4	-	17	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	47	4	2	1	13	1
GUMMA	1	-	65	7	-	2	53	5
SAITAMA	5	1	164	20	4	-	44	4
CHIBA	2	-	98	11	-	-	13	-
TOKYO	23	2	510	58	10	-	269	5
KANAGAWA	4	-	173	13	-	-	42	1
NIIGATA	7	3	151	18	3	-	48	-
TOYAMA	1	-	56	5	1	-	40	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	28	9	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	2	-	49	-	-	-	8	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	9	1	4	-	13	-
NAGANO	1	-	47	7	1	-	8	1
GIFU	1	-	106	14	1	-	27	1
SHIZUOKA	7	1	118	8	4	1	39	3
AICHI	7	-	162	20	3	-	38	1
MIE	3	-	123	18	3	-	15	1
SHIGA	2	-	35	4	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	5	-	117	13	1	-	11	-
OSAKA	8	-	185	30	7	-	90	2
HYOGO	4	-	167	15	1	1	24	2
NARA	2	-	67	6	-	-	6	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	42	6	2	1	26	1
TOTTORI	2	-	12	-	5	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	47	5	2	-	9	-
OKAYAMA	5	1	62	12	1	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	6	-	134	12	2	-	51	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	26	4	1	-	12	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	3	65	13	-	-	32	3
KAGAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	16	2
EHIME	3	-	27	3	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	1	1	62	13	-	-	9	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	67	4	-	-	37	1
SAGA	3	-	12	-	1	-	5	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	32	1	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	1	1	28	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	-	-	11	3	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	3	-	18	2	-	-	6	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	3	2	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	149	16	*3,678	*425	85	6	1,298	57
RATE								
Current	9.6	1.0	6.8	0.8	5.5	0.4	2.4	0.1
Previous	11.9	1.4			4.7	0.4		

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	*115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	6	1	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	*1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	*4	-	6	1	*932	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.1
Previous	-	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	1	16	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	3	1	5	5	5	5
MIYAGI	-	-	4	1	6	5	14	5
AKITA	-	-	7	1	16	6	27	11
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	52	11	73	18
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	17	2	36	16	53	21
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	16	4	30	5
GUMMA	-	-	11	1	9	4	35	18
SAITAMA	-	-	16	-	12	8	36	16
CHIBA	1	-	8	-	5	-	13	5
TOKYO	3	-	46	4	261	41	934	232
KANAGAWA	1	-	7	1	37	6	169	37
NIIGATA	1	-	7	-	33	12	60	19
TOYAMA	-	-	10	-	45	6	70	11
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	3	28	5	65	19
FUKUI	-	-	12	1	3	4	37	11
YAMANASHI	-	-	8	-	1	-	2	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	72	21	87	29
GIFU	-	-	13	1	9	2	24	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	28	11	52	17
AICHI	1	1	46	1	5	1	86	18
MIE	1	-	26	-	7	3	13	6
SHIGA	17	-	253	-	1	-	5	-
KYOTO	1	-	18	1	16	4	29	9
OSAKA	2	-	4	-	40	22	177	84
HYOGO	1	-	20	2	92	42	185	89
NARA	1	-	6	1	3	-	19	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	18	6	38	13
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	8	2	11	4
SHIMANE	-	-	3	-	19	4	55	15
OKAYAMA	1	-	15	1	46	26	118	38
HIROSHIMA	2	-	14	-	59	23	105	34
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	15	-	11	5	44	20
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	4	3	13	5
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	2	1	7	*5
EHIME	-	-	9	-	20	3	31	4
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	5	4	28	14
FUKUOKA	1	-	37	2	12	6	29	11
SAGA	-	-	10	-	5	5	31	13
NAGASAKI	1	-	23	-	-	-	*5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	10	2	11	4	20	7
OITA	-	-	7	-	5	5	24	12
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	10	1	17	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	17	5	12	3	64	18
TOTAL	35	2	800	35	1,085	340	*2,940	*911
RATE - Current	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	70.0	21.9	5.4	1.7
Previous	2.8	0.1			62.9	19.1		

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	4	-	165	-	-	-	56	19
AOMORI	2	-	48	-	2	2	26	8
IWATE	-	-	33	1	-	-	12	6
MIYAGI	-	-	41	-	-	-	41	11
AKITA	-	-	42	-	3	1	14	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	24	-	3	-	42	7
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	34	-	3	1	31	13
IBARAKI	1	-	113	-	-	-	25	6
TOCHIGI	-	-	11	-	1	-	11	2
GUMMA	1	-	91	-	1	2	15	5
SAITAMA	4	-	183	1	2	-	26	8
CHIBA	2	-	46	-	3	2	26	8
TOKYO	17	-	745	4	3	2	142	30
KANAGAWA	2	-	190	-	-	-	40	10
NIIGATA	3	-	29	-	2	2	15	3
TOYAMA	-	-	34	-	-	-	10	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	11	1	1	-	7	2
FUKUI	-	-	47	-	-	-	2	2
YAMANASHI	1	-	71	1	-	-	6	3
NAGANO	6	-	224	2	-	-	11	1
GIFU	1	-	91	-	-	-	5	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	80	2	1	-	19	5
AICHI	7	1	228	3	1	-	17	7
MIE	-	-	65	-	-	-	7	2
SHIGA	1	-	115	-	1	-	13	4
KYOTO	1	-	191	-	3	-	35	15
OSAKA	4	-	382	1	4	-	63	18
HYOGO	2	-	92	1	1	-	9	1
NARA	-	-	25	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	15	-	-	-	6	4
TOTTORI	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	1
SHIMANE	1	-	42	-	2	1	3	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	50	-	-	-	3	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	61	1	1	2	17	10
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	18	-	-	-	14	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	1
KAGAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
EHIME	-	-	5	-	1	-	9	2
KOCHI	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUOKA	1	-	45	1	1	-	32	8
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	1	6	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	13	-	-	-	10	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	1	1	9	5
OITA	-	-	3	-	1	-	6	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	-	1	1	8	4
TOTAL	64	1	3,765	21	44	18	873	249
RATE								
Current	4.1	0.1	6.9	0.0	2.8	1.2	1.6	0.5
Previous	3.5	0.1			3.8	1.3		

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	25	1747	151	2423
AOMORI	5	550	45	1116
IWATE	29	1064	29	1394
MIYAGI	1	584	35	1161
AKITA	7	623	35	1132
YAMAGATA	4	340	22	479
FUKUSHIMA	5	1126	43	2174
IBARAKI	6	390	75	3310
TOCHIGI	5	1333	45	1032
GUMMA	6	1891	33	1788
SAITAMA	6	4090	147	5214
CHIBA	2	480	50	1603
TOKYO	13	2312	135	7455
KANAGAWA	11	1232	102	4002
NIIGATA	3	710	95	*2403
TOYAMA	3	179	178	4264
ISHIKAWA	-	64	53	1194
FUKUI	13	1059	35	1177
YAMANASHI	-	288	11	1069
NAGANO	4	2168	137	2798
GIFU	25	2558	51	1111
SHIZUOKA	13	1955	107	4086
AICHI	11	3761	84	2600
MIE	1	373	66	2358
SHIGA	3	243	69	1892
KYOTO	5	83	40	2288
OSAKA	-	277	24	3332
HYOGO	9	943	165	3652
NARA	-	72	3	396
WAKAYAMA	-	122	50	1718
TOTTORI	1	45	17	731
SHIMANE	1	21	63	1138
OKAYAMA	4	1531	74	1429
HIROSHIMA	4	1948	83	3092
YAMAGUCHI	1	106	52	896
TOKUSHIMA	6	1691	10	1266
KAGAWA	3	2397	41	1351
EHIME	13	2208	59	2440
KOCHI	12	1361	23	1061
FUKUOKA	26	1292	134	4882
SAGA	6	369	75	1505
NAGASAKI	2	622	45	2139
KUMAMOTO	4	338	100	2970
OITA	-	63	12	1314
MIYAZAKI	8	394	108	2177
KAGOSHIMA	9	843	63	1216
TOTAL	315	47,846	3,074	*100,228
RATE				
Current	20.3	88.1	198.2	184.6
Previous	24.3		181.1	

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	781	25255	33	6000
AOMORI	171	5688	6	1982
IWATE	88	6713	38	2876
MIYAGI	129	6404	12	2448
AKITA	110	4945	21	1918
YAMAGATA	147	4482	15	1685
FUKUSHIMA	159	5341	19	3063
IBARAKI	150	3942	20	2832
TOCHIGI	102	2740	26	2465
GUNMA	166	4781	29	4109
SAITAMA	250	8776	51	7483
CHIBA	443	6061	13	1648
TOKYO	1369	35076	30	4283
KANAGAWA	613	10251	42	3056
NIIGATA	163	5799	43	3323
TOYAMA	402	6493	63	3973
ISHIKAWA	199	4729	17	1283
FUKUI	120	3524	14	1463
YAMANASHI	45	1681	4	1097
NAGANO	310	7494	40	4734
GIFU	291	5545	16	2354
SHIZUOKA	240	6006	25	2729
AICHI	392	15587	19	4813
MIE	237	5617	13	1948
SHIGA	117	2977	9	1550
KYOTO	418	8930	19	1331
OSAKA	278	16654	12	2059
HYOGO	528	12139	26	2425
NARA	32	1515	3	617
WAKAYAMA	124	3044	9	1065
TOTTORI	127	2333	3	712
SHIMANE	133	3193	7	1124
OKAYAMA	266	6438	24	2700
HIROSHIMA	312	9175	23	3006
YAMAGUCHI	169	5238	18	1111
TOKUSHIMA	74	2261	6	1177
KAGAWA	118	2877	16	1762
EHIME	147	4523	25	3193
KOCHI	64	2169	15	1047
FUKUOKA	518	14321	38	3542
SAGA	183	4119	26	1403
NAGASAKI	134	5472	22	1728
KUMAMOTO	165	4591	33	2602
OITA	89	3812	6	1206
MIYAZAKI	184	4426	29	1786
KAGOSHIMA	126	4345	20	1370
TOTAL	11,303	317,482	998	112,081
RATE				
Current	733.9	584.9	64.3	206.5
Previous	608.8		62.8	

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
HOKKAIDO	-	2947	7	124
AOMORI	-	-	-	17
IWATE	-	-	1	22
MIYAGI	-	6	2	71
AKITA	-	1149	1	10
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	16
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	51
IBARAKI	-	1160	4	43
TOCHIGI	-	27	2	24
GUMMA	-	400	3	79
SAITAMA	-	283	1	67
CHIBA	-	213	3	30
TOKYO	-	360	7	295
KANAGAWA	-	288	8	72
NIIGATA	-	*780	-	27
TOYAMA	-	195	-	26
ISHIKAWA	-	97	2	19
FUKUI	1	568	4	13
YAMANASHI	-	263	2	29
NAGANO	-	173	-	40
GIFU	-	2376	2	16
SHIZUOKA	-	463	2	78
AICHI	-	1306	2	39
MIE	1	639	7	66
SHIGA	1	229	-	-
KYOTO	-	1122	1	13
OSAKA	-	395	2	87
HYOGO	-	1383	3	49
NARA	-	433	-	15
WAKAYAMA	-	259	1	13
TOTTORI	-	111	-	11
SHIMANE	-	620	-	6
OKAYAMA	-	429	3	45
HIROSHIMA	-	156	1	20
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	10	71
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	-	15
KAGAWA	-	95	-	8
EHIME	1	153	3	64
KOCHI	-	7	-	15
FUKUOKA	-	697	5	165
SAGA	-	119	1	19
NAGASAKI	1	160	1	13
KUMAMOTO	1	6	3	41
OITA	-	412	1	70
MIYAZAKI	-	72	2	101
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	20
TOTAL	6	*20,787	102	2,140
RATE				
Current	0.4	38.3	6.6	3.9
Previous	0.2		6.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	30	1	44
AOMORI	-	21	-	20
IWATE	-	12	-	13
MIYAGI	1	21	1	10
AKITA	1	14	2	26
YAMAGATA	-	11	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	-	23	-	10
IBARAKI	4	78	-	12
TOCHIGI	-	28	1	11
GUNMA	4	60	1	17
SAITAMA	1	51	1	45
CHIBA	7	64	-	2
TOKYO	2	57	-	10
KANAGAWA	1	28	-	7
NIIGATA	1	13	-	13
TOYAMA	1	10	2	37
ISHIKAWA	1	13	-	6
FUKUI	-	3	-	11
YAMANASHI	1	20	-	11
NAGANO	5	40	1	17
GIFU	1	21	-	10
SHIZUOKA	2	45	-	15
AICHI	2	58	-	17
MIE	1	19	-	5
SHIGA	-	9	-	11
KYOTO	-	15	-	9
OSAKA	-	40	-	10
HYOGO	4	25	-	14
NARA	1	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	9	-	2
TOTTORI	-	12	-	10
SHIMANE	-	17	-	7
OKAYAMA	-	23	-	9
HIROSHIMA	2	25	1	14
YAMAGUCHI	1	30	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	18	1	9
KAGAWA	1	24	-	4
EHIME	1	39	-	7
KOCHI	-	29	-	3
FUKUOKA	-	55	-	25
SAGA	1	16	-	5
NAGASAKI	-	16	-	5
KUMAMOTO	-	32	-	17
OITA	-	24	-	3
MIYAZAKI	2	36	-	14
KAGOSHIMA	1	37	2	9
TOTAL	52	1,294	14	570
RATE				
Current	3.4	2.4	0.9	1.1
Previous	3.3		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	6	-	-
GUNMA	-	12	-	1
SAITAMA	1	6	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	5	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	6	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	46	-	2
RATE				
Current	0.2	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	0.2		-	

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	2	9	143	6987
AOMORI	1	9	22	3155
IWATE	1	13	59	4850
MIYAGI	-	12	61	3648
AKITA	-	12	35	5426
YAMAGATA	-	4	28	2027
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	23	1603
IBARAKI	-	4	48	2675
TOCHIGI	-	11	15	2230
GUNMA	2	37	33	5450
SAITAMA	-	3	46	3904
CHIBA	-	-	115	2491
TOKYO	2	27	71	4666
KANAGAWA	1	5	67	4441
NIIGATA	-	-	42	*1172
TOYAMA	-	-	18	1164
ISHIKAWA	-	2	17	824
FUKUI	-	2	24	911
YAMANASHI	-	7	42	951
NAGANO	-	3	10	1683
GIFU	-	8	42	1313
SHIZUOKA	-	13	51	2096
AICHI	-	22	71	8224
MIE	-	8	16	1133
SHIGA	-	6	8	992
KYOTO	1	19	27	988
OSAKA	-	7	12	4907
HYOGO	-	12	85	6525
NARA	-	4	10	662
WAKAYAMA	1	5	49	1612
TOTTORI	-	4	11	373
SHIMANE	-	3	11	347
OKAYAMA	-	11	73	1959
HIROSHIMA	-	-	38	3245
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	4	568
TOKUSHIMA	-	12	6	1423
KAGAWA	-	3	35	1394
EHIME	-	4	19	1838
KOCHI	-	2	9	484
FUKUOKA	1	35	193	6121
SAGA	-	2	17	854
NAGASAKI	-	7	70	2243
KUMAMOTO	1	11	55	1227
OITA	-	8	-	1077
MIYAZAKI	10	21	42	1131
KAGOSHIMA	-	4	4	1457
TOTAL	23	417	1,877	*114,451
RATE Current	1.5	0.8	121.0	210.8
RATE Previous	0.5		144.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775615

Weekly Report - 2 September 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Current Cases	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Cumulative Cases	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE Current Cases	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	3	16	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	17
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	73
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	74	2	91
rate				
Current	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
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	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Current Cases	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Cumulative Cases	FILARIASIS Current Cases	FILARIASIS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	58	425	-	6
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	2
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	2	62	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	7
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	41	-	2
SAGA	15	62	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	9
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	9
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	1	18
TOTAL	75	594	3	72
RATE				
Current	4.8	1.1	0.2	0.1
Previous	2.4		0.1	

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, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended 2 Sept. 1950	Week Ended 27 Aug. 1949	Week Ended 28 Aug. 1948	Cumulative Number for First 35 Weeks 1950	Cumulative Number for First 35 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Number for First 35 Weeks 1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	135	153	158	7,601	9,840	10,455
Dysentery	2,784	1,697	898	34,345	14,608	10,332
Typhoid Fever	149	207	323	3,678	4,171	6,309
Paratyphoid Fever	85	75	120	1,298	1,563	2,040
Smallpox	-	-	-	4	120	22
Typhus Fever	6	-	2	932	92	418
Malaria	35	102	138	800	2,974	3,880
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	1,085	32	1,333	2,940	85	4,931
Scarlet Fever	64	51	36	3,765	3,196	1,905
Epidemic Meningitis	44	33	71	873	1,012	1,611
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	315	1,132	387	47,846	154,399	46,419
Whooping Cough	3,074	4,521	1,469	100,228	85,994	37,980
Tuberculosis	11,383	9,608	8,138	317,482	313,865	255,697
Pneumonia	998	1,042	590	112,081	104,855	92,746
Influenza	6	5	26	20,987	1,826	2,476
Poliomyelitis	102	102	37	2,140	2,032	548
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	52	46	41	1,294	1,415	1,311
Puerperal Infection	14	28	14	570	635	661
Rabies	3	-	1	46	41	28
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	3
Glanders	-	-	1	-	-	3
Leprosy	23	8	33	417	565	527
Trachoma	1,877	2,503	2,505	114,451	132,754	114,393
Infectious Diarrhea	3	9	13	74	725	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi disease	2	NA	NA	91	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	75	NA	NA	594	NA	NA
Filariasis	3	NA	NA	72	NA	NA
Deaths						
Dephtheria	5	13	10	646	997	958
Dysentery	595	480	267	7,076	4,020	2,663
Typhoid Fever	16	29	43	425	506	725
Paratyphoid Fever	6	3	8	57	63	100
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	1	-	-	54	5	28
Malaria	2	2	1	35	42	23
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	340	10	421	911	29	1,192
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	21	49	24
Epidemic Meningitis	18	8	15	249	288	397
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote -* end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775615

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 35 Weeks		
	2 Sept. 1950	27 Aug. 1949	28 Aug. 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	8.7	9.9	10.3	14.0	18.1	19.5
Dysentery	179.5	109.4	58.5	63.3	26.9	19.2
Typhoid fever	9.6	13.3	21.1	6.8	7.7	11.8
Paratyphoid fever	5.5	4.8	7.8	2.4	2.9	3.8
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	0.4	-	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.8
Malaria	2.3	6.6	9.0	1.5	5.5	7.2
Japanese "B" encephalitis	70.0	2.1	86.9	5.4	0.2	9.2
Scarlet fever	4.1	3.3	2.3	6.9	5.9	3.5
Epidemic meningitis	2.8	2.1	4.6	1.6	1.9	3.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	20.3	73.0	25.2	88.1	284.4	86.5
Whooping cough	198.2	291.5	95.8	184.6	158.4	70.7
Tuberculosis	733.9	619.5	530.6	584.9	578.2	476.3
Pneumonia	64.3	67.2	38.5	206.5	193.2	172.8
Influenza	0.4	0.3	1.7	38.3	3.4	4.6
Poliomyelitis	6.6	6.6	2.4	3.9	3.7	1.0
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4
Purperal infection	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0
Leprosy	1.5	0.5	2.2	0.8	1.0	1.0
Trachoma	121.0	161.4	163.3	210.8	244.6	213.1
Infectious diarrhea	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.3	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	4.8	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.2	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.8
Dysentery	38.4	30.9	17.4	13.0	7.4	5.0
Typhoid fever	1.0	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.9	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	21.9	0.6	27.4	1.7	0.1	2.2
Scarlet fever	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS Current Cases	SYPHILIS Cumulative Cases	GONORRHEA Current Cases	GONORRHEA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	121	4800	245	7515
AOMORI	13	1007	27	1210
IWATE	9	778	9	565
MIYAGI	14	1235	10	1287
AKITA	15	880	15	505
YAMAGATA	15	1220	22	821
FUKUSHIMA	16	1213	33	1499
IBARAKI	16	1004	17	854
TOCHIGI	37	1304	44	1375
GUMMA	54	1297	69	1324
SAITAMA	28	1515	96	1669
CHIBA	52	1579	56	1583
TOKYO	107	4688	254	10081
KANAGAWA	245	5629	690	13504
NIIGATA	43	1545	45	906
TOYAMA	81	1124	94	1459
ISHIKAWA	9	822	24	1122
FUKUI	7	716	20	992
YAMANASHI	12	460	38	441
NAGANO	45	1309	56	1334
GIFU	24	998	81	2022
SHIZUOKA	34	1817	71	2281
AICHI	88	3349	139	4313
MIE	35	1386	32	1227
SHIGA	13	656	13	900
KYOTO	65	2499	141	3444
OSAKA	138	6287	70	4187
HYOGO	72	3944	105	4300
NARA	3	697	18	1107
WAKAYAMA	20	1284	27	1795
TOTTORI	10	740	23	863
SHIMANE	16	383	13	363
OKAYAMA	40	1646	40	1831
HIROSHIMA	89	2646	227	5461
YAMAGUCHI	156	2660	112	4401
TOKUSHIMA	14	509	17	391
KAGAWA	14	766	34	718
EHIME	29	*1085	30	910
KOCHI	29	794	30	922
FUKUOKA	176	8560	547	15511
SAGA	48	1402	79	1647
NAGASAKI	68	3532	42	2915
KUMAMOTO	25	1389	80	1682
OITA	34	1118	38	1390
MIYAZAKI	39	*839	77	1146
KAGOSHIMA	17	1013	42	1646
TOTAL	2,235	*86,124	3,992	117,419
RATE				
Current	144.1	158.7	257.4	216.3
Previous	131.6		221.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID Current Cases	CHANCROID Cumulative Cases	LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Current Cases	LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	14	474	-	6
AOMORI	1	50	-	-
IWATE	-	24	-	2
MIYAGI	-	62	-	-
AKITA	1	24	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	31	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	70	-	2
IBARAKI	-	107	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	62	-	-
GUMMA	3	100	-	4
SAITAMA	4	114	-	5
CHIBA	7	145	-	2
TOKYO	20	923	-	29
KANAGAWA	74	1268	1	27
NIIGATA	2	*62	-	3
TOYAMA	11	124	-	3
ISHIKAWA	-	120	-	16
FUKUI	2	67	1	5
YAMANASHI	3	41	-	1
NAGANO	1	47	-	1
GIFU	15	327	1	4
SHIZUOKA	5	148	-	7
AICHI	12	309	4	11
MIE	4	143	-	6
SHIGA	2	182	-	4
KYOTO	37	725	1	49
OSAKA	22	869	4	35
HYOGO	8	514	-	27
NARA	2	231	-	2
WAKAYAMA	4	203	-	8
TOTTORI	-	67	-	2
SHIMANE	2	25	-	-
OKAYAMA	6	296	-	3
HIROSHIMA	15	529	-	20
YAMAGUCHI	3	211	-	14
TOKUSHIMA	3	29	-	3
KAGAWA	2	70	-	3
EHIME	-	66	-	3
KOCHI	3	87	-	3
FUKUOKA	47	1085	1	18
SAGA	4	72	-	1
NAGASAKI	12	226	-	6
KUMAMOTO	3	58	-	-
OITA	3	100	1	4
MIYAZAKI	3	31	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	68	-	4
TOTAL	367	*10,586	14	344
RATE				
Current	23.7	19.5	0.9	0.6
Previous	18.4		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 35 WEEKS		
	1950 2 Sept.	1949 27 Aug.	1948 28 Aug.	1950	1949	1948
NUMBERS						
SYPHILIS	2,235	2,812	3,391	86,124	132,774	150,966
GONORRHEA	3,992	3,084	3,537	117,419	123,257	159,258
CHANCROID	367	344	537	10,586	15,852	26,693
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	14	17	13	344	473	525
RATES						
SYPHILIS	144.1	181.3	221.1	158.7	244.6	281.2
GONORRHEA	257.4	198.8	230.6	216.3	227.1	296.6
CHANCROID	23.7	22.2	35.0	19.5	29.2	49.7
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.

2. Rates are the numbers 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 indicates 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. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

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 9 SEPTEMBER 1950

During the thirty-sixth week, ended 9 September 1950, there were 21,598 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 22,999 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for ten diseases (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, tetanus, puerperal infection, leprosy and infectious diarrhea) were lower this week than in either last week or the thirty-sixth week of last year, while totals for three other diseases (diphtheria, tuberculosis, and pneumonia) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week, or in the thirty-sixth week of last year. Schistosomiasis cases were lower and filariasis cases higher currently than in the preceding week, while tsutsugamushi cases stayed the same. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining eight diseases fell between those reported for the other two periods.

The number of diphtheria cases increased 43 percent, from 135 last week to 193 currently. Deaths also increased, from 5 to 7. This week's cases were 42 percent higher than those (136) recorded for the same period of last year and slightly higher than the corresponding 1948 total (187). Over half (24) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, while almost a third (14) had fewer cases, and five stayed the same. The remaining three prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Three other prefectures also reported no cases in the present week, and in the 40 remaining prefectures cases ranged from 1 to 15. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.4 and 14.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 1.2.

Dysentery continued to decrease, with 15 percent fewer cases this week (2,369) than in the preceding period (2,784). Deaths decreased proportionately, from 595 to 511. The present number of cases was 54 percent greater than that (1,541) recorded for the same week of last year and almost three times the corresponding 1948 figure (816). The majority (29) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, while approximately a third (16) had increases, and the remaining one did not change. The most outstanding changes from last week occurred in Niigata Prefecture (from 220 to 104 cases), Tokyo-to (413 to 305), and Saitama Prefecture (270 to 172). The largest increase was reported by Miyagi Prefecture (48 to 112 cases). Tokyo-to and Saitama Prefecture together accounted for a fifth of this week's total cases. Cases ranged from 1 to 124 in 43 additional prefectures, and there were no cases reported in the remaining one (Nara). Of the total dysentery reported this week, 2,354 cases and 509 deaths were designated as bacillary and the other 15 cases and 2 deaths as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 152.7 and 65.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 32.9 and 13.6.

There were about 20 percent fewer cases of typhoid fever this week (120) than last week (149), while the number of deaths (15) stayed approximately the same as last week (16). Present cases were nearly 50 percent fewer than in the same period of last year (231) and almost 60 percent below the total (287) for the comparable 1948 week. There were decreases from last week in 20 prefectures, increases in 14, and no change in 7, while the 5 remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Thirty-two prefectures reported cases this week, from 1 to 11 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.7 and 6.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.8.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases (39) decreased to less than 50 percent of last week's figure (85). There was also a decrease in deaths, from 6 to 1. This week's cases were approximately half those recorded for the corresponding weeks of last year (77) and 1948 (85). Half (23) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week and only six increases. Of the 17 prefectures which did not change, all but three have reported no cases for at least two weeks. There were 11 cases currently in Tokyo-to, from 1 to 4 cases in 17 additional prefectures, and none in the remaining 28. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 2.4 respectively, the corresponding death rates both 0.1.

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

There have been no smallpox cases reported since mid-July and no deaths so far this year. No cases were recorded for the thirty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 9 September 1950 was less than 0.1.

One case of typhus fever and no deaths were reported this week compared with six cases and one death last week. There was also one case during the thirty-sixth week of last year but none during the like period of 1948. Chiba Prefecture reported this week's case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.7 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases numbered 14 this week, 60 percent fewer than in the previous week (35). Deaths increased from 2 to 3. Cases during the thirty-sixth weeks of 1949 (105) and 1948 (159) were respectively more than seven and eleven times the present figure. Over half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Decreases from last week occurred in 13 prefectures, increases in 6, and no change in the remaining 2. Cases in Shiga Prefecture decreased from 17 last week to 5 currently. Eight other prefectures this week reported one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

A decrease in the incidence of Japanese "B" encephalitis was recorded for the first time since the beginning of the Japanese "B" encephalitis season during the week ended 15 July. The number of cases reported this week (743) was 32 percent less than in the preceding week (1,085), and deaths decreased by almost the same proportion, from 340 to 246. This week's case figure was ten times the number (72) in the same week of last year but 27 percent less than in the corresponding 1948 period (1,012). (See attached chart). Cases decreased from last week in about three-fourths (34) of the prefectures, increased in eight, and stayed the same in one. Of the remaining three prefectures, Hokkaido and Fukushima have reported no cases yet this year and Nagasaki none for the past two weeks. The largest change from last week was a decrease from 261 to 161 cases in Tokyo-to, which still accounted for more than a fifth of the total cases. The other cases this week ranged from 1 to 78 in 40 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 47.9 and 6.6 respectively, the corresponding death rates 15.9 and 2.1.

There were 46 cases of scarlet fever this week compared with 64 last week, a decrease of 28 percent. No deaths were reported currently whereas there was one last week. Cases this week were somewhat fewer than in the same period of last year (50) but nearly 60 percent greater than in the comparable period of 1948 (29). Eighteen prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. A third (15) had fewer cases this week than last week, ten more, while the remaining three stayed the same. There were eight cases this week in Osaka Prefecture and the remainder were distributed among 18 additional prefectures having from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 6.8 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Approximately the same number of epidemic meningitis cases was reported this week (43) as last week (44). Deaths decreased from 18 to 13. There were 41 cases recorded for the thirty-sixth week of last year and 71 in the corresponding 1948 period. Increases over last week occurred in 16 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 6, while there have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 10. Twenty-six prefectures reported cases this week, from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 1.6 respectively, the corresponding death rates 0.8 and 0.5.

Measles cases decreased 27 percent, from 316 last week to 231 currently. The present figure was 73 percent less than that (857) recorded for the same week of last year and 18 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (283). About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, eight increases, and three no change. The remaining five prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Seven additional prefectures also reported no cases this week. At the other extreme, there were three prefectures in northern Japan which together accounted for a third of the total cases, Hokkaido (28), Miyagi (25), and Iwate (23). The current and cumulative case rates were 14.9 and 86.1 respectively.

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

The number of whooping cough cases reported this week (2,365) was almost 25 percent less than in the preceding week (3,127). It was over 50 percent below the figure (4,968) recorded for the thirty-sixth week of last year but about 80 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 total (1,324). More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 13 increases, and the remaining one no change. The most notable changes were decreases in Saitama (from 147 to 60) and Hyogo (from 165 to 83). This week's cases ranged from one in Nara Prefecture to 161 in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 152.5 and 183.8 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases (12,181) increased slightly over last week (11,987) and were 23 percent and 45 percent respectively higher than in the thirty-sixth weeks of 1949 (9,935) and 1948 (8,409). Cases this week and last week were higher than in any other weekly period since reports were first received in March 1947. Two reasons for these large figures are the current campaign to increase case record collections and the change in the Ration Law providing increased rations for tuberculosis patients. Both of these changes occurred as of the first of this month. Cases decreased from last week in 25 prefectures and increased in the other 21. Prefectures with the most outstanding increases were Tokyo-to (from 1,369 to 1,762 cases) and Aichi (392 to 595), while four other prefectures (Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Nagasaki) reported increases of more than 100 cases. The largest decrease occurred in Chiba Prefecture (from 443 to 107 cases). Osaka Prefecture originally reported 278 cases last week, but subsequent corrections raised the total to 882, more than this week's total (721). Four other prefectures (Ishikawa, Gifu, Kyoto, and Hyogo) had from 145 to 105 fewer cases than last week. Eighty-nine percent of all cases reported this week were listed as respiratory tuberculosis (10,881). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 785.4 and 591.5 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases reported this week (1,061) was 5 percent higher than in the preceding week (1,008). It was approximately the same as in the thirty-sixth week of last year (1,056) but about 80 percent greater than the figure (587) recorded for the same period of 1948. There were increases over last week in more than half (25) of the prefectures, decreases in 17, and no change in the remaining 4. Tottori and Tokushima reported the fewest cases this week (5 each) while Toyama had the most (75). The current and cumulative case rates were 68.4 and 202.7 respectively.

Six cases of influenza were reported this week, the same number as last week. There were 11 cases last year at this time and 17 in the like period of 1948. Cases currently ranged from one to three in four prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 37.2 respectively.

There were 107 cases of poliomyelitis this week, slightly more than there were last week (103). Cases numbered 119 in the thirty-sixth week of last year and 37 in the same period of 1948. (See attached chart). Decreases from last week occurred in 19 prefectures, increases in 14, and no change in 7, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 6. Three-fourths (34) of the prefectures reported cases this week, from one to ten each. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.9 and 4.0 respectively.

Tetanus cases decreased from 52 last week to 42 currently. During the thirty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 51 and 41 cases respectively. There were decreases from last week in 18 prefectures, increases in 14, and no change in 4. The other 10 prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Cases by prefecture this week ranged from one to six and occurred in about half (22) of the prefectures. Current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 2.4 respectively.

There were 11 cases of puerperal infection reported this week compared with 14 last week and 21 and 14 respectively during the thirty-sixth weeks of 1949 and 1948. The majority (28) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week were almost equally divided between prefectures with decrease (8) and those with increases (7), while three others stayed the same. This week's 1 cases occurred in 11 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.0 respectively.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775615

The same number of rabies cases was reported this week as last week (3). Last year at this time there were five cases and in the like period of 1948 none. Tokyo reported two of this week's cases and Kanagawa Prefecture the other one. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July. There were no cases recorded during the thirty-sixth weeks of either 1949 or 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 9 September 1950 was less than 0.1.

Seven cases of leprosy were reported this week, about a third of last week's figure (23). During the thirty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 17 and 19 respectively. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in about two-thirds (31) of the prefectures. Cases decreased from last week in ten prefectures, increased in four, and did not change in the remaining one. Six prefectures reported one or two cases each this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.8 respectively.

There were 1,950 cases of trachoma this week compared with 1,890 cases last week, an increase of 3 percent. This week's figure was 32 percent less than that (2,866) recorded for the same week of last year and 9 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (2,134). Half (23) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, nearly that many (21) decreases, while the remaining two did not change. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 6 to 184. The current and cumulative case rates were 125.7 and 208.5 respectively.

Two infectious diarrhea cases were reported this week compared with three last week and four and three respectively during the thirty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948. Both cases this week occurred in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The same number of tsutsugamushi cases was reported this week as last week (2). This week's cases were both in Niigata Prefecture which has accounted for about 80 percent of this year's total cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

Schistosomiasis cases numbered 57 this week compared with 75 in the preceding week. Yamanashi Prefecture accounted for over half (31) of the present cases, Fukuoka 23, Saga 2, and Hiroshima 1. These four prefectures have reported all but four of the cumulative total for the year. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 1.2 respectively.

Five cases of filariasis were reported this week compared with three last week. One occurred in Nagano Prefecture, the first to be reported by that prefecture. Four prefectures on the islands of Shikoku and Kyushu accounted for the remaining four. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,397 cases this week compared with 6,609 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,336 and 88,460 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,736 and 121,155; chancroid, 315 and 10,902; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 10 and 354. Totals were lower this week than last week for all diseases except syphilis. Last week there were 2,235 cases of syphilis, 3,992 cases of gonorrhea; 368 cases of chancroid; and 14 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. Syphilis and chancroid cases were both lower this week than in the same week of last year when they numbered 3,060 and 350 respectively. Totals for gonorrhea and lymphogranuloma venereum however, were both higher than they were in the corresponding 1949 period, 3,507 and 8 respectively. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 9 September 1950 were: syphilis, 150.6 and 158.4 respectively; gonorrhea, 240.9 and 217.0; chancroid, 20.3 and 19.5; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.6.

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

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 9 SEPTEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	-	492	40	71	4	*918	74
AOMORI	8	2	190	28	18	1	234	44
IWATE	9	-	191	21	57	2	478	88
MIYAGI	3	-	181	6	112	13	586	85
AKITA	2	-	242	12	15	5	230	80
YAMAGATA	1	-	87	7	48	2	426	67
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	189	18	102	33	1119	258
IBARAKI	1	-	102	2	63	23	1226	470
TOCHIGI	10	-	146	15	120	22	1287	375
GUMMA	1	-	76	5	103	25	2720	506
SAITAMA	8	-	225	12	172	52	3217	873
CHIBA	3	1	97	11	85	33	1416	418
TOKYO	15	1	495	42	305	50	5459	742
KANAGAWA	9	-	186	16	124	13	1922	198
NIIGATA	10	-	289	14	104	17	2192	302
TOYAMA	-	-	95	7	22	7	397	86
ISHIKAWA	1	-	145	15	20	3	483	42
FUKUI	2	-	64	4	6	2	60	18
YAMANASHI	-	-	28	3	5	-	214	41
NAGANO	1	-	120	7	23	3	450	67
GIFU	-	-	64	10	65	11	870	224
SHIZUOKA	-	-	118	9	81	17	1548	291
AICHI	8	-	208	11	96	30	2030	469
MIE	1	-	111	9	21	7	444	104
SHIGA	1	-	47	2	2	-	50	14
KYOTO	4	-	131	13	35	8	538	76
OSAKA	9	2	301	39	96	14	887	112
HYOGO	7	-	285	25	64	9	615	133
NARA	1	-	58	5	-	-	46	5
WAKAYAMA	2	-	44	2	4	2	93	25
TOTTORI	-	-	31	4	3	-	73	25
SHIMANE	2	-	161	7	10	2	145	56
OKAYAMA	3	-	85	7	24	7	216	76
HIROSHIMA	5	-	244	14	44	14	456	142
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	199	13	7	5	194	68
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	86	13	6	5	124	59
KAGAWA	-	-	40	2	8	7	*227	76
EHIME	1	-	109	12	21	8	409	106
KOCHI	1	-	55	10	20	10	177	53
FUKUOKA	6	-	572	46	89	15	892	184
SAGA	5	-	133	10	13	8	168	22
NAGASAKI	5	-	283	12	4	-	157	19
KUMAMOTO	6	-	134	9	30	8	634	185
OITA	4	-	161	25	21	7	174	71
MIYAZAKI	10	1	273	28	22	4	262	58
KAGOSHIMA	7	-	221	31	8	3	246	100
TOTAL	193	7	7,794	653	2,369	511	*36,709	7,587
RATE								
Current	12.4	0.5	14.0	1.2	152.7	32.9	65.7	13.6
Previous	8.7	0.3			179.5	38.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	*125	11	1	-	*82	5
AOMORI	3	1	71	4	1	1	30	2
IWATE	3	-	48	3	-	-	19	1
MIYAGI	2	2	126	17	1	-	60	2
AKITA	2	-	25	8	-	-	8	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	36	5	3	-	18	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	80	5	1	-	18	1
IBARAKI	-	-	56	7	2	-	19	2
TOCHIGI	1	1	48	5	1	-	14	1
GUMMA	1	-	66	7	4	-	57	5
SAITAMA	6	1	170	21	1	-	45	4
CHIBA	-	1	98	12	-	-	13	-
TOKYO	9	1	519	59	11	-	280	5
KANAGAWA	7	-	180	13	1	-	43	1
NIIGATA	1	-	152	18	3	-	51	-
TOYAMA	3	2	59	7	2	-	42	1
ISHIKAWA	2	-	30	9	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	-	-	49	-	-	-	8	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	9	1	-	-	13	-
NAGANO	1	-	48	7	-	-	8	1
GIFU	2	-	108	14	-	-	27	1
SHIZUOKA	4	1	122	9	1	-	40	3
AICHI	11	2	*171	22	1	-	39	1
MIE	3	-	126	18	-	-	15	1
SHIGA	2	1	37	5	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	4	-	121	13	-	-	11	-
OSAKA	10	-	195	30	2	-	92	2
HYOGO	9	1	176	16	-	-	24	2
NARA	-	-	67	6	-	-	6	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	44	6	-	-	26	1
TOTTORI	-	-	12	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	3	-	50	5	-	-	9	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	66	12	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	3	-	137	12	2	-	53	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	26	4	-	-	12	-
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	69	13	-	-	32	3
KAGAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	*15	*1
EHIME	-	-	27	3	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	62	13	-	-	9	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	70	4	-	-	37	1
SAGA	1	-	13	-	-	-	5	-
NAGASAKI	2	1	34	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	28	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	-	-	11	3	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	18	2	1	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	120	15	*3,794	440	39	1	*1,335	*57
RATE								
Current	7.7	1.0	6.8	0.8	2.5	0.1	2.4	0.1
Previous	9.6	1.0			5.5	0.4		

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	1	-	20	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	1	-	933	54
RATE - Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	1.7	0.1
Previous	-	-			0.4	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	8	-	3	2	3	2
IWATE	1	-	4	1	9	3	14	8
MIYAGI	-	-	4	1	21	9	35	14
AKITA	-	-	7	1	14	5	41	16
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	60	20	133	38
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	18	2	13	3	66	24
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	3	1	33	6
GUMMA	-	-	11	1	5	1	40	19
SAITAMA	-	-	16	-	4	3	40	19
CHIBA	-	-	8	-	2	-	15	5
TOKYO	-	1	46	5	161	28	1095	260
KANAGAWA	-	-	7	1	31	6	200	43
NIIGATA	-	-	7	-	78	27	138	46
TOYAMA	1	-	11	-	4	2	74	13
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	3	5	5	70	24
FUKUI	-	-	12	1	-	1	37	12
YAMANASHI	-	-	8	-	1	-	3	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	46	13	133	42
GIFU	1	-	14	1	8	4	32	8
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	12	4	64	21
AICHI	-	-	46	1	2	1	88	19
MIE	-	-	26	-	2	1	15	7
SHIGA	5	-	258	-	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	-	-	18	1	3	3	32	12
OSAKA	-	-	4	-	14	5	191	89
HYOGO	1	-	21	2	48	21	233	110
NARA	-	-	6	1	7	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	7	6	45	19
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-	5	1	16	5
SHIMANE	-	-	3	-	10	4	65	19
OKAYAMA	-	-	15	1	45	15	163	53
HIROSHIMA	-	-	14	-	22	12	127	46
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	15	-	34	21	78	41
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	2	1	15	6
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	1	1	8	6
EHIME	-	1	9	1	9	5	40	9
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	4	-	32	14
FUKUOKA	-	1	37	3	20	3	49	14
SAGA	-	-	10	-	4	3	35	16
NAGASAKI	1	-	24	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	11	2	4	-	24	7
OITA	2	-	9	-	1	-	25	12
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	8	1	25	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	17	5	11	5	75	23
TOTAL	14	3	814	38	743	246	3,683	1,157
RATE								
Current	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.1	47.9	15.9	6.6	2.1
Previous	2.3	0.1			70.0	21.9		

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	4	-	169	-	1	-	57	19
AOMORI	3	-	51	-	-	-	26	8
IWATE	-	-	33	1	2	-	14	6
MIYAGI	-	-	41	-	3	-	44	11
AKITA	-	-	42	-	3	1	17	3
YAMAGATA	-	-	24	-	1	2	43	9
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	35	-	4	2	35	15
IBARAKI	-	-	113	-	-	1	25	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	12	-	-	-	11	2
GUMMA	-	-	91	-	-	-	15	5
SAITAMA	2	-	185	1	-	-	26	8
CHIBA	1	-	47	-	-	-	26	8
TOKYO	3	-	748	4	4	1	146	31
KANAGAWA	4	-	194	-	1	-	41	10
NIIGATA	-	-	29	-	1	-	16	3
TOYAMA	-	-	34	-	1	-	11	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	11	1	-	-	7	2
FUKUI	-	-	47	-	-	-	2	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	71	1	-	-	6	3
NAGANO	3	-	227	2	2	-	13	1
GIFU	-	-	91	-	1	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	2	-	82	2	3	1	22	6
AICHI	4	-	232	3	1	-	18	7
MIE	-	-	65	-	-	-	7	2
SHIGA	-	-	115	-	-	-	13	4
KYOTO	4	-	195	-	1	-	36	15
OSAKA	8	-	390	1	1	2	64	20
HYOGO	1	-	93	1	2	1	11	2
NARA	-	-	25	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	15	-	-	-	6	4
TOTTORI	-	-	8	-	1	1	9	2
SHIMANE	-	-	42	-	-	-	3	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	51	-	1	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	61	1	-	-	17	10
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	19	-	2	-	16	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	1	2	2
KAGAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
EHIME	1	-	6	-	1	-	10	2
KOCHI	1	-	13	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUOKA	1	-	46	1	2	-	34	8
SAGA	-	-	5	1	1	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	13	-	-	-	10	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	1	-	10	5
OITA	-	-	3	-	1	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	1	-	7	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	4
TOTAL	46	-	3,811	21	43	13	916	262
RATE								
Current	3.0	-	6.8	0.0	2.8	0.8	1.6	0.5
Previous	4.1	0.1			2.8	1.2		

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	28	1775	129	2552
AOMORI	1	551	40	1156
IWATE	23	1087	37	1431
MIYAGI	25	609	28	1189
AKITA	5	628	51	1183
YAMAGATA	2	342	57	536
FUKUSHIMA	4	1130	28	2202
IBARAKI	-	390	15	3325
TOCHIGI	2	1335	22	1054
GUMMA	2	1893	23	1811
SAITAMA	5	4095	60	5274
CHIBA	-	480	28	1631
TOKYO	12	2324	104	7559
KANAGAWA	3	1235	76	4078
NIIGATA	2	712	118	2521
TOYAMA	9	188	107	4371
ISHIKAWA	-	64	12	1206
FUKUI	8	1067	50	1227
YAMANASHI	-	288	13	1082
NAGANO	12	2180	107	2905
GIFU	9	2567	25	1136
SHIZUOKA	4	1959	109	4195
AICHI	5	3766	81	2681
MIE	-	373	35	2393
SHIGA	-	243	36	1928
KYOTO	-	83	44	2332
OSAKA	2	*280	39	*3424
HYOGO	5	948	83	3735
NARA	-	72	1	397
WAKAYAMA	-	122	25	1743
TOTTORI	1	46	26	*756
SHIMANE	-	21	35	1173
OKAYAMA	11	1542	62	1491
HIROSHIMA	2	1950	76	3168
YAMAGUCHI	1	107	18	914
TOKUSHIMA	1	1692	10	1276
KAGAWA	2	2399	38	1389
EHIME	5	2213	67	2507
KOCHI	-	1361	11	1072
FUKUOKA	17	1309	161	5043
SAGA	7	376	47	1552
NAGASAKI	5	627	60	2199
KUMAMOTO	1	339	55	3025
OITA	-	63	21	1335
MIYAZAKI	1	395	45	2222
KAGOSHIMA	9	852	50	1266
TOTAL	231	*48,078	2,365	*102,645
RATE Current	14.9	86.1	152.5	183.8
RATE Previous	20.4		201.6	

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	712	25967	30	6030
AOMORI	130	5818	12	1994
IWATE	126	6839	26	2902
MIYAGI	282	6686	28	2476
AKITA	144	5089	21	1939
YAMAGATA	240	4722	22	1707
FUKUSHIMA	180	5521	22	3085
IBARAKI	112	4054	21	2853
TOCHIGI	84	2824	27	2492
GUNMA	214	4995	32	4141
SAITAMA	305	9081	70	7553
CHIBA	107	*6158	13	1661
TOKYO	1762	36838	34	4317
KANAGAWA	593	10844	37	3093
NIIGATA	229	6028	30	3353
TOYAMA	333	6826	75	4048
ISHIKAWA	94	4823	13	1396
FUKUI	102	3626	7	1470
YAMANASHI	61	1742	10	1107
NAGANO	292	7786	40	4774
GIFU	157	5702	10	2364
SHIZUOKA	230	6236	20	2749
AICHI	595	16182	30	4843
MIE	187	5804	10	1958
SHIGA	98	3075	16	1566
KYOTO	281	9211	8	1339
OSAKA	721	*17979	22	*2091
HYOGO	383	12522	17	2442
NARA	42	1557	6	623
WAKAYAMA	140	3184	16	1081
TOTTORI	71	2404	5	717
SHIMANE	91	3284	8	1132
OKAYAMA	232	6670	27	2727
HIROSHIMA	477	9652	24	3030
YAMAGUCHI	246	5484	9	1120
TOKUSHIMA	61	2322	5	1182
KAGAWA	67	2944	19	1781
EHIME	216	4739	31	3224
KOCHI	41	2210	6	1053
FUKUOKA	623	14944	35	3577
SAGA	158	4277	31	1434
NAGASAKI	308	5780	34	1762
KUMAMOTO	166	4757	49	2651
OITA	155	3967	22	1228
MIYAZAKI	145	4571	14	1800
KAGOSHIMA	188	4533	17	1387
TOTAL	12,181	*330,257	1,061	*113,152
RATE				
Current	785.4	591.5	68.4	202.7
Previous	772.9		65.0	

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
HOKKAIDO	-	2947	5	*130
AOMORI	-	-	1	18
IWATE	-	-	-	22
MIYAGI	-	6	3	74
AKITA	-	1149	-	10
YAMAGATA	-	32	2	18
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	53
IBARAKI	-	1160	2	45
TOCHIGI	-	27	1	25
GUMMA	1	401	2	81
SAITAMA	-	283	5	72
CHIBA	-	213	2	32
TOKYO	3	363	10	305
KANAGAWA	-	288	2	74
NIIGATA	-	780	1	28
TOYAMA	-	195	3	29
ISHIKAWA	-	97	1	20
FUKUI	-	568	-	18
YAMANASHI	-	263	1	30
NAGANO	-	173	2	42
GIFU	-	2376	2	18
SHIZUOKA	-	463	8	86
AICHI	-	1306	1	40
MIE	1	640	7	73
SHIGA	-	229	-	-
KYOTO	-	1122	-	13
OSAKA	-	395	3	*91
HYOGO	-	1383	2	51
NARA	-	433	-	15
WAKAYAMA	-	259	7	20
TOTTORI	-	111	-	11
SHIMANE	-	620	-	6
OKAYAMA	-	429	2	47
HIROSHIMA	1	157	1	21
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	5	76
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	1	16
KAGAWA	-	95	-	8
EHIME	-	153	2	66
KOCHI	-	7	-	15
FUKUOKA	-	697	6	171
SAGA	-	119	1	20
NAGASAKI	-	160	-	13
KUMAMOTO	-	6	3	44
OITA	-	412	9	79
MIYAZAKI	-	72	-	101
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	22
TOTAL	6	20,793	107	*2,249
RATE Current	0.4	37.2	6.9	4.0
RATE Previous	0.4		6.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	TETANUS Current Cases	TETANUS Cumulative Cases	PUERPERAL INFECTION Current Cases	PUERPERAL INFECTION Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	3	33	-	*45
AOMORI	-	21	-	20
IWATE	-	12	1	14
MIYAGI	2	23	1	11
AKITA	-	14	-	26
YAMAGATA	-	11	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	-	28	-	10
IBARAKI	3	81	1	13
TOCHIGI	1	29	-	11
GUMMA	-	60	-	17
SAITAMA	3	54	1	46
CHIBA	6	70	-	2
TOKYO	2	59	-	10
KANAGAWA	-	28	-	7
NIIGATA	-	13	-	13
TOYAMA	-	10	-	37
ISHIKAWA	-	13	-	6
FUKUI	1	4	-	11
YAMANASHI	1	21	-	11
NAGANO	-	40	-	17
GIFU	-	21	-	10
SHIZUOKA	-	45	-	15
AICHI	3	61	-	17
MIE	-	19	-	5
SHIGA	-	9	-	11
KYOTO	-	15	1	10
OSAKA	1	41	1	11
HYOGO	-	25	-	14
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	9	-	2
TOTTORI	1	13	1	11
SHIMANE	-	17	1	8
OKAYAMA	-	23	-	9
HIROSHIMA	1	26	1	15
YAMAGUCHI	1	31	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	19	-	9
KAGAWA	-	24	-	4
EHIME	1	40	-	7
KOCHI	2	31	-	3
FUKUOKA	1	56	-	26
SAGA	-	16	-	5
NAGASAKI	1	17	-	5
KUMAMOTO	1	33	-	17
OITA	-	24	-	3
MIYAZAKI	1	37	-	14
KAGOSHIMA	5	42	1	10
TOTAL	42	1,336	11	*582
RATE				
Current	2.7	2.4	0.7	1.0
Previous	3.4		0.9	

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
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	-
GUMMA	-	12	-	1
SAITAMA	-	6	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	2	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	1	7	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	49	-	2
RATE				
Current	0.2	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	0.2		-	

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	147	7134
AOMORI	-	9	63	3218
IWATE	-	13	97	4947
MIYAGI	-	12	152	3800
AKITA	2	14	63	5489
YAMAGATA	-	4	19	*2045
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	43	1646
IBARAKI	-	4	50	2725
TOCHIGI	-	11	16	2246
GUNMA	-	37	20	5470
SAITAMA	1	4	59	3963
CHIBA	-	-	44	2535
TOKYO	-	27	67	4733
KANAGAWA	-	5	74	4515
NIIGATA	-	-	22	1194
TOYAMA	-	-	36	1200
ISHIKAWA	-	2	17	841
FUKUI	-	2	20	931
YAMANASHI	-	7	69	1020
NAGANO	-	3	41	1724
GIFU	-	8	21	1334
SHIZUOKA	-	13	25	2121
AICHI	1	23	66	8290
MIE	-	8	13	1146
SHIGA	-	6	13	1005
KYOTO	-	19	30	1018
OSAKA	-	7	33	*4954
HYOGO	-	12	53	6578
NARA	-	4	12	674
WAKAYAMA	-	5	43	1655
TOTTORI	-	4	10	383
SHIMANE	-	3	7	354
OKAYAMA	-	11	31	1990
HIROSHIMA	-	-	36	3281
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	18	586
TOKUSHIMA	1	13	6	1429
KAGAWA	-	3	8	1402
EHIME	-	4	43	1881
KOCHI	-	2	35	519
FUKUOKA	1	36	184	6305
SAGA	-	2	30	884
NAGASAKI	-	7	19	2262
KUMAMOTO	-	11	35	1262
OITA	-	8	7	1084
MIYAZAKI	1	22	17	1148
KAGOSHIMA	-	4	36	1493
TOTAL	7	424	1,950	*116,414
RATE				
Current	0.5	0.8	125.7	208.5
Previous	1.5		121.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Current Cases	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Cumulative Cases	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE Current Cases	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	18	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	17
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	2	75
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	76	2	93
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Previous	0.2		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Current Cases	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Cumulative Cases	FILARIASIS Current Cases	FILARIASIS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	31	456	-	6
NAGANO	-	-	1	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	2
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	1	63	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	7
KOCHI	-	-	1	2
FUKUOKA	23	64	-	2
SAGA	2	64	1	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	10
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	9
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	1	19
TOTAL	57	651	5	77
RATE				
Current	3.7	1.2	0.3	0.1
Previous	4.8		0.2	

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, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended 9 Sep 1950	3 Sep 1949	4 Sep 1948	Cumulative Rates for First 36 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	193	136	187	7794	9976	10642
Dysentery	2369	1541	816	36709	16149	11148
Typhoid Fever	120	231	287	3794	4402	6596
Paratyphoid Fever	39	77	85	1335	1640	2125
Smallpox	-	-	-	4	120	22
Typhus Fever	1	1	-	933	93	418
MALARIA	14	105	159	814	3079	4039
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	743	72	1012	3683	157	5943
Scarlet Fever	46	50	29	3811	3246	1934
Epidemic Meningitis	43	41	71	916	1053	1682
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	231	857	283	48078	155256	46702
Whooping Cough	2365	4968	1324	102645	90962	39304
Tuberculosis	12181	9935	8409	330257	323800	264106
Pneumonia	1061	1056	587	113152	105911	93333
Influenza	6	11	17	20793	1837	2493
Poliomyelitis	107	119	37	2249	2151	585
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	42	51	41	1336	1466	1352
Puerperal Infection	11	21	14	582	656	675
Rabies	3	5	-	49	46	28
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	3
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	7	17	19	424	582	546
Trachoma	1950	2866	2134	116414	135620	116527
Infectious Diarrhea	2	4	3	76	729	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Disease	2	NA	NA	93	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	57	NA	NA	651	NA	NA
Filariasis	5	NA	NA	77	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	7	13	11	653	1010	969
Dysentery	511	503	245	7587	4523	2908
Typhoid Fever	15	22	29	440	528	754
Paratyphoid Fever	1	5	6	57	68	106
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	1	-	54	6	28
Malaria	3	-	3	38	42	26
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	246	24	372	1157	53	1564
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	21	49	25
Epidemic Meningitis	13	10	13	262	298	410
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, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended 9 Sep 1950	3 Sep 1949	4 Sep 1948	Cumulative Rates for First 36 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	12.4	8.8	12.2	14.0	17.9	19.3
Dysentery	152.7	99.4	53.2	65.7	28.9	20.2
Typhoid Fever	7.7	14.9	18.7	6.8	7.9	11.9
Paratyphoid Fever	2.5	5.0	5.5	2.4	2.9	3.8
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	-	1.7	0.2	0.8
Malaria	0.9	6.8	10.4	1.5	5.5	7.3
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	47.9	4.6	66.0	6.6	0.3	10.8
Scarlet Fever	3.0	3.2	1.9	6.8	5.8	3.5
Epidemic Meningitis	2.8	2.6	4.6	1.6	1.9	3.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	14.9	55.3	18.4	86.1	278.1	84.6
Whooping Cough	152.5	320.3	86.3	183.8	162.9	71.2
Tuberculosis	785.4	640.6	548.2	591.5	579.9	478.3
Pneumonia	68.4	66.1	38.3	202.7	189.7	169.0
Influenza	0.4	0.7	1.1	37.2	3.3	4.5
Poliomyelitis	6.4	7.7	2.4	4.0	3.9	1.1
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4
Puerperal Infection	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Leprosy	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0
Trachoma	125.7	184.8	139.1	208.5	242.9	211.0
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Disease	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	3.7	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.8
Dysentery	32.9	32.4	16.0	13.6	8.1	5.3
Typhoid Fever	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.4
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	15.9	1.5	24.3	2.1	0.1	2.8
Scarlet Fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	127	4927	243	7758
AOMORI	32	1039	51	1261
IWATE	11	789	15	580
MIYAGI	36	1271	66	1353
AKITA	23	903	22	527
YAMAGATA	30	1250	25	846
FUKUSHIMA	20	1233	30	1529
IBARAKI	33	1037	37	891
TOCHIGI	20	1324	42	1417
GUNMA	41	1338	76	1400
SAITAMA	42	1557	37	1706
CHIBA	33	1612	33	1616
TOKYO	105	4793	330	10411
KANAGAWA	216	5845	392	13896
NIIGATA	45	1590	36	942
TOYAMA	75	1199	35	1494
ISHIKAWA	20	842	18	1140
FUKUI	13	729	35	1027
YAMANASHI	4	464	15	456
NAGANO	54	1363	74	1408
GIFU	31	1029	38	2060
SHIZUOKA	58	1875	72	2353
AICHI	92	3441	159	4472
MIE	40	1426	38	1265
SHIGA	15	671	25	925
KYOTO	70	2569	162	3606
OSAKA	101	6388	84	4271
HYOGO	94	4038	130	4430
NARA	19	716	23	1130
WAKAYAMA	19	1303	30	1825
TOTTORI	18	758	24	887
SHIMANE	15	398	11	374
OKAYAMA	77	1723	78	1909
HIROSHIMA	40	2686	95	5556
YAMAGUCHI	80	2740	145	4546
TOKUSHIMA	9	518	10	401
KAGAWA	3	769	-	718
EHIME	35	1120	32	942
KOCHI	19	813	33	955
FUKUOKA	250	8810	690	16201
SAGA	48	1450	41	1688
NAGASAKI	110	3642	92	3007
KUMAMOTO	40	1429	52	1734
OITA	37	1155	19	1409
MIYAZAKI	17	856	20	1166
KAGOSHIMA	19	1032	21	1667
TOTAL	2,336	88,460	3,736	121,155
RATE				
Current	150.6	158.4	240.9	217.0
Previous	144.1		257.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Japanese Hospital Report: August 1950

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals operating in Japan continued to increase. The number recorded for August (3,297) was only slightly higher than the figure (3,272) reported for July but was 6 percent greater than the average (3,102) in August 1949. There were 311 tuberculosis sanatoria operating this month compared with 309 last month and 296 in August last year. The number of mental hospitals rose from 132 to 134 and was currently 10 percent above the average (122) for the corresponding month last year. There continued to be 13 leprosaria operating in Japan. Other and general hospitals increased slightly from 2,818 in the previous month to 2,839 this month, but increased 6 percent from the August average last year (2,671).

Bed Capacity: During August the average bed capacity for all hospitals was 264,983 compared with 263,200 last month and 250,890 in the same month last year. There were approximately 300 more beds available in tuberculosis sanatoria this month (61,838) than last month (61,529), and a numeric increase of about 7,400 beds (14 percent) over the August average last year (54,429). The total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals, rose from 92,771 in July to 93,984 in August, and was currently 20 percent above the average (78,339) for August 1949. The average bed capacity of mental hospitals increased slightly over last month from 17,251 to 17,416 and 11 percent over the corresponding month last year (15,685). The total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals, increased slightly from July (19,339 to 19,512) and 12 percent from August 1949 (17,347). The bed capacity of leprosaria in August (8,894) was about the same as last month (8,892), but was 2 percent below the average for the corresponding month last year (9,110). The current number (176,835) of beds available in other and general hospitals was slightly higher than in the previous month (175,528), and 3 percent above the August average last year (171,666). Of the total beds available in general and other hospitals during August, 18 percent (32,146) were for tuberculosis patients, the same proportion as in the three preceding months but higher than 14 percent so reserved in August 1949. One percent of the beds (2,096) continued to be reserved for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load for all hospitals in August (210,607) increased 4 percent above the number (201,831) for last month, and 26 percent above the average (167,027) for August of last year. The number of in-patients in tuberculosis sanatoria (57,606) rose slightly over last month (56,871) and was a third above the corresponding figure for last year (34,293). The total number of tuberculosis in-patients, including those in general hospitals, was 92,125, an increase of three percent in the July average (89,177), and was currently 37 percent greater than the average (67,027) recorded for August 1949. For mental hospitals the in-patient load increased three percent from a daily average of 15,974 last month to 16,381 this month. The current figure was about a third above the corresponding average (12,403) for August last year. The total number of mental in-patients including those in general hospitals increased two percent from last month (17,890 to 18,254) and was approximately a third above the total for the previous August (13,822). The average daily in-patient load for leprosaria was 8,655 currently, approximately the same as last month (8,697) but three percent higher than in August of last year (8,390). During August the average daily in-patient load in general and other hospitals was 127,965, an increase of six percent over the July average (120,239), and nearly a fourth above the corresponding figure (102,932) for last year.

Out-Patient Load: For August the average daily number of out-patients for all hospitals was 376,097, seven percent above the average for last month (350,567) and six percent above that for August last year (354,077). The out-patient load for tuberculosis sanatoria (5,309) was slightly higher currently than in July (5,216) and eight percent greater than in the preceding August (4,902). Out-patients for mental hospitals increased by three percent from a daily average of 590 in July to 608 in August. The current figure was more than a fourth above that (479) for August 1949. There was a daily average of 16 out-patients for leprosaria during August compared with 14 last month and 23 in the corresponding month last year. The number of out-patients for general and other hospitals increased seven percent from 344,747 in the previous month to 370,164 in the current month, and six percent over August of last year (348,673).

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

Bed Occupancy: The daily bed-occupancy ratio in total hospitals continued its usual seasonal increase. The current ratio was 79.5 an increase of four percent over the figure (76.7) recorded last month and nearly 20 percent greater than the ratio (66.6) in August last year. All but ten prefectures had ratios percent below. Four were higher, including Iwate and Tottori Prefectures with ratios nearly 15 percent above.

The current bed-occupancy ratio for tuberculosis sanatoria (93.2) was slightly higher than last month (92.4) and 17 percent above the ratio (79.5) in August of last year. The percent of all tuberculosis beds occupied, including those in general hospitals, was 9 .0, slightly higher than last month (96.1) and about 15 percent greater than in the same month of 1949 (85,6). For sanatoria, 33 pefec-tural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national ratio, 7 were lower, and 6 higher. Three prefectures (Aomori, Aichi, and Hiroshima) were tied for lowest place with ratios of 80.5 each, about 15 percent below the national average. There were also three prefectures with ratios more than 15 percent above the national average: Wakayama (108.2), Tottori (108.0), and Iwate (107.5).

The percent of beds occupied in mental hospitals during August (94.1) was slightly higher than last month (92.6) and nearly 20 percent above the ratio (79.1) in August of last year. The percent of all beds occupied by mental patients in-cluding those in general and other hospitals rose slightly from 92.5 last month to 93.6 in August and was currently 17 percent above the ratio in the same month last year (79.7). For mental hospitals, only 15 prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 17 were higher and 12 lower. The remain-ing two prefectures have no mental hospitals. The ratio in Iwate Prefecture (238.3) is now over two and a half times the national average. Ratios in Yamanashi (157.7), Fukushima (150.4), and Fukui (148.6) continued to be more than 50 percent above. At the other extreme, Aomori Prefecture again reported the lowest ratio (37.2), 60 percent below the national average. The bed-occupancy ratio for leprosaria was about the same in August (97.3) as in July (97.8), but six percent above the ratio (92.2) in August 1949. For the ten prefectures having leprosaria, ratios ranged from 67.7 in Yamanashi to 109.5 in Shizuoka.

The ratio of beds occupied in general and other hospitals was 72.4 currently compared with 68.5 last month (an increase of 6 percent), and 60.0 in August 1949 (an increase of 20 percent). A majority (28) of the prefectures reported ratios within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 21 were lower and six higher. The highest prefectural ratios were recorded by Tottori (89.2) and Aomori Prefecture (88.3), 23 and 22 percent respectively above the all-Japan average. Tokushima Prefecture recorded the lowest ratio (52.0) for the second consecutive month, 28 percent below the national figure.

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

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR August 1950

1/ TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3,297	264,983	586,704	210,607	376,097
HOKKAIDO	241	16,314	42,066	12,986	29,080
AOMORI	36	3,720	7,822	3,196	4,626
IWATE	55	4,166	10,968	3,785	7,183
MIYAGI	77	6,858	13,599	5,814	7,785
AKITA	42	3,036	7,672	2,296	5,376
YAMAGATA	29	2,978	6,240	2,354	3,886
FUKUSHIMA	59	4,060	9,719	3,106	6,613
IBARAKI	72	4,775	8,275	3,506	4,769
TOCHIGI	45	3,109	6,958	2,475	4,483
GUMMA	42	4,027	6,561	3,501	3,060
SAITAMA	107	4,698	9,699	3,460	6,239
CHIBA	95	8,141	11,736	6,472	5,264
TOKYO	268	30,265	67,156	27,152	40,004
KANAGAWA	118	11,281	24,726	9,334	15,392
NIIGATA	77	6,076	14,642	5,042	9,600
TOYAMA	47	3,218	7,630	2,515	5,115
ISHIKAWA	65	4,442	9,564	3,513	6,051
FUKUI	27	1,926	4,150	1,562	2,588
YAMANASHI	25	1,308	2,509	890	1,619
NAGANO	74	5,084	8,984	3,579	5,405
GIFU	54	3,250	7,992	2,700	5,292
SHIZUOKA	68	6,635	13,349	4,887	8,462
AICHI	149	10,617	24,718	7,662	17,056
MIE	67	4,908	9,139	3,429	5,710
SHIZUOKA	29	1,812	4,407	1,541	2,866
KYOTO	82	9,052	16,456	6,429	10,027
OSAKA	169	18,284	37,372	13,272	24,100
HYOGO	129	9,470	24,756	8,208	16,548
NARA	19	1,112	2,750	798	1,952
WAKAYAMA	28	1,676	4,452	1,240	3,212
TOTTORI	18	1,704	3,655	1,545	2,110
SHIMANE	21	1,745	3,782	1,588	2,194
OKAYAMA	72	6,643	11,510	5,590	5,920
HIROSHIMA	94	6,569	15,809	4,938	10,871
YAMAGUCHI	77	5,240	12,205	3,835	8,370
TOKUSHIMA	32	2,334	4,217	1,707	2,510
KAGAWA	37	2,920	5,204	2,113	3,091
EHIME	47	3,251	7,062	2,221	4,841
KOCHI	40	2,006	4,092	1,460	2,632
FUKUOKA	142	13,246	48,572	11,457	37,115
SAGA	55	3,330	7,637	2,683	4,954
NAGASAKI	67	4,722	11,307	2,795	8,512
KUMAMOTO	71	5,532	11,126	4,372	6,754
OITA	35	2,956	4,406	2,315	2,091
MIYAZAKI	39	2,115	4,248	1,529	2,719
KAGOSHIMA	55	4,272	5,805	3,755	2,050

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.

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

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR August 1950

1/ TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	311	61,838	62,915	57,606	5,309
HOKKAIDO	16	3,072	2,806	2,584	222
AOMORI	4	1,030	944	829	115
IWATE	3	628	752	675	77
MIYAGI	4	1,390	1,560	1,370	190
AKITA	4	680	660	587	73
YAMAGATA	3	343	341	312	29
FUKUSHIMA	4	884	769	733	36
IBARAKI	8	1,781	1,552	1,478	74
TOCHIGI	4	975	964	894	70
GUNMA	7	708	819	715	104
SAITAMA	5	1,219	1,384	1,131	253
CHIBA	16	3,476	3,405	3,133	272
TOKYO	33	6,625	7,343	6,809	534
KANAGAWA	14	2,876	2,812	2,668	144
NIIGATA	10	1,581	1,577	1,517	60
TOYAMA	2	900	913	869	44
ISHIKAWA	6	1,010	992	933	59
FUKUI	2	686	663	585	78
YAMANASHI	1	140	148	144	4
NAGANO	8	1,558	1,568	1,469	99
GIFU	6	1,014	1,057	996	61
SHIZUOKA	4	1,107	1,122	1,050	72
AICHI	11	2,980	2,697	2,400	297
MIE	4	887	887	862	25
SHIGA	5	493	521	495	26
KYOTO	6	1,739	1,585	1,443	142
OSAKA	12	3,935	4,022	3,686	336
HYOGO	20	2,458	2,922	2,471	451
NARA	2	180	174	166	8
WAKAYAMA	2	182	205	197	8
TOTTORI	1	50	56	54	2
SHIMANE	1	495	518	494	24
OKAYAMA	4	1,010	1,023	994	29
HIROSHIMA	9	2,540	1,854	1,723	131
YAMAGUCHI	8	1,174	1,183	963	220
TOKUSHIMA	2	811	837	796	41
KAGAWA	2	226	205	198	7
EHIME	3	957	941	901	40
KOCHI	2	216	225	211	14
FUKUOKA	24	3,177	3,238	2,995	233
SAGA	3	824	915	793	122
NAGASAKI	5	794	427	271	156
KUMAMOTO	4	1,228	1,275	1,172	103
OITA	6	712	749	709	40
MIYAZAKI	2	495	547	526	21
KAGOSHIMA	9	1,582	1,778	1,605	173

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.

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

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR AUGUST 1950

1/ MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Captcity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-patient treatment visits
All Japan	134	17,416	16,989	16,381	608
HOKKAIDO	6	504	499	466	33
AOMORI	1	86	32	32	-
IWATE	1	60	143	143	-
MIYAGI	2	236	248	248	0
AKITA	1	136	141	134	7
YAMAGATA	1	125	131	126	5
FUKUSHIMA	2	133	203	200	3
IBARAKI	3	210	199	197	2
TOCHIGI	4	271	275	242	33
GUNMA	1	340	416	394	22
SAITAMA	4	469	518	498	20
CHIBA	4	612	513	489	24
TOKYO	12	3,552	3,554	3,468	86
KANAGAWA	6	885	760	746	14
NIIGATA	1	232	302	300	2
TOYAMA	3	150	206	192	14
ISHIKAWA	4	329	340	299	41
FUKUI	1	105	167	156	11
YAMANAHSI	1	52	87	82	5
NAGANO	2	242	233	233	0
GIFU	1	275	304	296	8
SHIZUOKA	4	371	364	341	23
AICHI	7	714	600	587	13
MIE	2	343	209	205	4
SHIGA	1	167	177	176	1
KYOTO	4	387	312	306	6
OSAKA	7	1,876	1,709	1,676	33
HYOGO	6	1,161	943	927	16
NARA	2	188	208	198	10
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	75	88	82	6
SHIMANE	2	52	98	71	27
OKAYAMA	1	196	243	243	-
HIROSHIMA	6	345	401	388	13
YAMAGUCHI	2	132	143	134	9
TOKUSHIMA	1	154	198	198	-
KAGAWA	1	90	65	62	3
EHIME	1	190	187	180	7
KOCHI	2	174	171	159	12
FUKUOKA	7	626	540	505	35
SAGA	3	421	474	423	24
NAGASAKI	3	112	82	69	13
KUMAMOTO	2	165	163	163	-
OITA	3	171	145	130	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	292	225	217	8

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 August 1950

1/ LEPROSARIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patient	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	8,894	8,671	8,655	16
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	600	565	565	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	550	468	468	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	1	1,050	1,037	1,037	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	1,200	1,155	1,155	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	65	41	41	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	305	350	334	16
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	2,350	2,323	2,323	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	654	652	652	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1,220	1,177	1,177	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	900	900	900	-

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.

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

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR August 1950

1/ OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2,839	176,835	498,129	127,965	370,164
HOKKAIDO	219	12,738	38,762	9,937	28,825
AOMORI	30	2,004	6,281	1,770	4,511
IWATE	51	3,478	10,072	2,966	7,106
MIYAGI	70	4,682	11,322	3,727	7,595
AKITA	37	2,220	6,871	1,575	5,296
YAMAGATA	25	2,510	5,768	1,916	3,852
FUKUSHIMA	53	3,042	8,748	2,174	6,574
IBARAKI	61	2,784	6,525	1,832	4,693
TOCHIGI	37	1,963	5,719	1,339	4,380
GUNMA	33	1,929	4,289	1,355	2,934
SAITAMA	98	3,010	7,797	1,831	5,966
CHIBA	75	4,053	7,819	2,851	4,968
TOKYO	222	18,888	55,106	15,721	39,385
KANAGAWA	99	7,520	21,154	5,920	15,234
NIIGATA	65	4,263	12,764	3,225	9,539
TOYAMA	43	2,168	6,511	1,454	5,057
ISHIKAWA	55	3,102	8,232	2,281	5,951
FUKUI	24	1,136	3,320	821	2,499
YAMANASHI	22	1,050	2,231	620	1,611
NAGANO	63	3,284	7,184	1,878	5,306
GIFU	47	1,960	6,630	1,407	5,223
SHIZUOKA	58	4,852	11,514	3,163	8,351
AICHI	132	6,923	21,421	4,674	16,747
MIE	61	3,678	8,042	2,362	5,680
SHIGA	22	1,152	3,708	869	2,839
KYOTO	72	6,926	14,560	4,680	9,880
OSAKA	150	12,473	31,641	7,910	23,731
HYOGO	103	5,852	20,890	4,810	16,080
NARA	15	744	2,368	434	1,934
WAKAYAMA	26	1,494	4,248	1,044	3,204
TOTTORI	16	1,580	3,510	1,409	2,101
SHIMANE	19	1,298	3,164	1,022	2,142
OKAYAMA	65	3,087	7,921	2,030	5,891
HIROSHIMA	79	4,084	13,554	2,827	10,727
YAMAGUCHI	67	3,924	10,878	2,738	8,140
TOKUSHIMA	28	1,370	3,182	713	2,469
KAGAWA	33	1,950	4,283	1,202	3,081
EHIME	43	2,104	5,935	1,140	4,795
KOCHI	36	1,616	3,695	1,089	2,606
FUKUOKA	111	9,443	44,805	7,958	36,847
SAGA	49	2,076	6,285	1,466	4,819
NAGASAKI	60	4,315	10,796	2,454	8,342
KUMAMOTO	63	2,920	8,510	1,860	6,650
OITA	25	2,072	3,512	1,476	2,036
MIYAZAKI	37	1,620	3,700	1,002	2,698
KAGOSHIMA	40	1,498	2,902	1,033	1,869

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

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

IN JAPAN, JULY 1950

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of July 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in July 1950.

Live Births: Following the usual seasonal pattern live births rose from the June level. During July there were 186,208 live births compared with 163,529 in June. The live birth rate, per 1,000 population per annum, increased 10 percent from 24.2 to 26.7. The current rate was 12 percent less than the corresponding rate (30.4) last year, 11 percent below the same rate (30.0) in 1948, but 6 percent greater than the June median rate (25.2) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The live birth rate for all "shi" combined (27.1) was 3 percent greater than that (26.4) for all "gun". This was the first month since December 1949 in which all "shi" combined recorded a higher birth rate than all "gun". Approximately two-thirds (30) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 8 were higher and 8 lower. The highest prefectural birth rate was reported by Aomori (36.6) and was more than 35 percent above the all Japan average. Iwate (32.9) and Hokkaido (32.1) Prefectures had rates 23 and 20 percent respectively above the national average. Two prefectures (Nagano, 21.0 and Kyoto, 21.1) had rates more than 20 percent below the national figure.

Deaths (all ages): There were 72,018 deaths in July compared with 66,346 in June. The death rate, per 1,000 population per annum, increased 5 percent from 9.8 to 10.3. However, the current rate was the lowest July rate on record. It was approximately 10 percent below the corresponding rates for 1949 (11.4) and 1948 (11.6) and about 40 percent below the July median rate (17.4) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (9.8) was 8 percent below that (10.6) for all "gun". Thirty-three prefectures had rates within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Nine prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above the all Japan rate, including Aomori (15.0) and Toyama (13.6) with rates more than 40 and 30 percent respectively above the national average. Only four prefectures had rates more than 10 percent below the national figure, including Kanagawa (8.3) with a rate nearly 20 percent below the all Japan average.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population) for the 10 leading causes of death are shown in table 3. These 10 causes accounted for 49,939 deaths (69 percent of all deaths) during July. Six increases and four decreases were recorded from the June level. As in past years, deaths from enteric causes increased during July. Dysentery entered the ten leading causes of death to take eighth position, with a rate (41.2) more than double the June rate (19.5). Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea rose from third to second position, increasing more than 30 percent from 82.9 and 109.3. Accidents and poisonings increased nearly 50 percent from 41.2 to 60.7 and lesser increases were recorded for senility and senile psychosis, malignant neoplasms, and nephritis and nephrosis. Pneumonia (including pneumonia of the new-born) continued to decrease, the current rate (33.2) was nearly 20 percent below the June figure (41.1). The remaining three causes decreased slightly.

Compared with July 1949, there were only three increases and seven decreases. The current death rate for dysentery (41.2) was more than 50 percent greater than the corresponding rate last year (26.5). Lesser increases were recorded for malignant neoplasms, and nephritis and nephrosis. The rate for senility and senile psychosis (51.0) was more than 20 percent below that (65.3) recorded in the same month last year. A reduction of nearly 20 percent was recorded for two causes, enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea (from 133.6 to 109.3) and pneumonia, including pneumonia of the new-born (from 40.5 to 33.2). A decrease of more than 10 percent was recorded in the tuberculosis death rate from 173.2 in July

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

last year to 150.5 currently. Minor decreases were recorded for the remaining three causes.

Infant Deaths: During July there were 9,499 infant deaths compared with 9,400 in June. The infant death rate, per 1,000 live births, decreased 11 percent from 57.5 to 51.0. The current rate, the lowest July rate on record, was 10 and 15 percent respectively below the corresponding rates in 1949 (56.9) and 1948 (59.7) and only half the July median rate (102.2) for the 5 year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" combined (42.8) was 23 percent less than the rate for all "gun" (55.5). Eighteen prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 13 were higher and 15 lower. The infant death rate for Aomori Prefecture (107.0) was more than double the all Japan average and Ishikawa recorded a rate (81.4) 60 percent above the national figure. Three additional prefectures (Akita, Fukui, and Toyama) had rates more than 40 percent higher than the average for the country. The lowest prefectural rate (28.1), recorded by Kanagawa, was 45 percent below the national average. The second lowest rate was credited to Tokyo-to (35.4) and was more than 30 percent below the all Japan figure.

Deaths and rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in July are shown in table 4. A total of 8,031 infant deaths was attributed to these causes (85 percent of all infant deaths in July). Only two increases were recorded from the June level. The infant death rate for enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea increased 10 percent from 11.2 to 12.3 and the rate for other diseases peculiar to early infancy rose from 2.7 to 2.8. Pneumonia, including pneumonia of the new-born, again held fourth position but decreased 36 percent from 7.2 in June to 4.6 currently. Premature births decreased from 8.4 to 7.7 and bronchitis and bronchiectasis from 2.0 to 1.3. The remaining five causes recorded minor decreases. Measles and meningitis, except meningococcal infection and tuberculosis, dropped from ninth and tenth place respectively and were replaced by accidents and poisonings, and beriberi. However, both of these latter causes decreased from there June level.

Compared with July 1949, there were three increases and seven decreases. The three causes recording increases over July last year were: premature birth from 4.7 to 7.7, congenital malformation from 1.7 to 2.2, and accidents and poisonings from 0.6 to 0.8. The current rate (8.5) for congenital debility was one-fourth below the corresponding rate (11.3) in July last year. The remaining six causes also recorded decreases: enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea from 14.0 to 12.3; pneumonia, including pneumonia of the new born, from 5.3 to 4.6; other diseases peculiar to early infancy from 3.2 to 2.8; whooping cough from 2.7 to 2.3; bronchitis and bronchiectasis from 1.9 to 1.3; and beriberi from 0.8 to 0.7.

Stillbirths: There were 18,216 stillbirths in July compared with 15,578 last month. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) increased 3 percent from 95.3 to 97.8. As in previous months this year, the current rate was higher than the corresponding monthly rate in any year since records became available. It was 24 percent above the rate (78.6) in July last year, 79 percent greater than the rate (54.6) for the same month of 1948, and 70 percent higher than the July median rate (57.5) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" combined (139.9) was 86 percent greater than that (75.1) for all "gun". Half of the prefectures (23) had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 12 had higher rates and 11 lower. Tottori Prefecture had a rate (171.9) approximately 75 percent above the all Japan rate and four additional prefectures (Kyoto, 121.6; Osaka, 120.3; Miyazaki, 118.4 and Nagano, 118.2) recorded rates more than 20 percent greater than the national average. Ishikawa was credited with the lowest prefectural rate (68.0), 30 percent below the average for Japan, and Saitama (70.4), Tochigi (73.6), and Fukui (76.9) had rates more than 20 percent below the national figure.

Marriages: The number of marriages decreased from 52,283 in June to 50,634 in July. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased 5 percent from 7.7 to 7.3. It was currently 8 percent below the corresponding rate (7.9) last year, 28 percent below the same rate (10.1) in 1948, but 22 percent greater than the July

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

median rate (6.0) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined was 7.2 compared with 7.3 for all "gun". More than half (24) of the prefectural rates were within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 12 were higher and 10 lower. The rate in Tottori Prefecture (9.8) was nearly 35 percent above the national average and that in Fukui (9.1) 25 percent above. Four prefectures (Nagano, Toyama, Yamanashi, and Gumma) had rates more than 20 percent below the all Japan figure.

Divorces: Divorces numbered 6,707 during July compared with 6,270 last month. The divorce rate (per 1,000 population) rose from 0.9 to 1.0. The July divorce rate was 0.9 in these three previous years and the July median rate for the 7 year period 1932-1938 was 0.6.

The divorce rate for all "shi" combined was 1.1 compared with 0.9 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 0.5 in Saitama to 1.5 in Tottori. Twelve prefectures had rates equal to the national average, 14 had higher rates, and 20 had lower.

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

TABLE 2. - 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JULY 1950

Area	Live Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Death Rates	Stillbirth Rates	Marriage Rates	Divorce Rates
ALL JAPAN	26.7	10.3	51.0	97.8	7.3	1.0
All "Shi"	27.1	9.8	42.8	139.9	7.2	1.1
All "Gun"	26.4	10.6	55.5	75.1	7.3	0.9
Aichi	25.6	10.4	50.5	113.4	7.3	0.9
Akita	28.6	11.0	74.0	94.0	6.9	1.2
Aomori	36.6	15.0	107.0	88.4	8.3	1.1
Chiba	23.4	10.7	50.0	80.4	7.7	0.8
Ehime	28.5	10.1	53.6	90.9	7.8	1.3
Fukui	26.7	11.4	73.4	76.9	9.1	1.0
Fukuoka	30.0	10.2	46.0	112.5	8.2	1.2
Fukushima	30.2	10.3	44.0	94.2	7.8	1.0
Gifu	25.4	11.4	51.1	103.1	7.1	0.9
Gumma	26.5	10.8	44.2	102.6	5.6	0.8
Hiroshima	24.3	9.5	42.8	87.6	8.0	1.1
Hokkaido	32.1	9.8	54.7	88.1	8.3	0.8
Hyogo	25.9	9.4	49.1	107.0	7.8	1.0
Ibaraki	26.5	11.1	50.9	83.4	6.9	0.6
Ishikawa	25.5	12.6	81.4	68.0	6.9	0.9
Iwate	32.9	12.4	71.0	90.4	7.7	1.0
Kagawa	26.2	9.9	42.6	114.3	8.7	1.3
Kagoshima	28.2	11.2	62.0	88.1	6.8	0.9
Kanagawa	25.1	8.3	28.1	88.2	6.1	0.8
Kochi	24.9	9.9	45.8	101.2	8.5	1.4
Kumamoto	27.0	10.9	45.3	94.4	7.6	0.9
Kyoto	21.1	8.7	36.1	121.6	6.1	1.0
Mie	23.2	9.9	56.6	103.0	7.5	0.8
Miyagi	29.8	9.6	48.7	104.9	7.0	0.8
Miyazaki	30.0	10.8	47.4	118.4	7.1	0.9
Nagano	21.0	9.3	39.7	118.2	5.5	0.7
Nagasaki	30.5	11.3	57.5	108.3	8.3	1.2
Nara	21.8	10.2	54.1	87.2	7.3	1.1
Niigata	25.8	11.3	55.7	97.6	5.9	1.0
Oita	26.2	10.5	52.5	98.7	7.9	0.9
Okayama	23.4	10.3	44.6	114.1	8.4	1.2
Osaka	26.5	9.4	46.4	120.3	7.3	1.0
Saga	28.6	11.2	54.4	107.0	8.4	0.9
Saitama	27.4	11.9	46.4	70.4	6.3	0.5
Shiga	22.0	10.6	63.4	86.1	6.2	0.7
Shimane	24.0	11.2	50.8	110.7	7.6	1.0
Shizuoka	26.8	9.0	42.7	92.7	6.0	1.0
Tochigi	27.1	11.4	39.2	73.6	6.6	0.8
Tokushima	26.7	11.4	68.4	89.6	8.1	1.0
Tokyo	25.3	8.5	35.4	83.0	6.6	1.0
Tottori	24.1	10.7	67.5	171.9	9.8	1.5
Toyama	27.0	13.6	72.5	84.9	5.6	1.3
Wakayama	22.9	9.7	55.3	103.9	8.0	1.3
Yamagata	26.7	10.9	67.1	110.3	7.4	1.0
Yamaguchi	26.5	10.4	44.1	102.2	8.2	1.2
Yamanashi	24.0	9.9	44.7	107.1	5.6	0.6

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis.

Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

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

TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JULY 1950

Area	Live Births	Deaths	*Infant Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
ALL JAPAN	186,208	72,018	9,499	18,216	50,634	6,707
All "Shi"	65,403	23,541	2,796	9,148	17,467	2,685
All "Gun"	120,805	48,477	6,703	9,068	33,167	4,022
Aichi	7,187	2,931	363	815	2,047	248
Akita	3,190	1,224	236	300	766	131
Aomori	3,880	1,591	415	343	883	120
Chiba	4,363	1,985	218	351	1,432	153
Ehime	3,676	1,308	197	334	1,001	174
Fukui	1,703	726	125	131	584	66
Fukuoka	8,655	2,934	398	974	2,366	337
Fukushima	5,319	1,822	234	501	1,382	168
Gifu	3,365	1,515	172	347	938	119
Gumma	3,712	1,514	164	381	789	106
Hiroshima	4,307	1,691	185	379	1,416	204
Hokkaido	11,240	3,420	615	990	2,898	284
Hyogo	7,105	2,582	349	760	2,137	267
Ibaraki	4,715	1,979	240	393	1,233	106
Ishikawa	2,089	1,030	170	142	562	74
Iwate	3,705	1,397	263	335	867	113
Kagawa	2,134	805	91	244	709	103
Kagoshima	4,338	1,726	269	382	1,049	142
Kanagawa	5,058	1,883	142	446	1,238	162
Kochi	1,077	749	86	190	641	107
Kumamoto	4,197	1,700	190	396	1,174	136
Kyoto	3,273	1,356	118	398	946	157
Mie	2,932	1,247	166	302	953	106
Miyagi	4,146	1,330	202	435	978	108
Miyazaki	2,745	985	130	325	650	83
Nagano	3,808	2,677	151	450	1,004	121
Nagasaki	4,176	1,541	239	450	1,129	165
Nara	1,470	688	80	129	494	75
Niigata	5,471	2,395	305	534	1,243	218
Oita	2,837	1,137	149	280	859	99
Okayama	3,366	1,477	150	384	1,206	166
Osaka	8,119	2,889	377	977	2,244	313
Saga	2,318	911	126	248	679	76
Saitama	5,103	2,215	237	359	1.170	102
Shiga	1,672	808	106	144	471	53
Shimane	1,888	882	96	209	596	78
Shizuoka	5,619	1,875	240	521	1,258	213
Tochigi	3,669	1,540	144	270	895	105
Tokushima	2,019	866	138	181	616	74
Tokyo	11,908	3,991	422	988	3,116	462
Tottori	1,245	574	84	214	504	75
Toyama	2,345	1,182	170	199	485	109
Wakayama	1,953	828	108	203	683	108
Yamagata	3,128	1,274	210	345	866	119
Yamaguchi	3,473	1,359	153	351	1,078	160
Yamanashi	1,700	701	76	182	399	42

* Deaths under one year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

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Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

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TABLE 3.- THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, JULY 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	July 1950 Number	July 1950 Rate	June 50 Rate	July 49 Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	49,939			
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	10,508	150.5	154.7	173.2
571-572,578a 578b,764,785.6	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea (all ages)	7,629	109.3	82.9	133.6
330-334,352a	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	7,082	101.4	109.3	102.2
140-200,202, 203,205	Malignant neoplasms	5,517	79.0	75.1	73.6
E800-E962	Accidents and poisonings	4,239	60.7	41.2	61.9
410-443, 7820-782.2	Heart diseases	3,622	51.9	54.5	55.3
794,304	Senility and senile psychosis	3,560	51.0	47.7	65.3
045-048	Dysentery (all forms)	2,674	41.2	19.5	26.5
590-594,446, 789.0,789.1,792	Nephritis and nephrosis	2,587	37.1	36.7	36.0
490-493,763	Pneumonia (including pneumonia of the newborn)	2,321	33.2	41.1	40.5

Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July 1949) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Reports, Ministry of Welfare.

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TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, JULY 1950

List No.	Cause of Deaths	July 1950 Number	July 1950 Rate	June 50 Rate	July 50 Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	8,031			
571-572, 578a,764	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea	2,285	12.3	11.2	14.0
772-0,773a	Congenital debility	1,576	8.5	8.7	11.3
	1/ Premature birth	1,430	7.7	8.4	4.7
490-493,763	Pneumonia (Including pneumonia of the newborn)	855	4.6	7.2	5.3
	2/ Other diseases peculiar to infancy	516	2.8	2.7	3.2
056	Whooping cough	429	2.3	2.6	2.7
750-759	Congenital malformations	411	2.2	2.3	1.7
500-502,526	Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	242	1.3	2.0	1.9
E800-E962	Accidents and poisonings	155	0.8	0.9	0.6
280	Beriberi	132	0.7	1.0	0.8

1/ Premature birth includes International Code Numbers: 762.5, 766.5, 767.5, 768.5, 769.5-769.9, 770.5-770.7,771.5, 772.5, 773.5, 776.

2/ Other diseases peculiar to early infancy includes International Code Numbers: 762.0, 766.0, 767.0, 768.0, 769.0-769.4, 770.0-770.2,771.0, 773b, 785.2.

Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ,SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics schedule Reports, Ministry of Welfare.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

No. 165

For Period

1 - 15 October
1950

SECTION

		PAGE
I	NURSING AFFAIRS	1
II	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	1
III	SUPPLY	3
IV	NARCOTIC CONTROL	5
V	WELFARE	6
VI	SOCIAL SECURITY	8

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

SECTION I

NURSING AFFAIRS

Ministerial Instructions

Attached as Incl. 1 is Hohatsu No. 63, dated 9 Sept., subject, "Item covering Hospital Fees", issued by the Ministry of Welfare to all prefectural governors. This directive explains the meaning of terms and procedure of applications.

Attached as Incl. 2 is Byo No. 184, dated 18 September, subject, "Handling of Hospital Fees", issued by the Ministry of Welfare to all Medical Affairs Branch Offices, National Hospitals and National Sanitoria.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 17 - 30 September 1950.

Prefecture	No. of Cases (17 - 23 Sept.)	No. of Cases (24 - 30 Sept.)
Tokyo	0	10
Kanagawa	2	2
Chiba	0	6
Saitama	4	0
Ibaragi	0	1
Gumma	0	0
Tochigi	2	0
Shizucka	0	0
Osaka	0	0
Total	8	19

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 30 September 1950 disclose a total of 727 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,524 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 45 deaths.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 23 September - 6 October 1950.

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Prefecture	Diseases	No. of Cases (23 - 29 Sep)	No. of Cases (30 Sep-6 Oct)
Akita	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (Suspect)	1 (Suspect)
Aomori	" "	6 "	
Fukushima	" "	1 "	2 "
Hokkaido	" "		17 "
Miyagi	" "	1 "	
Nagano	" "	3 "	
Yamanashi	" "	1 "	
Total	" "	13 "	20 "
Aichi	Swine cholera		19
Fukuoka	" "	2	
"	Anthrax	1	
Kagoshima	Swine Cholera	6	
Miyagi	" "	11	
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	1	

Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Anthrax	12
Blackleg	6
Piroplasmosis	2
Posi. Equine encephalomyelitis	19
Susp. " "	583
Swine cholera	1,662
Swine erysipelas	357
Swine plague	61

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of August 1950.

Disease	No. of Cases
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis (Cattle)	23
Equine Encephalomyelitis	307
Equine Infectious Anemia	1,152
Equine Infectious Abortion	23
Fowl Cholera	0
Influenza (Cattle)	18,148
Piroplasmosis	13
Pullorum Disease	1,036

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

(cont)

Rabies	Cat	2
	Cattle	3
	Goat	1
	Horse	0
Swine Cholera		1,628
Swine Erysipelas		35
Swine Paratyphus		9
Swine plague		0
Strangles		0
Trichomoniasis		43
Tuberculosis (Cattle)		79

SUPPLY DIVISION

Penicillin Production

A total of 662.2 billion units of penicillin passed assay during August, representing the greatest quantity reported for any single month since production was initiated in Japan. Actual production by product follows:

(Unit - 10,000)

Product	August Production
Amorphous	3,109,635
Crystalline	4,607,382
Penicillin "G"	3,890,750
Procaine in Oil	8,369,340
Procaine "G" in Oil	39,105,120
Procaine Aqueous Inj	2,162,490
Procaine "G" Aqueous Inj	1,921,020
Penicillin Ointment	337,937.5
Tablets, Crystalline	2,613,030
Crystalline "G"	100,000
Total	66,216,705.5

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

Streptomycin Production

The Ministry of Welfare reports a total of 18,355 grams of streptomycin passed assay during August - September. An Additional 5,020 grams failed to pass histamine tests. This quantity will be reprocessed and is not necessarily considered a total loss.

Medical Supplies

Production of medical supplies reported during August totalled 3,063,528,187 Yen. The report did not include precious metals, X-Ray and physiotherapy equipment, surgical instruments or miscellaneous items. Following is the breakdown of reported production by category.

(Unit - Yen)

Item	August Production
Controlled Medicines	46,676,513
Non-controlled Medicines	2,137,399,365
Patent Medicines	438,597,202
Biologics	58,100,360
Textile Sanitary Materials	339,811,320
Dental Instruments	17,384,780
Dental Materials	16,103,197
Rubber Sanitary Goods	9,454,950
Total	¥3,063,528,187

Freeze of TOG Stocks

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has been instructed by SCAP, to make no further shipments or deliveries of TOG items to Japanese manufacturers until inventories are completed and U.S. Army requirements are satisfied from existing stocks. All stocks utilized by the U.S. Army will be replaced. Two commodities, castor oil and beef tallow, imported for pharmaceutical manufacturers were effected by the freeze order. Both items will be released to drug manufacturers by the end of October.

Guinea Pigs for Assay Purposes

The four prefectural laboratory animal producers associations, delivered a total of 12,182 guinea pigs to the National Institute of Health during the period from 7 August to 28 September. The laboratory animal producers are now in a position to furnish guinea pigs to biologic producers, medical institutions, research laboratories etc., as required.

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

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Narcotic Control Activities Report - August

The August report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Arrests -	Registered persons	43
	Unregistered persons (Including 21 Koreans and 28 foreign nationals)	207
Convictions -	Registered persons	17
	Unregistered persons (Including seven Koreans and nine foreign nationals)	70
Theft of narcotics (Including one hospital)		10
Losses by fire (Pharmacy)		1

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥3,000 fine to twelve months penal servitude. Ten out of eleven sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Seven sentences were appealed by defendants.

Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Court varied from ¥1,000 fine to three penal servitude. Fifteen out of fifty-three sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Ten sentences were appealed by procurators and twenty-two were appealed by defendants.

Four Japanese tried in Military Courts received sentences varying from three years penal servitude to five years penal servitude. Two were found not guilty.

One Korean tried in Military Court was sentenced to three years penal servitude.

Penalties for nine foreign nationals varied from three months penal servitude to three years penal servitude.

Ten registrants received adminstrative disposition and one-hundred were admonished. Ten non-registrants were released because of insufficient evidence.

Twenty-eight violations of the Marihuana Law were reported. Two were arrested and the others were not arrested since they were farmers unfamiliar with the Marihuana Law.