

POPULATION OF CITIES OF 100,000 AND OVER IN JAPAN PROPER.
IN ORDER OF SIZE, CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.

City	Population	City	Population
TOTAL	16,785,811		
Tokyo	4,174,505	Yawata	167,829
Osaka	1,559,310	Gifu	166,859
Kyoto	999,396	Omuta	166,480
Nagoya	853,085	Otaru	164,934
Yokohama	814,268	Matsuyama	147,967
Kobe	607,202	Kochi	147,120
Fukuoka	328,586	Okayama	140,630
Sendai	293,208	Toyama	137,818
Yokosuka	261,759	Fuse	133,934
Sapporo	259,602	Takaoka	133,858
Kawasaki	252,923	Toyohashi	129,355
Kumamoto	247,607	Hamamatsu	125,767
Amagasaki	232,755	Chiba	122,006
Kanazawa	231,450	Akita	116,300
Hiroshima	224,205	Kawaguchi	116,007
Hakodate	211,111	Yokkaichi	112,433
Shizuoka	205,380	Moji	109,321
Niigata	204,495	Ube	109,107
Nagasaki	198,405	Nishinomiya	108,707
Himeji	197,452	Asanikawa	107,508
Sakai	194,049	Morioka	107,096
Kure	185,740	Urawa	106,176
Shimonoseki	176,666	Kofu	104,988
Sasebo	175,233	Tokushima	103,252
Wakayama	171,800	Takamatsu	101,424
Kagoshima	170,417		
Kokura	167,996		

Source: Bureau of Statistics
Office of the Prime Minister

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
DIVISION
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SEC.
25 November 1947



DIVISION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION is assigned to

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, United States Political Adviser for Japan

1949 FEB 14 PM 4 50

Tokyo, October 12, 1948.

No. 669

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OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Rockefeller Foundation Survey of Inter-related Problems of Public Health and Demography in Japan.

894.122

The Honorable The Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a memorandum of conversation between Dr. Frank W. NOTESTEIN, Director, Princeton Office of Population Research, Princeton, New Jersey, and an officer of this Mission concerning the results of a Rockefeller Foundation survey recently completed in Japan on the inter-related problems of public health and demography in Japan. While a report has not yet been prepared for the Foundation, the following are the major points outlined by Dr. Notestein:

(1) The Japanese population will not stabilize until about 1970 at a figure around 120,000,000 people. Since the present population of 80,000,000 cannot be supported by the available arable acreage, the problem of feeding a larger population is obvious.

(2) While the Public Health and Welfare Section of this Headquarters is to be highly commended for its contributions to restoration of the prewar trends in the birth-death rates, that Section over-stresses its part in such restoration.

(3) The Economic and Scientific, Natural Resources, and Public Health and Welfare Sections of this Headquarters each have a tendency to believe that the responsibility for solving the problems inherent in Japan's staggering potentialities for population increase is the responsibility of one or both of the other sections. This attitude is regarded as unfortunate and is at the expense of the American taxpayer.

(4) Refusal by members of the Occupation even to discuss birth control with the Japanese may be interpreted to be an indication that the Occupation opposes it. The Japanese Government takes a neutral position. The Japanese people, however, are interested in obtaining information. There is no legal objection to encouraging birth control.

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October 12, 1948

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(5) Even if birth control measures were adopted, the effects would not be evident for many years. However, birth control is the only effective humanitarian means for population control.

(6) Neither the Occupation nor the United States, however, should sponsor birth control. It should be a Japanese affair with such encouragement as can be given, without adversely affecting the Occupation or the United States.

(7) As aids to the Japanese in coping with population problems, the following projects are to be considered by the members of the survey group as possible recommendations to the Rockefeller Foundation:

(a) Sending a top-grade demographer together with younger men on Rockefeller Foundation fellowships to assist the Japanese in improving their demographic studies.

(b) Appointing qualified Japanese experts to cooperate with an international institute of population studies.

(c) Bringing Japanese demographers to the United States for training in latest scientific techniques.

(d) Sending scientific and technical information on birth control from private organizations in the United States to interested Japanese organizations.

(8) While there is no intention to criticize the Occupation, the American public is entitled to know the facts about the Japanese population. As a result, it is expected the American public would agree that birth control is necessary for the Japanese.

Dr. Notestein indicated that appropriate reports will be prepared as a result of the Rockefeller Foundation survey in the Far East. It is suggested that the Department may find rewarding a discussion with Dr. Notestein and/or the other members of the group when they have returned to the United States.

In this connection reference is made to this Mission's despatch No. 79 of February 7, 1948 concerning a draft study by Dr. Edward A. ACKERMAN on Japanese natural resources, in which the population problem was also discussed. Dr. Ackerman returned to Harvard University last spring but is again in Japan endeavoring to complete his manuscript for eventual publication. Dr. Ackerman is of the opinion that the population of Japan will not reach such staggering proportions as Dr. Notestein apparently considers inevitable. (Dr. Ackerman is expected to return to the United States by the

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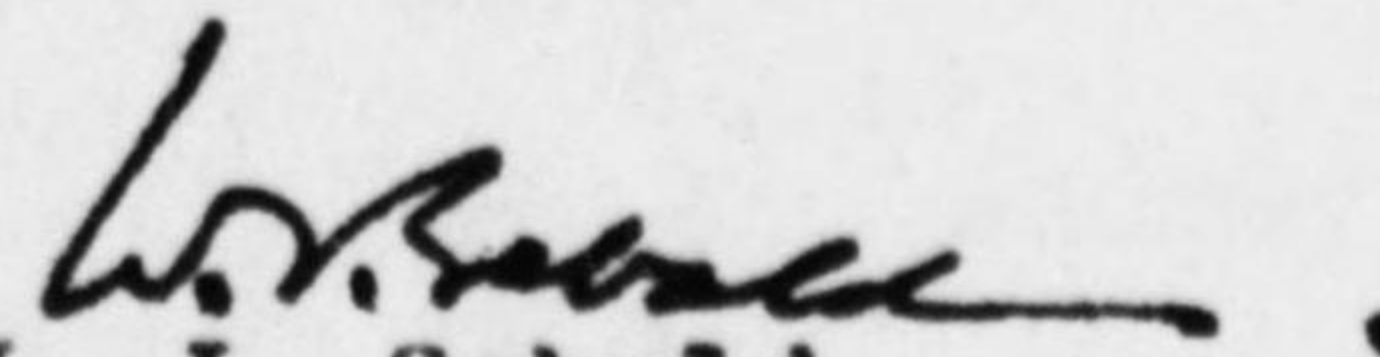
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Respectfully yours,


W. J. Sebald

Enclosure: *att*

Copy of memorandum of
conversation dated October 5,
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Enclosure to Despatch No. 669 dated October 12, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Rockefeller Foundation Survey of Inter-related Problems of Public Health and Demography in Japan".

(COPY)

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October 5, 1948.

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PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Frank W. NOTESTEIN, Director,
Princeton Office of Population Research,
Princeton, New Jersey.

W. Henry LAWRENCE, Jr.

The Japan portion of a survey of the inter-related problems of public health and demography of the Far East undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation has just been completed by a four member team composed of Dr. Marshall C. BALFOUR, Director for the Far East, International Health Division, Shanghai; Dr. R. F. EVANS, Assistant Director of the Division of Social Sciences, New York; Dr. Frank W. NOTESTEIN, Director of the Princeton Office of Population Research, Princeton, New Jersey; and Dr. Irene B. TAEUBER, Research Associate of the Princeton Office of Population Research, Princeton, New Jersey. While a report has yet to be prepared by the Rockefeller Foundation group, Dr. Notestein has summarized the salient points of the Rockefeller Foundation findings and present thinking on the subject of Japan in a conversation with an officer of this Mission.

Dr. Notestein stated that on the basis of studies made prior to the war it appeared that the population of Japan might stabilize at a figure around 100,000,000 people about 1970. He now feels that the figure will probably be nearer 120,000,000 barring unforeseen large scale emigration or a major change in the relationship between the birth and death rates. He interpreted the rate of growth involved in reaching this figure as increasing the working population by a net of at least 1,000,000 people a year. He pointed out that obviously the amount of land available in Japan cannot possibly support this number of people since it does not support the present population of 80,000,000 people. Dr. Notestein gave due credit to the Public Health and Welfare Section (PH&W) of this Headquarters for its contribution to reestablishing the prewar trends of the birth-death rates, but appeared convinced that PH&W over-stressed the part it played in this re-establishment.

He indicated that he is deeply disturbed that there appears to be a lack of realistic approach among sections of this Headquarters to consideration of the problems inherent in Japan's staggering potentiality for population increase. He said he had found that each section has a tendency to believe that the population problem is one with which some other section should be concerned. PH&W thinks, Dr. Notestein stated, that the normal

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processes of industrialization, urbanization, and a rise in the standard of living could take care of the increased population and hence considers the problem an economic one in the province of the Economic and Scientific Section. On the other hand, the Natural Resources Section considers the population problem the concern of the other two sections mentioned, feeling that there are already more people on the land than are necessary for maximum production and that any additional people would probably reduce farm production rather than increase it. He asseverated that he regarded this as unfortunate on the part of the Occupation and is at the expense of the American taxpayer.

Dr. Notestein said that before he came to Japan he had naturally given some thought to whether birth control measures might be successfully advocated, but had been very skeptical. He stated that members of the Occupation avoided the subject. Among Military Government Teams, he declared, he found evidence that orders had been issued that no one was to discuss the subject with the Japanese. He felt that this refusal even to discuss the subject might be interpreted by the Japanese as opposition to birth control on the part of the Occupation. He declared that he had found that the Japanese Government in general takes a neutral position, although there are earnest advocates of birth control, including Mrs. KATO Shizue, member of the House of Representatives and wife of the Minister of Labor in the Ashida Cabinet.

While he found the attitude of the Occupation and Japanese Government discouraging he said he is, however, convinced that birth control could be effectively advocated in Japan because ordinary people with whom he talked worried about the population problem and were desirous of obtaining information on the subject of birth control. He cited the advertisements for contraceptives in newspapers as concrete evidence that people are interested. He warned, however, that even if birth control measures were advocated there would probably not be much change in population growth for many years, certainly not for the next twenty years, unless the death rate should be affected by lack of economic advance or other factors.

An encouraging feature, Dr. Notestein stressed, is that, after examination of the Eugenics Law, he believes legally there is no reason why birth control should not be encouraged. Being well aware of the controversial aspects of birth control Dr. Notestein stated he did not think that either the Occupation or the United States should sponsor such a measure. For example, he felt that it would be a great mistake for the Occupation to bring Mrs. Margaret SANGER to Japan. He indicated that if such a course were undertaken the Soviets would undoubtedly pounce upon it for use in their propaganda. He felt that birth control should be sponsored by the Japanese themselves with any encouragement which could be given without adversely affecting the Occupation or the United States.

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Concretely,

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Concretely, Dr. Notestein and the other members of the Rockefeller Foundation group are considering proposing that a top demographer be sent to work with some institute in Japan in order that the accuracy of basic studies may be improved. Such a demographer, he states, might also be accompanied by younger men sent over on Rockefeller Foundation fellowships. He said the difficulty with the problem so far is that he has been unable to decide upon an institute or organization in Japan to which he would like to attach such individuals. One of the most likely places under consideration is the Population Problem Institute of the Ministry of Public Welfare. However, he declared that he is not entirely satisfied with the leading officials in the institute because of his understanding that their wartime activities included some connection with co-prosperity sphere propaganda. While this Mission is not acquainted with the cases of two individuals to whom he specifically referred, Messrs. OKAZAKI Fuminori and TACHI Minoru, the leading figures in this institute, it was pointed out that they have not been purged for their wartime activities.

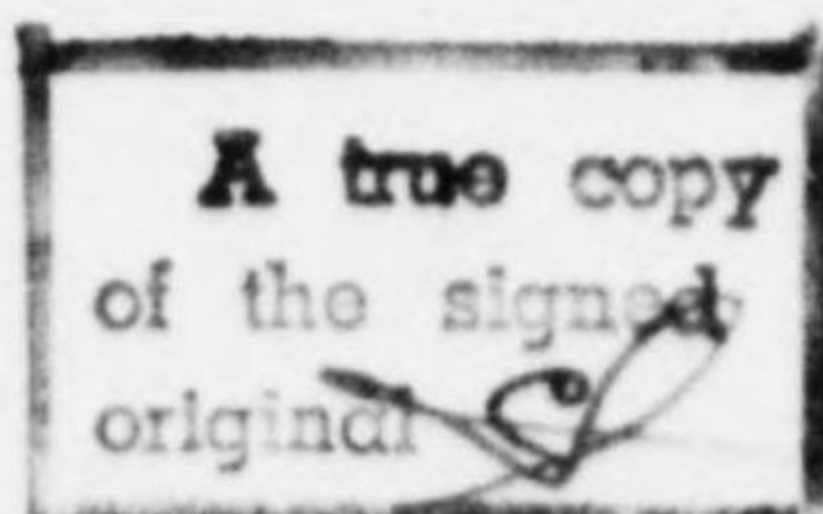
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As an additional concrete step Dr. Notestein said there was consideration being given to having qualified Japanese experts work with an international institute of population studies. Since Dr. Notestein asked if there would be any objection by this Headquarters to such cooperation on the part of the Japanese, the position taken with this Headquarters with respect to the World Influenza Center, sponsored by the World Health Organization of the United Nations, was mentioned. Approval has been given by this Headquarters for cooperation by a Japanese institute with the Center. In addition Dr. Notestein stated that some thought is being given to bringing Japanese to the United States to learn the most scientific demographic techniques, but that the Rockefeller group on this visit met only the older experts in whom they would not wish to invest heavily because of their age. He said that should the Foundation decide to sponsor such studies younger men who might be interested might be found later when Dr. Charles FAHS, Assistant Director of Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation, or Dr. Balfour, make visits to Japan.

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/s/ W. Henry Lawrence, Jr.

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217AUnited States Political Adviser
for Japan

No. 669

Tokyo, October 12, 1948.

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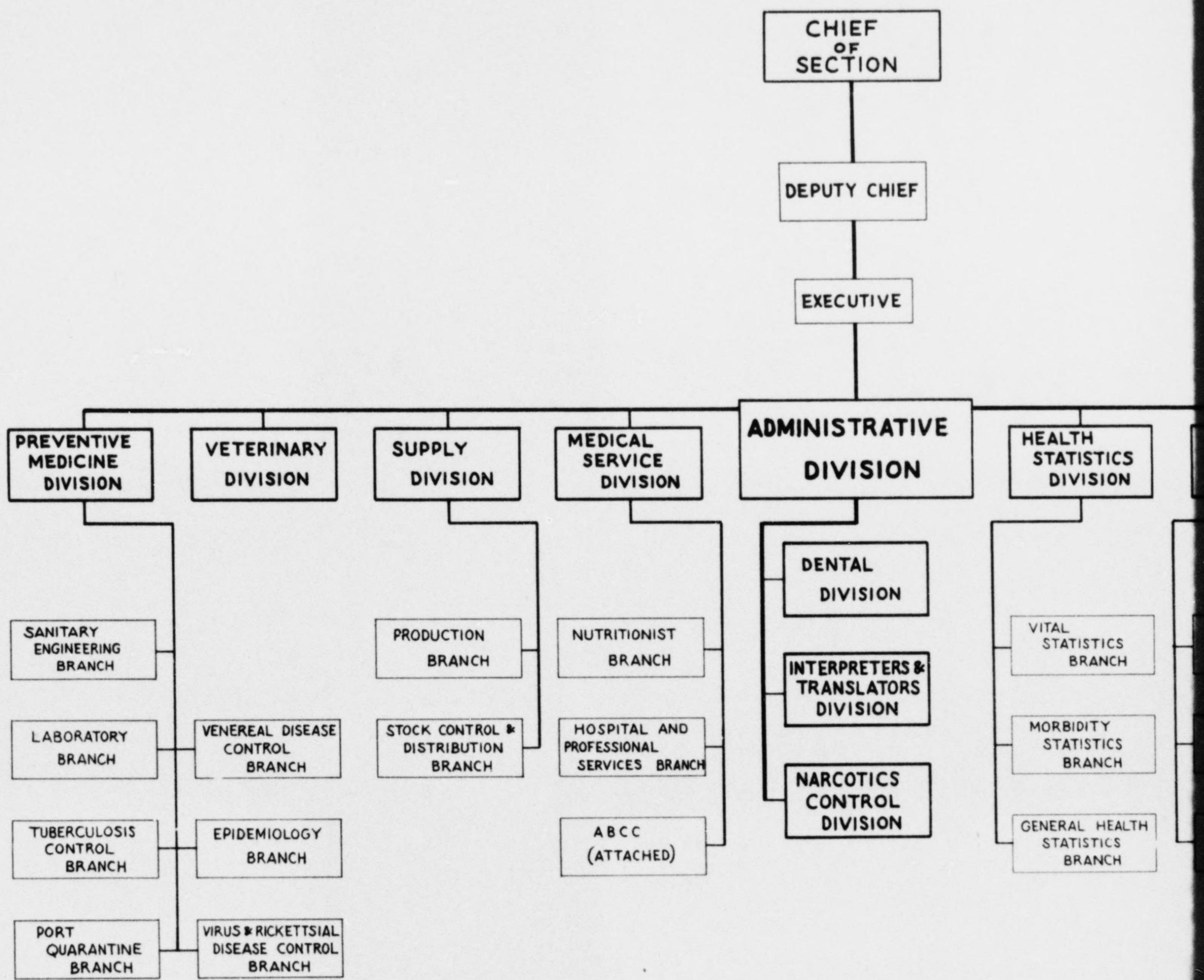
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PUBLIC HEALTH and WELFARE in JAPAN

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SEC



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HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION GHQ. SCAP.

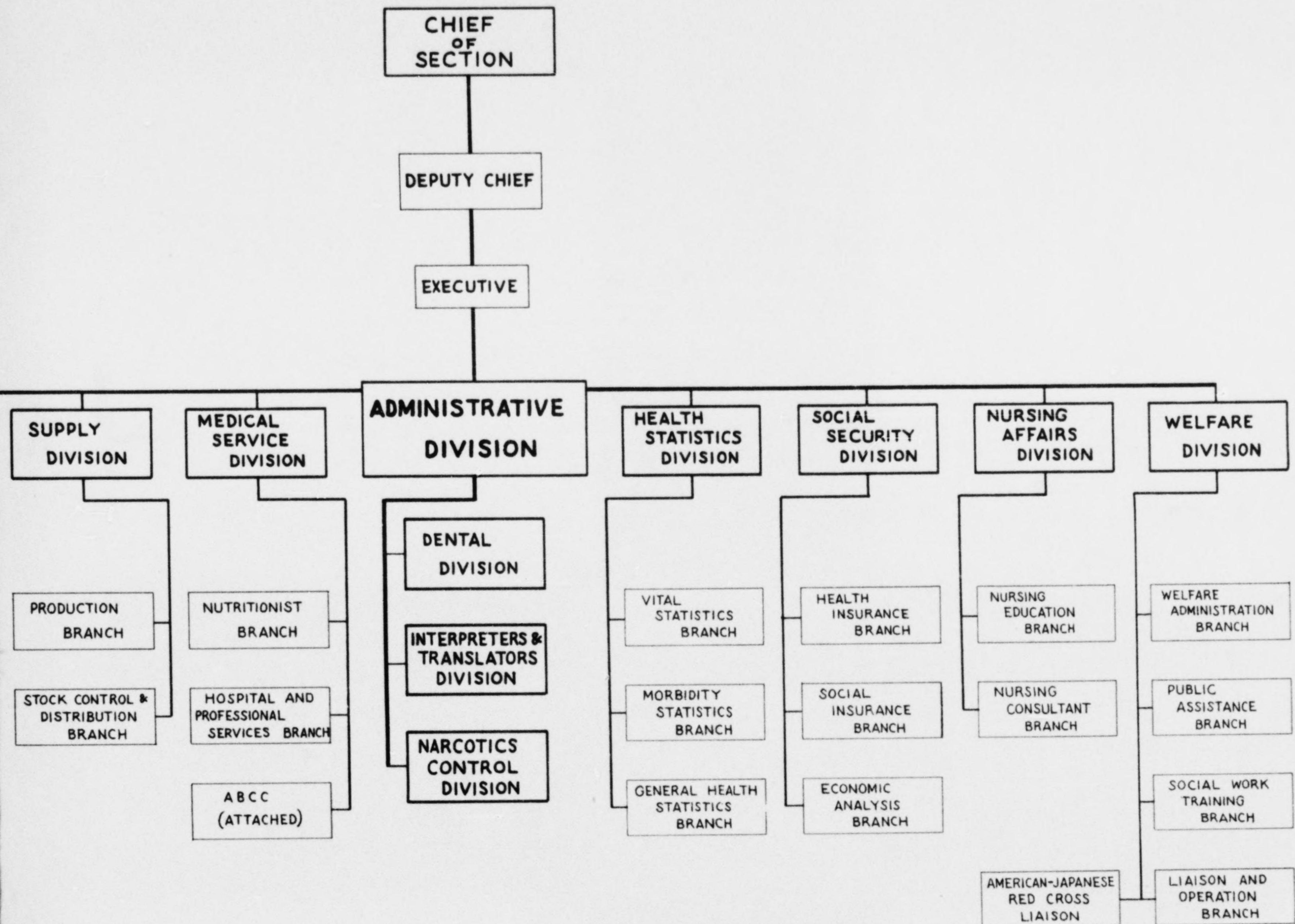
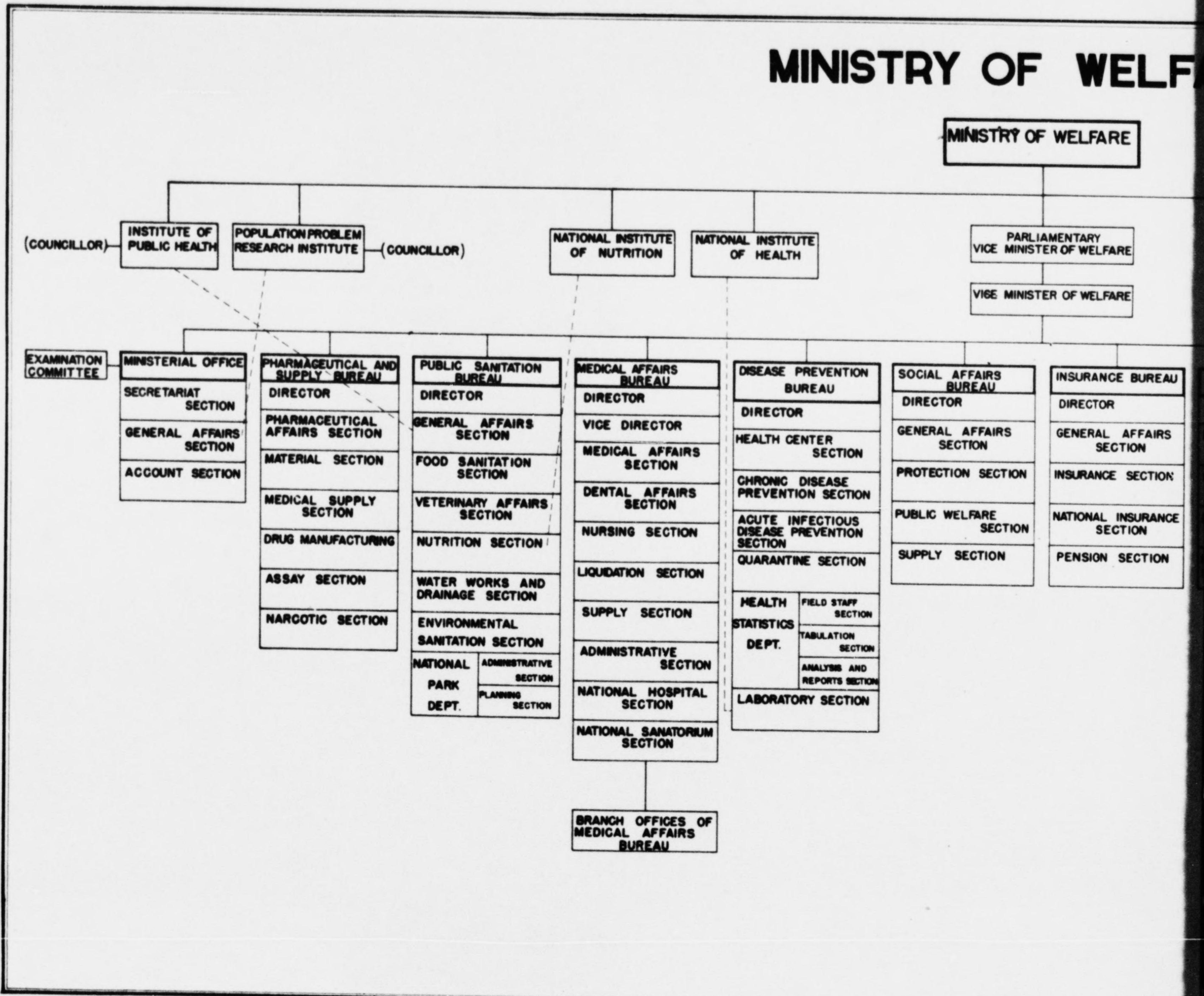
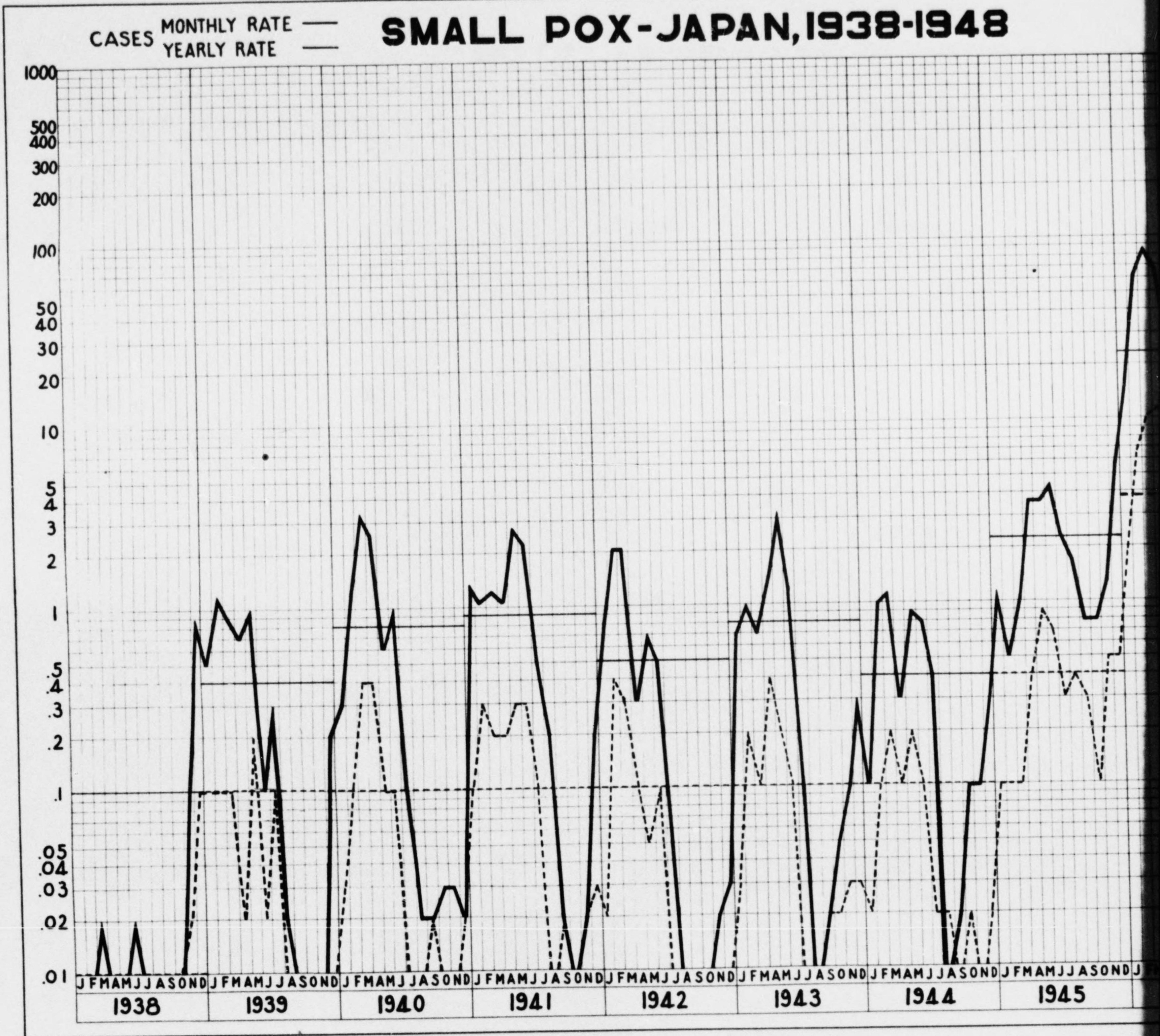


CHART No. 001 REPRO BY 64TH ENGR BASE TOPO BN

MINISTRY OF WELFARE





MALL POX-JAPAN, 1938-1948

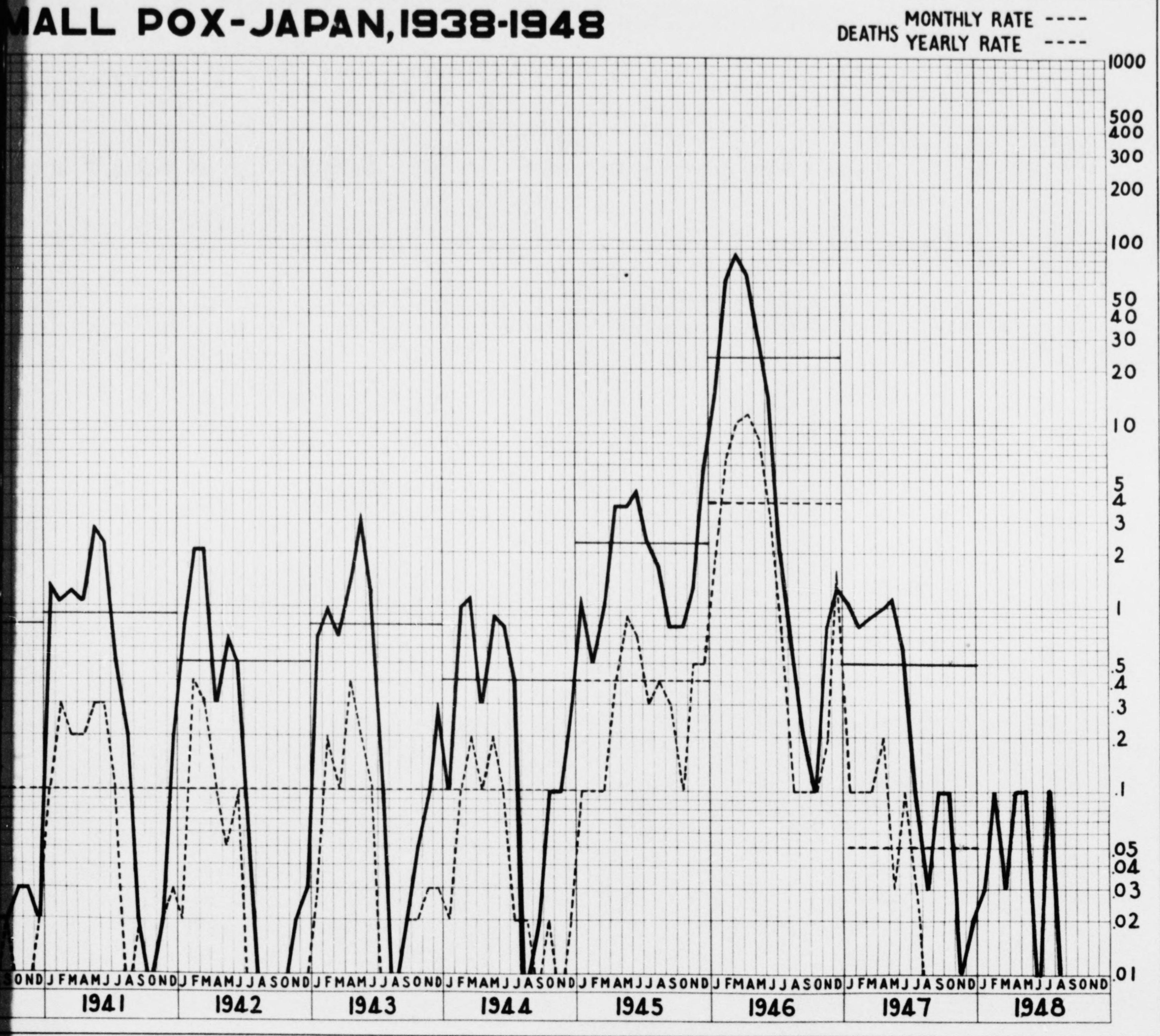
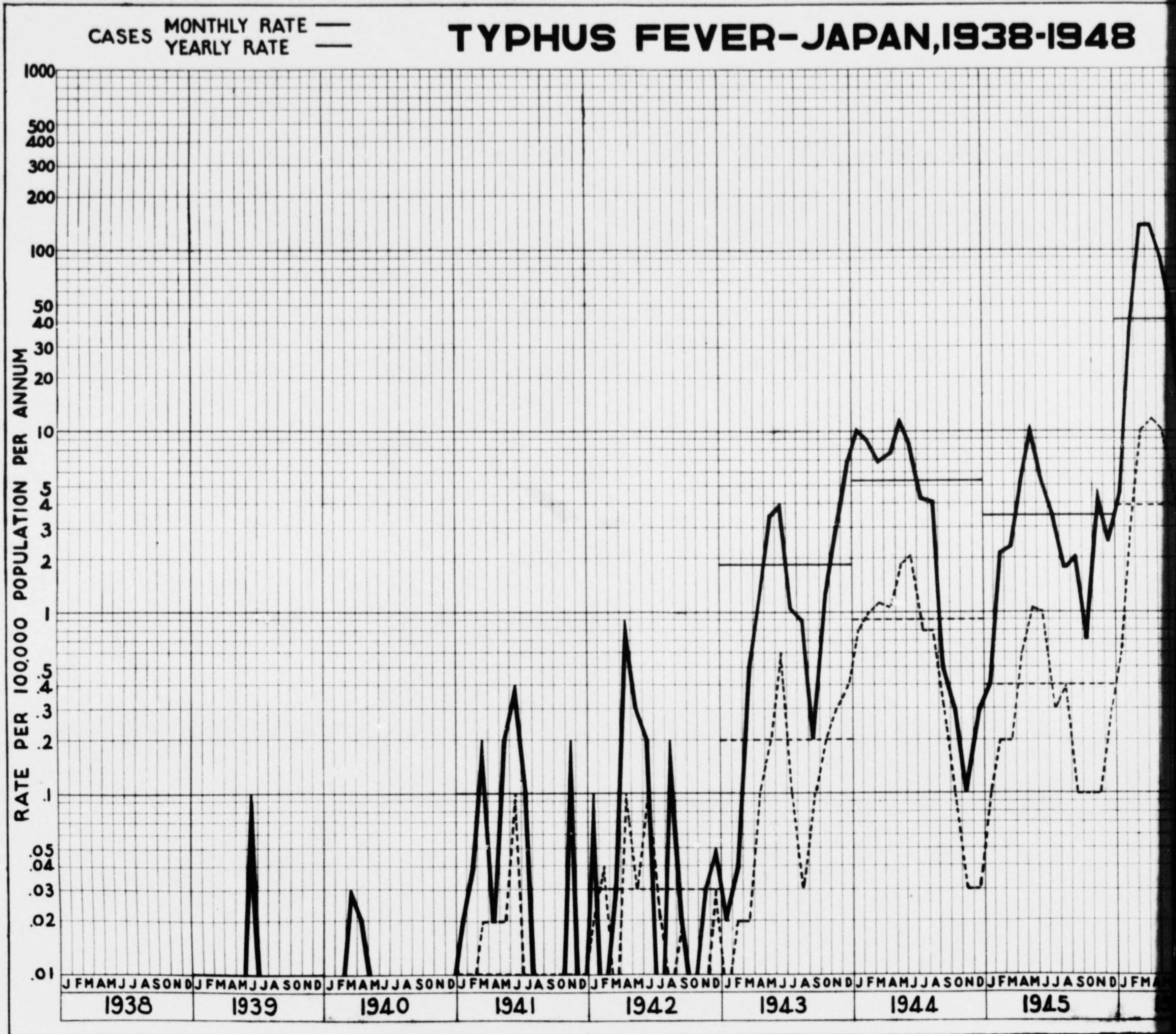
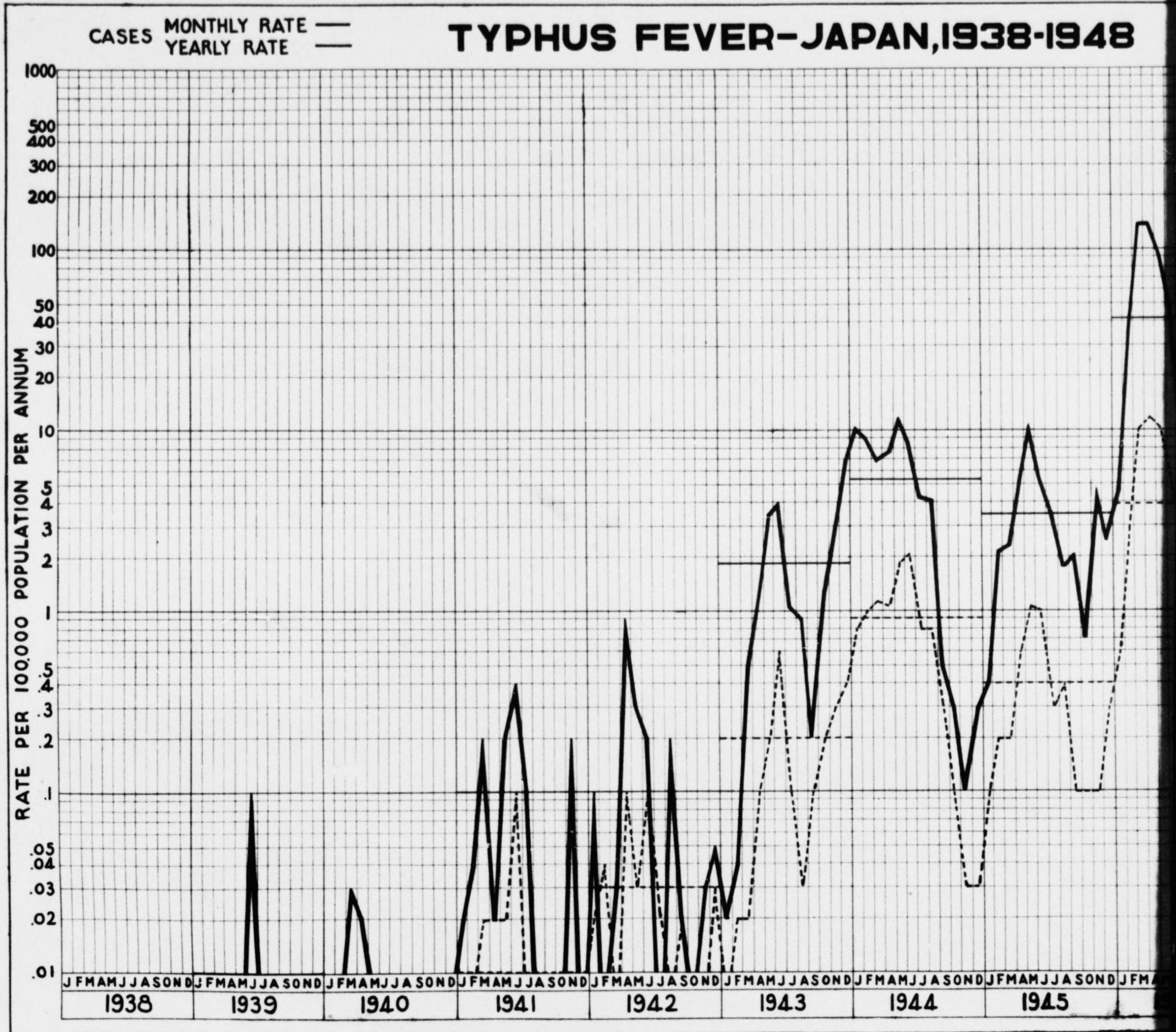


CHART No. 003





TYPHUS FEVER-JAPAN, 1938-1948

DEATHS MONTHLY RATE ---
YEARLY RATE - - - -

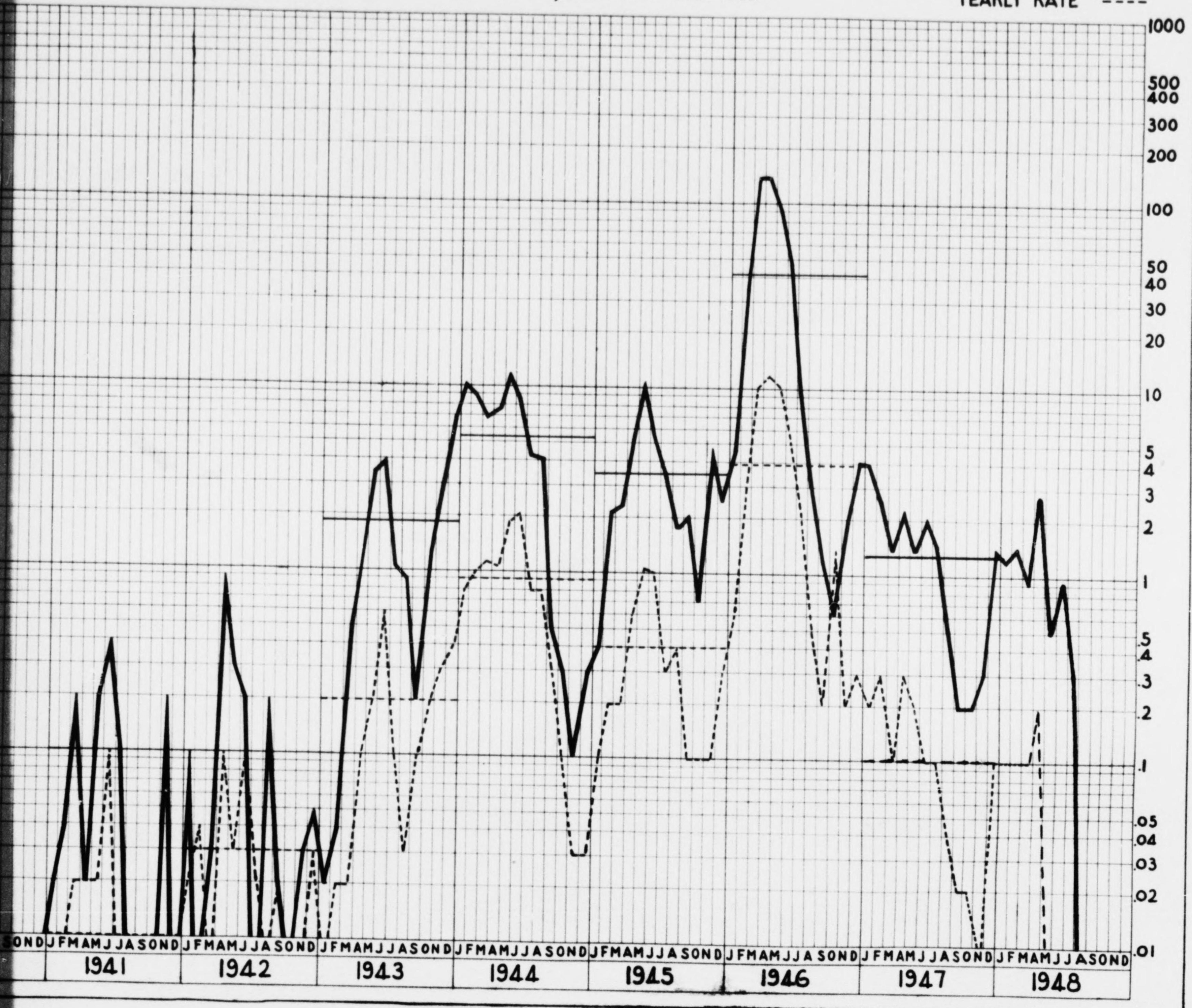
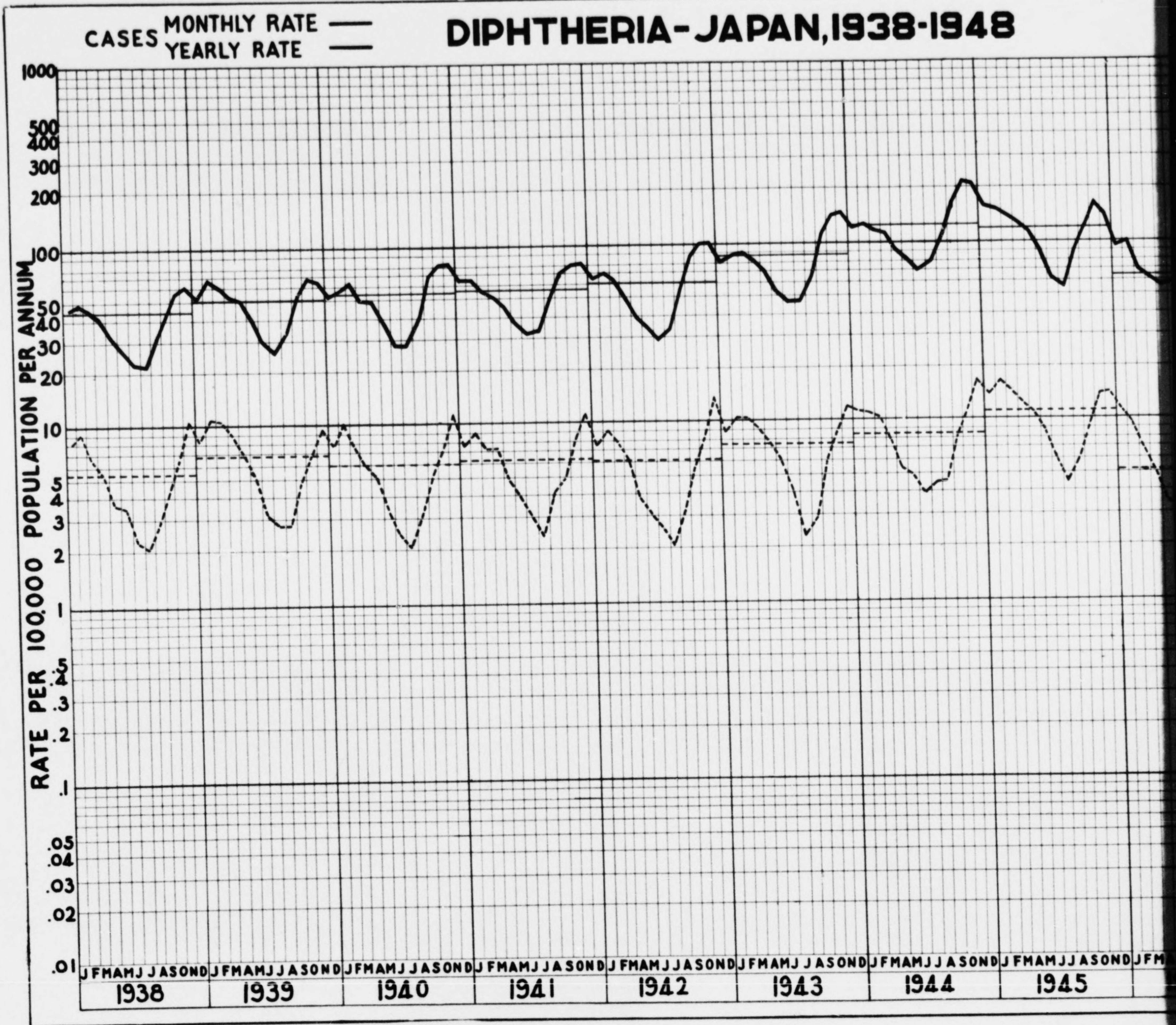


CHART No. 004



DIPHTHERIA-JAPAN, 1938-1948

DEATHS MONTHLY RATE ----
YEARLY RATE ----

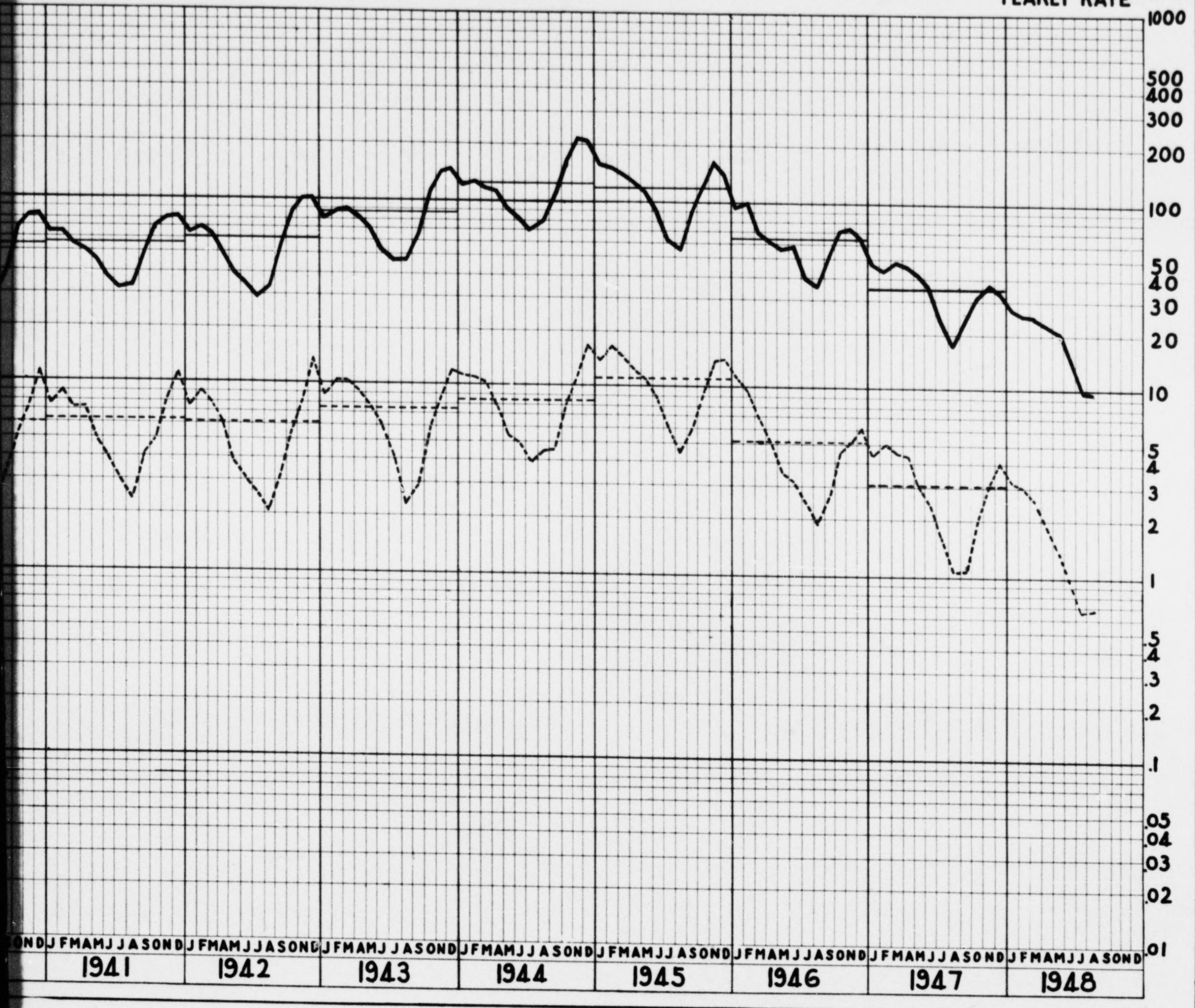
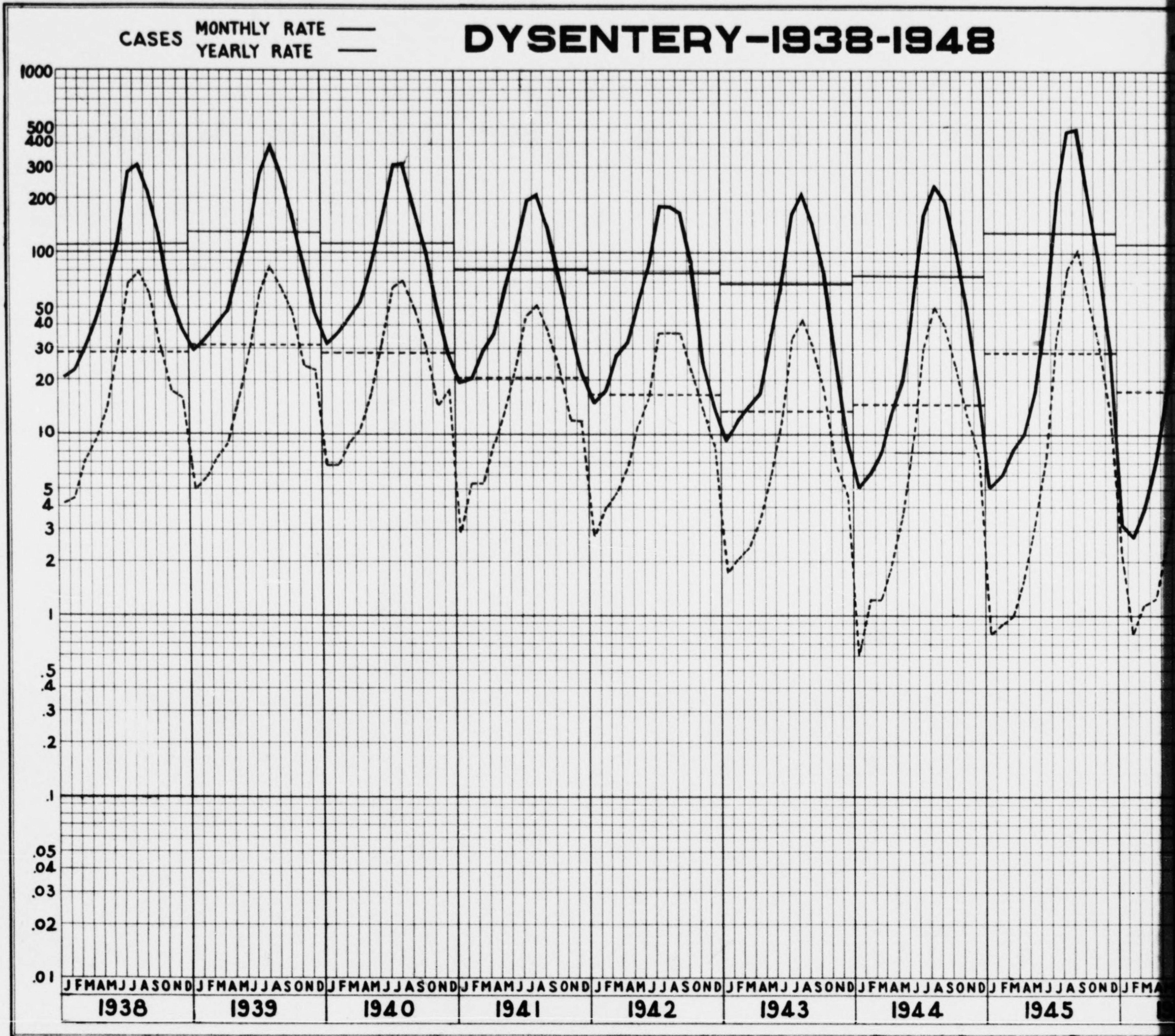


CHART No. 005



DYSENTERY-1938-1948

DEATHS MONTHLY RATE ----
YEARLY RATE - - - -

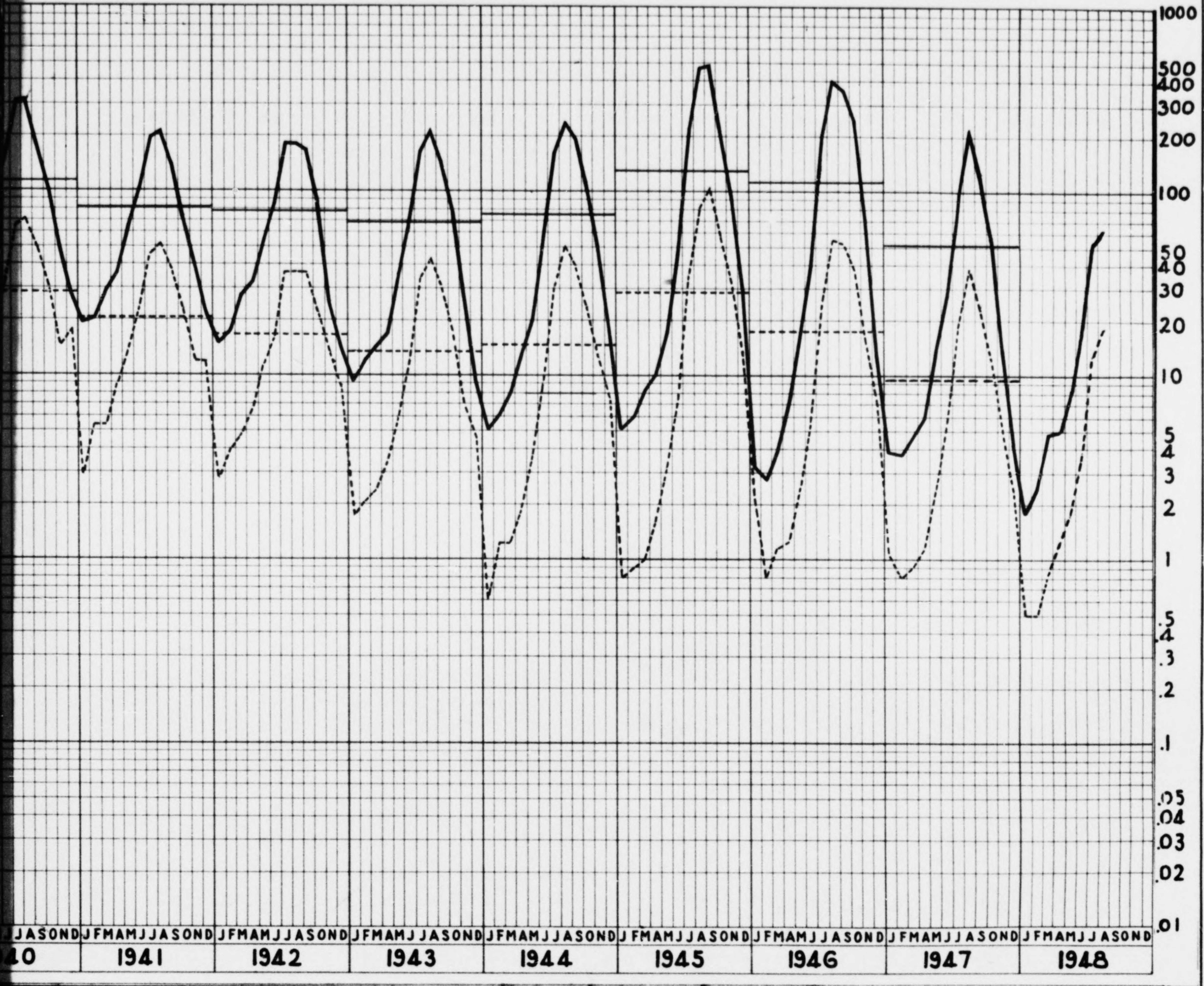
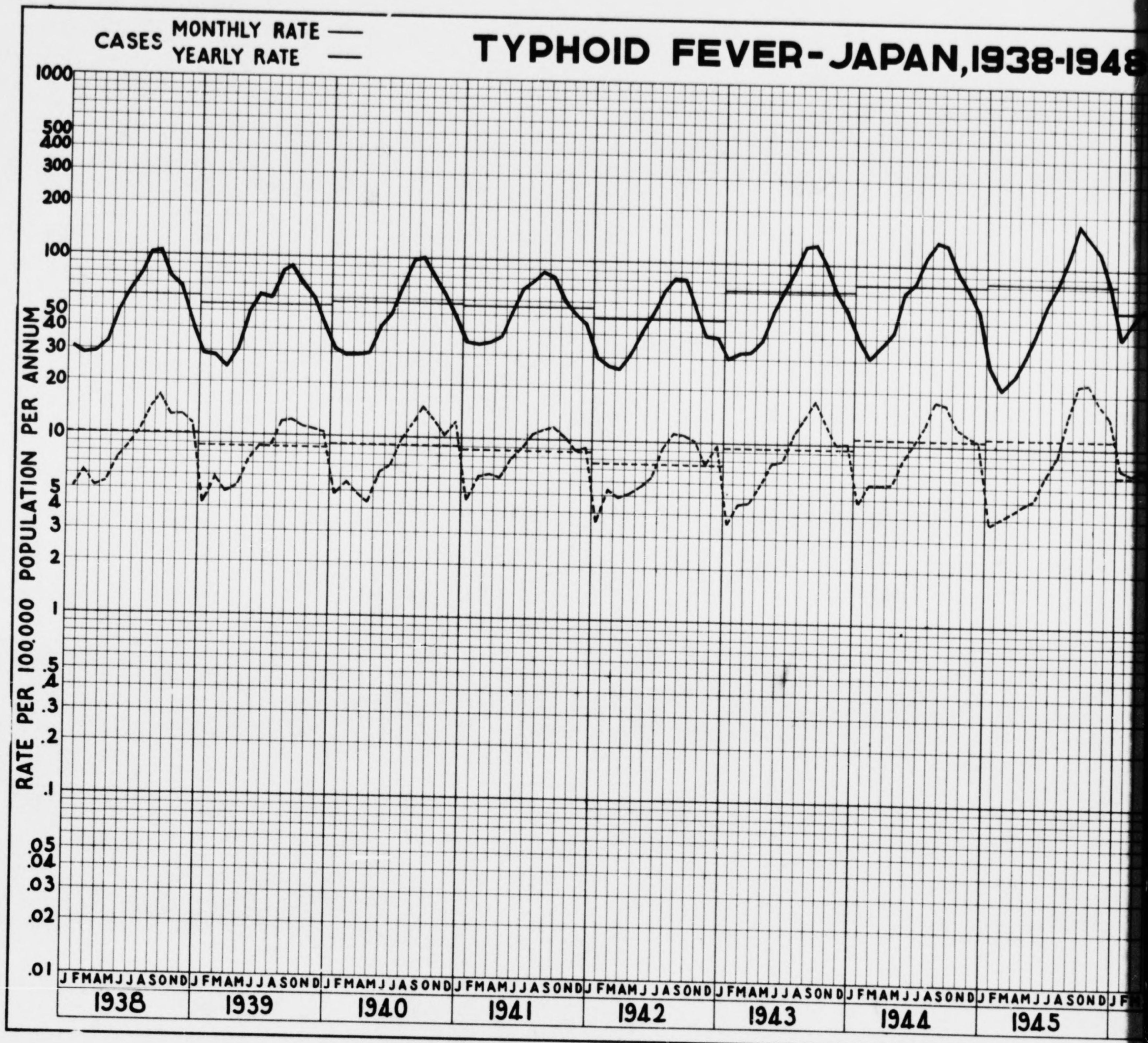


CHART No. 006



TYPHOID FEVER-JAPAN, 1938-1948

DEATHS MONTHLY RATE ----
YEARLY RATE ----

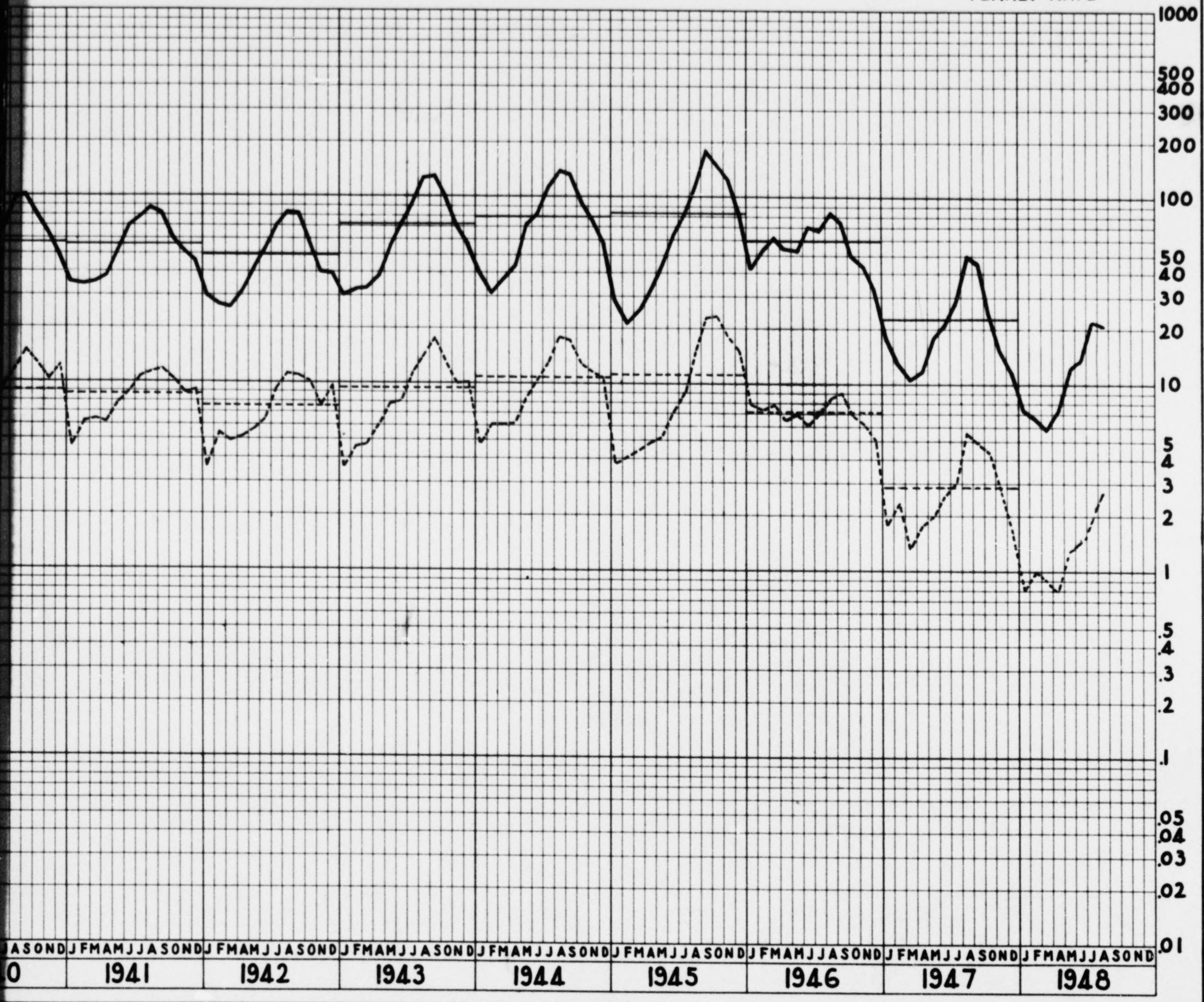
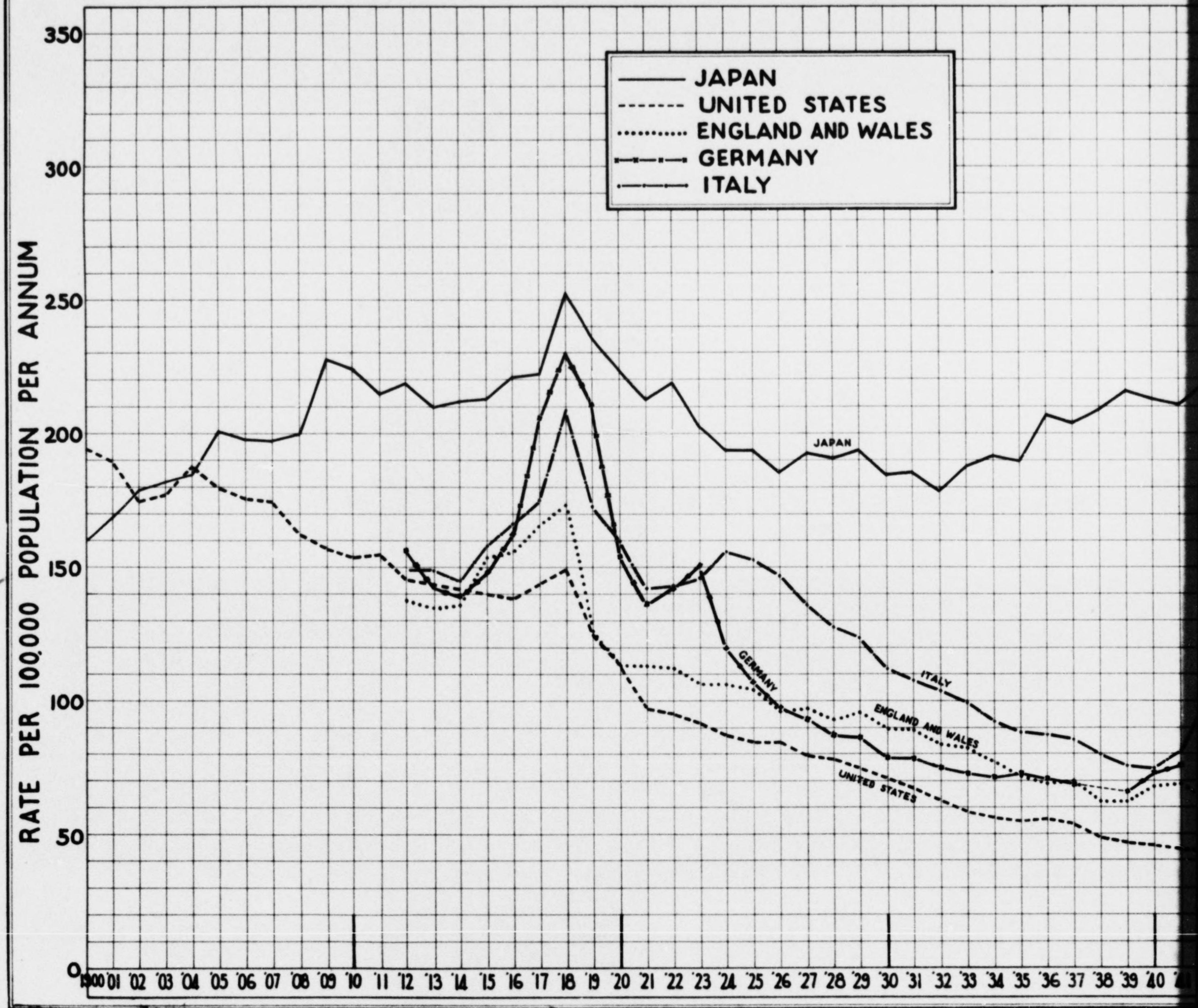
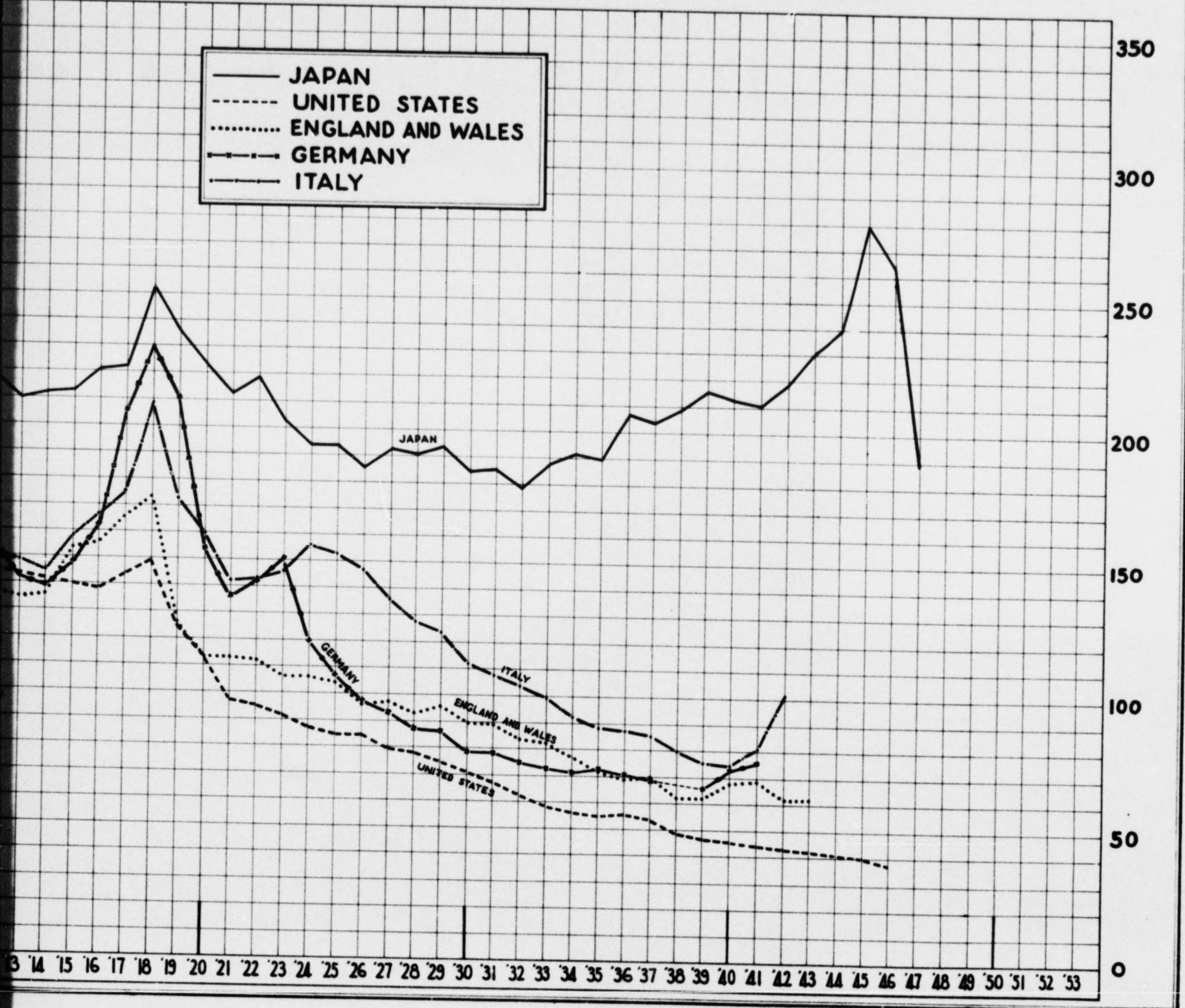


CHART No. 007

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RA



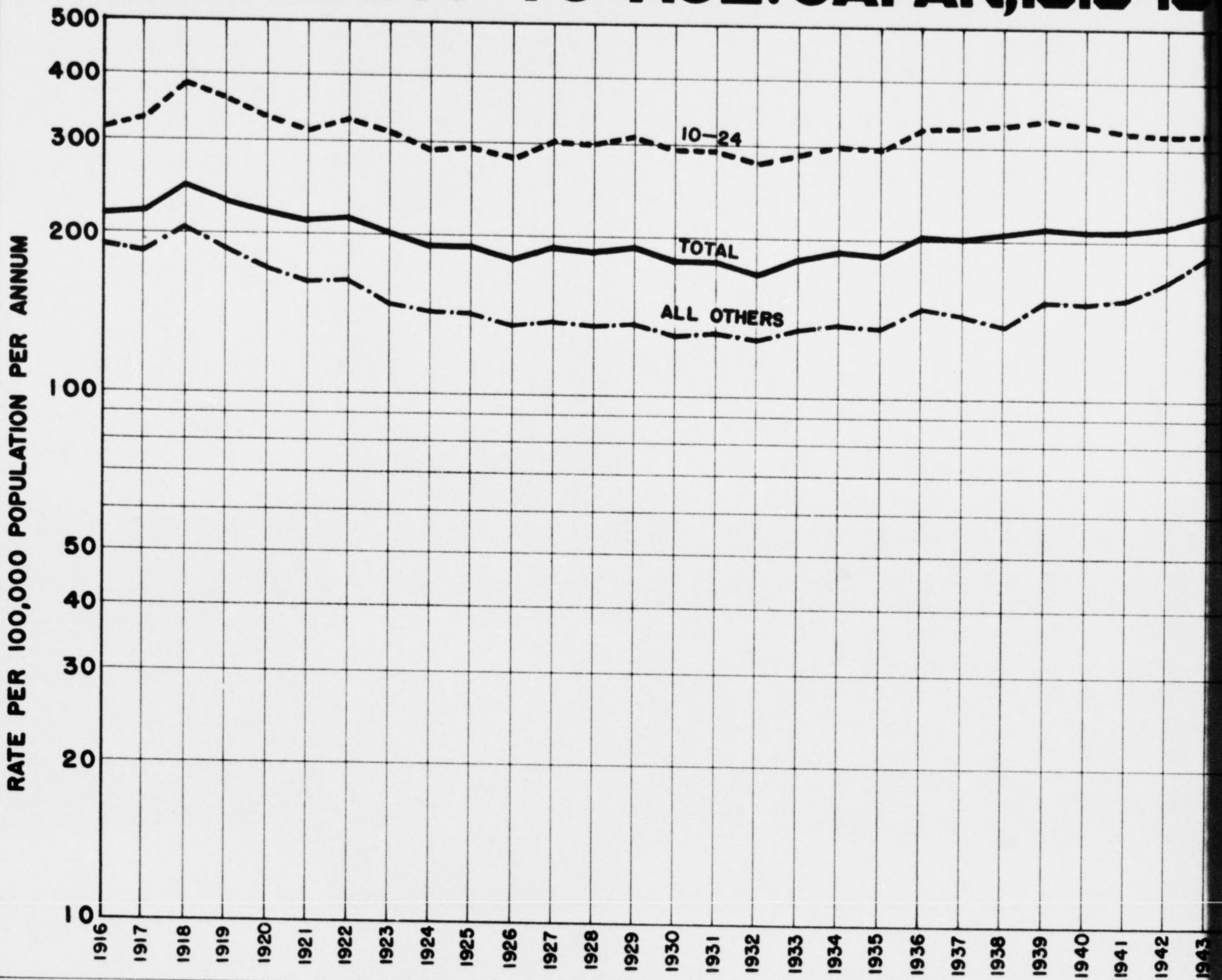
COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES



PREPARED BY VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION, DHEW, OPH, 9/53

CHART No. 8

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERC ACCORDING TO AGE: JAPAN, 1916-19



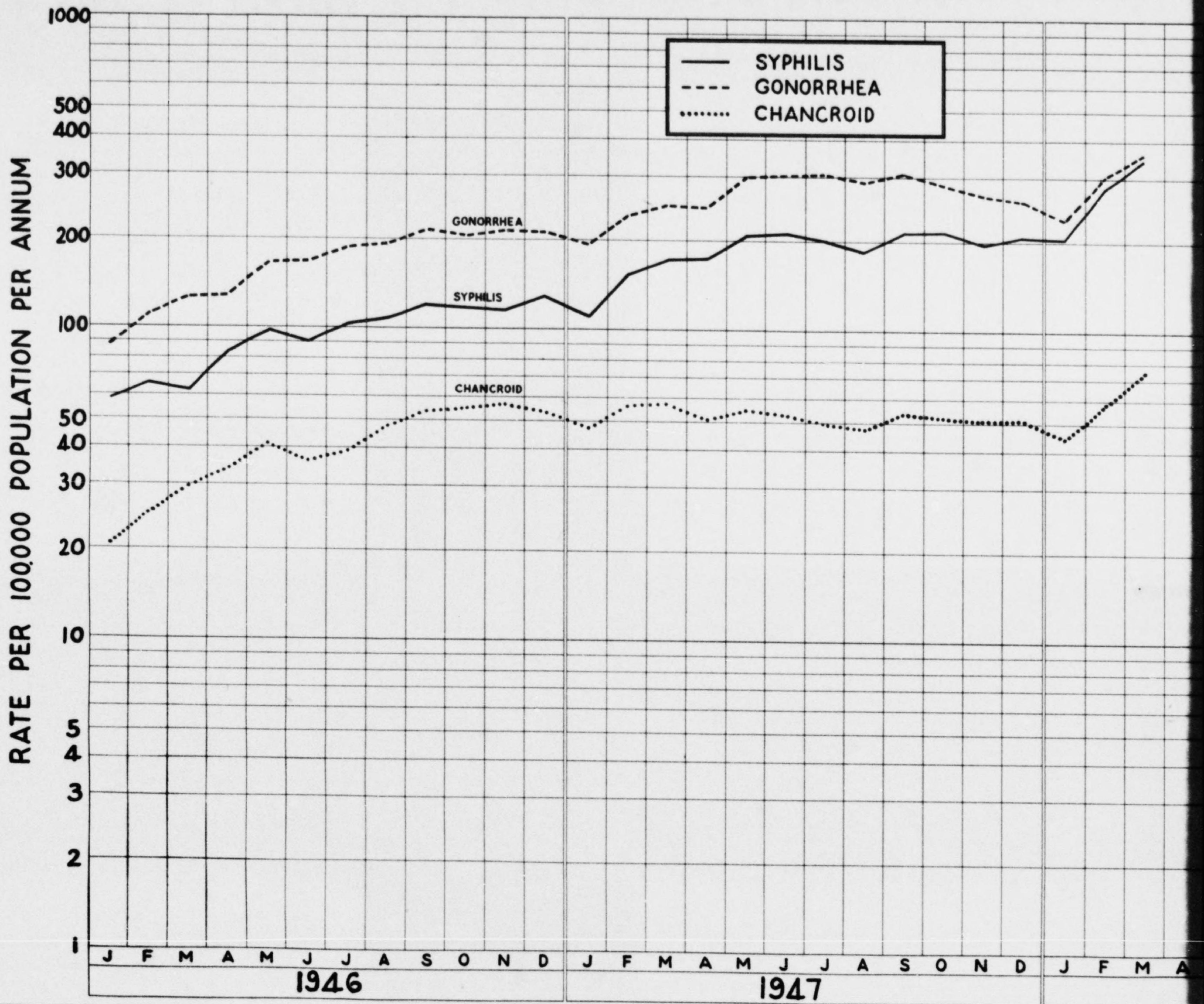
DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE: JAPAN, 1916-1943, 1947



VA 8-9 26-7-1948

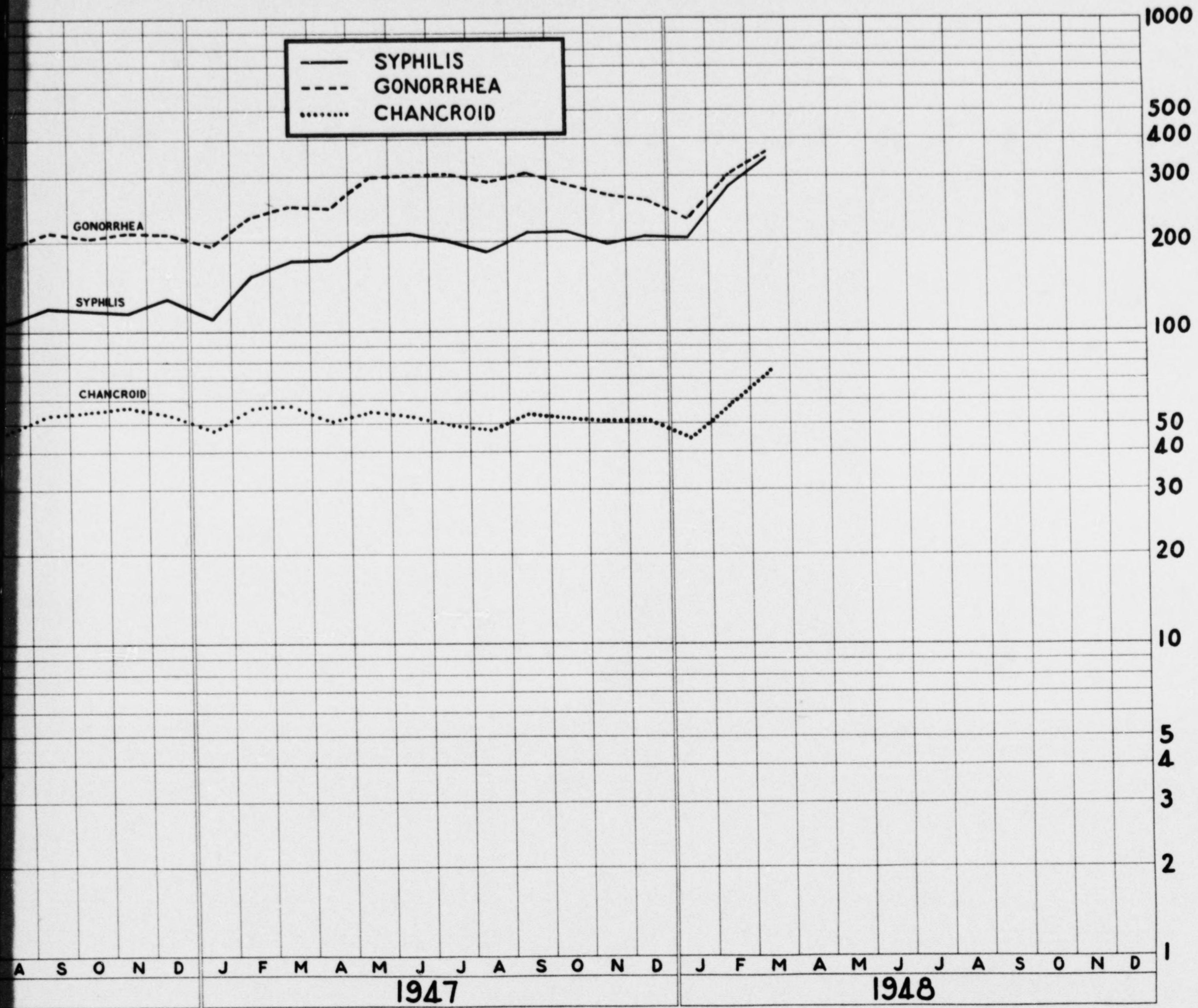
CHART No. 008 a

VENEREAL-DISEASES-JAPAN



RATES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947

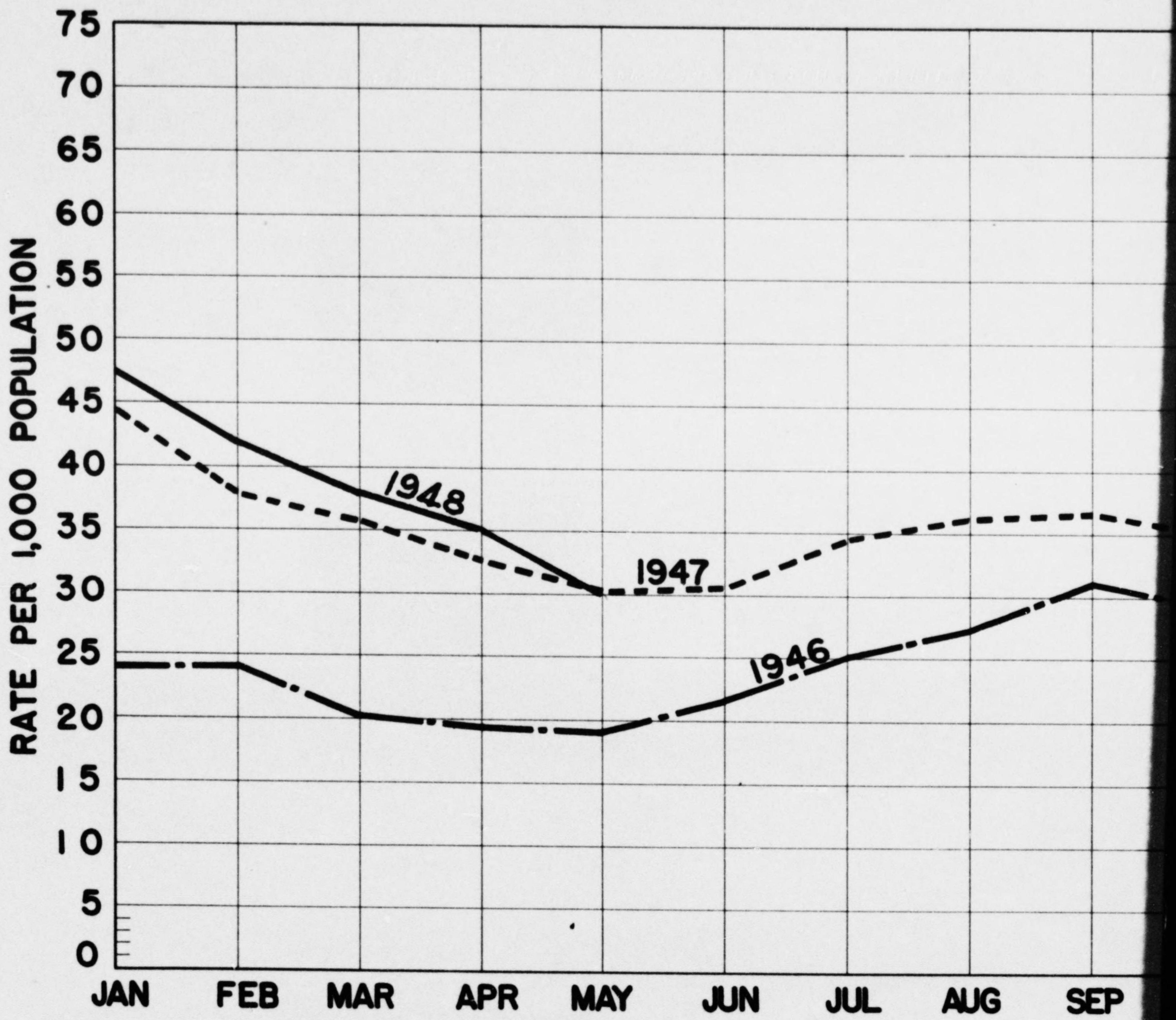
VENEREAL-DISEASES-JAPAN



PREPARED BY VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION PHARM GHO SCAP

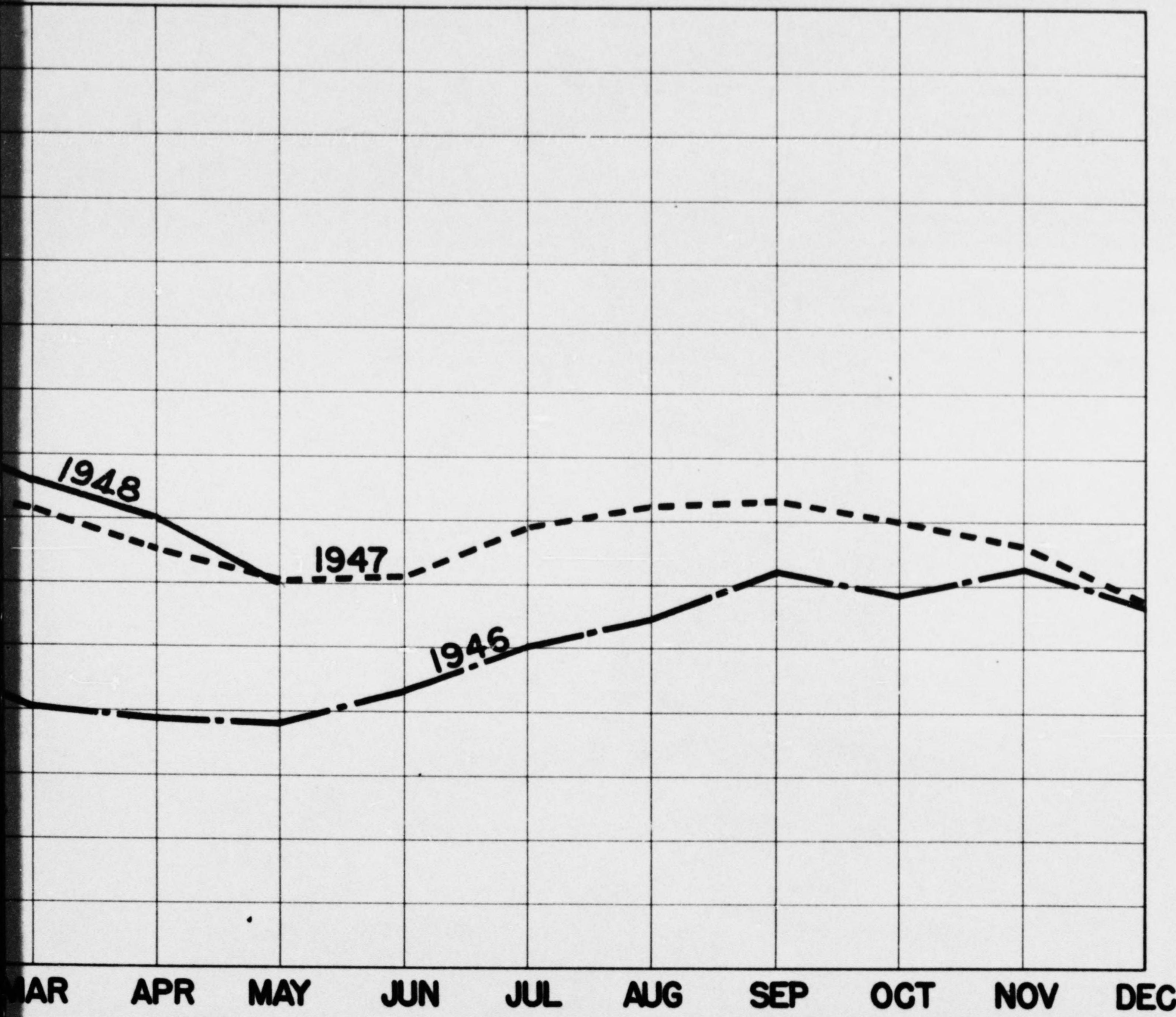
CHART No. 009

BIRTH RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946, 1947, 1948



PREPARED BY

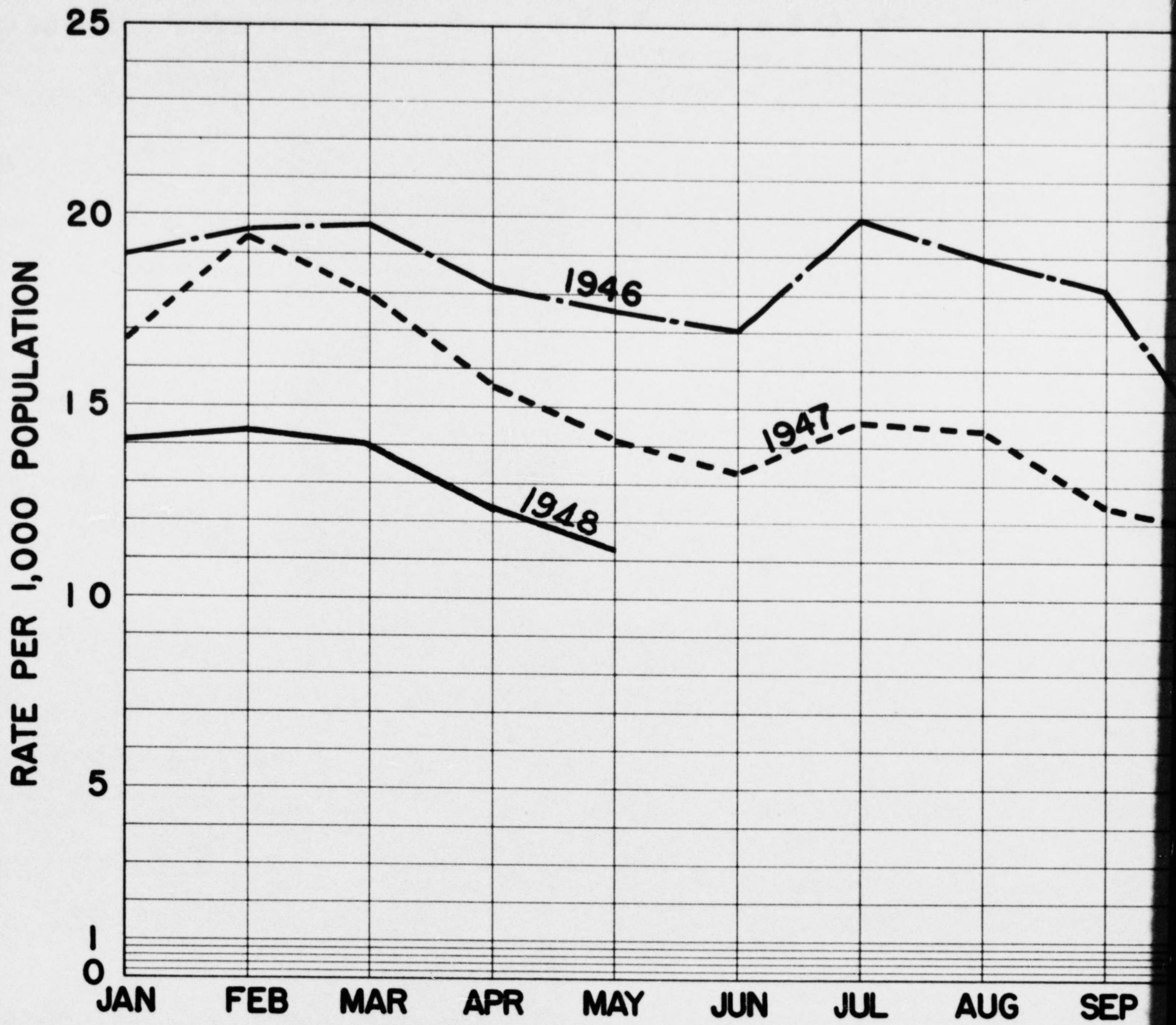
ATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946, 1947, 1948



PREPARED BY HEALTH STATISTICS DIVISION, PHW, GHQ, SCAP

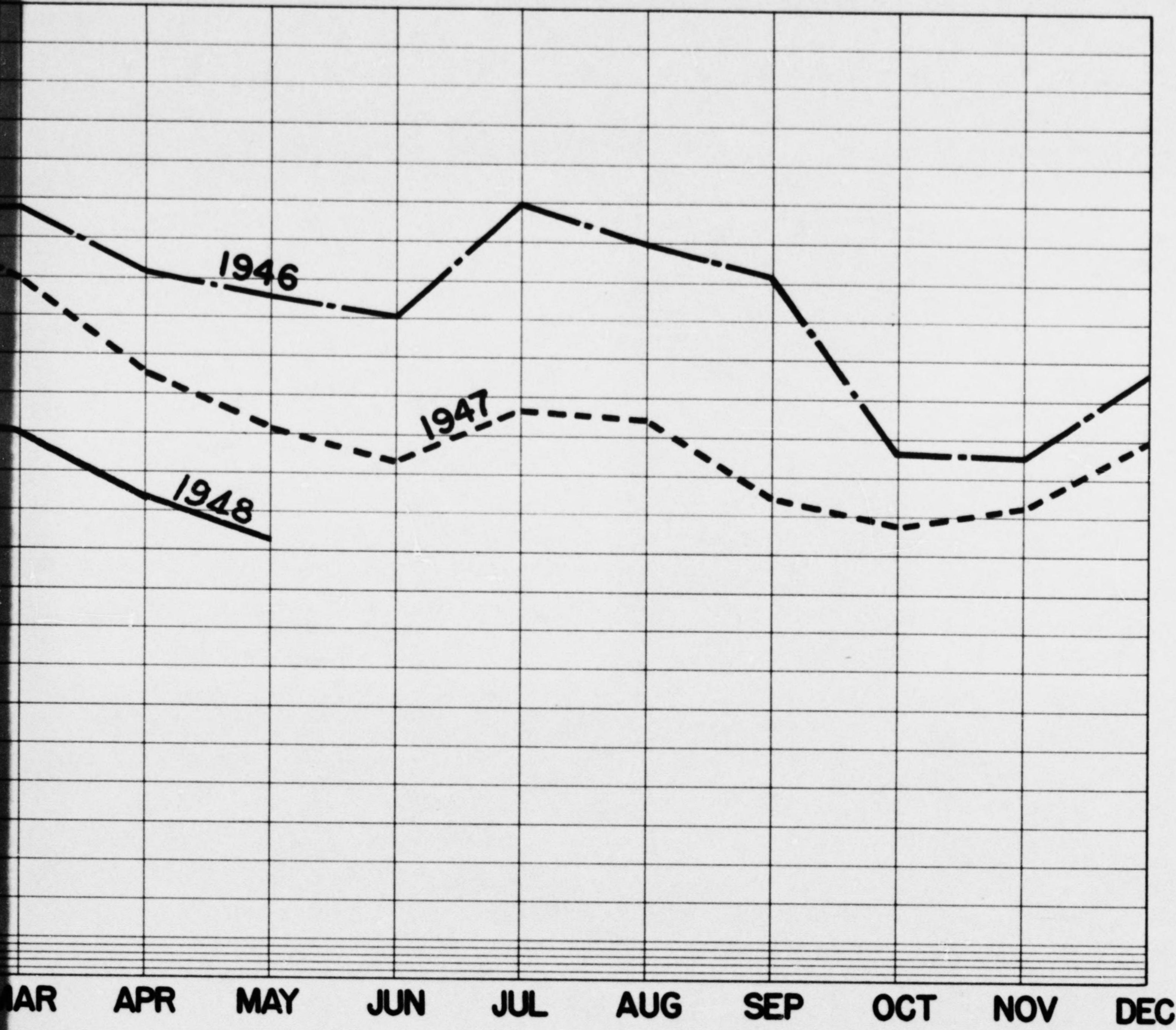
CHART No. 010

DEATH RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946



PREPARED BY

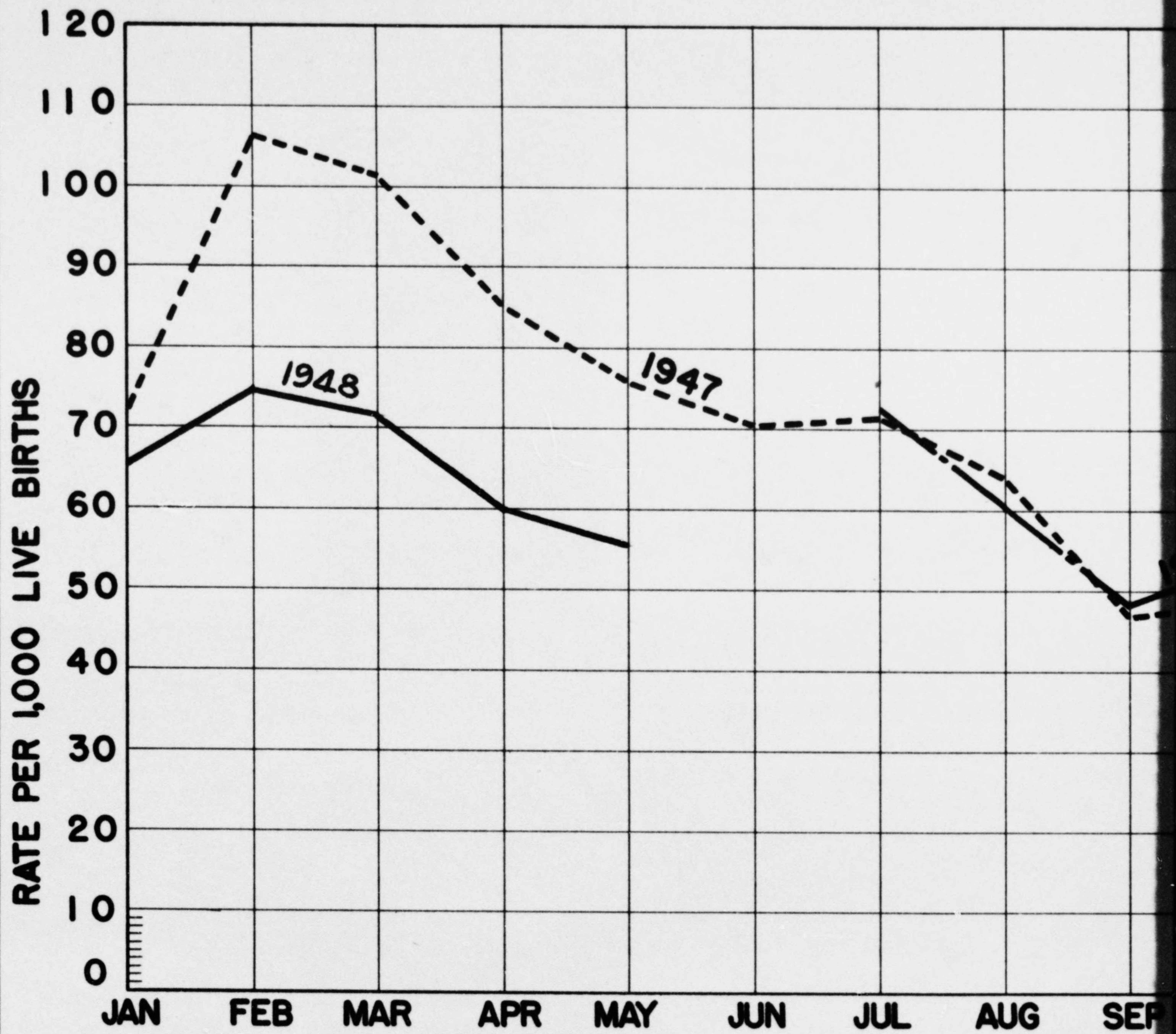
RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946, 1947, 1948



PREPARED BY HEALTH STATISTICS DIVISION, PHW, GHQ, SCAP

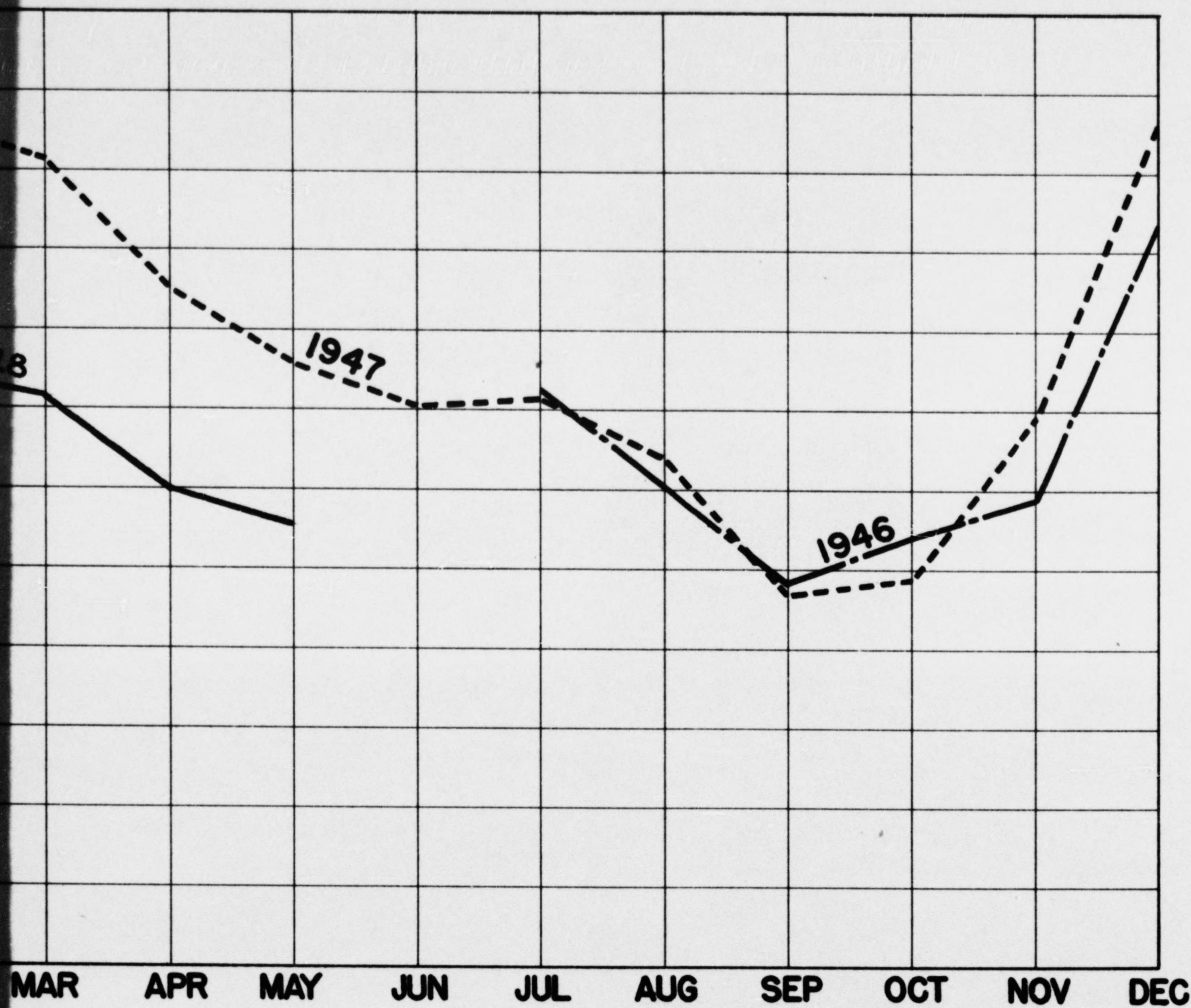
CHART No. 011

INFANT DEATH RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1947



PREPARED BY

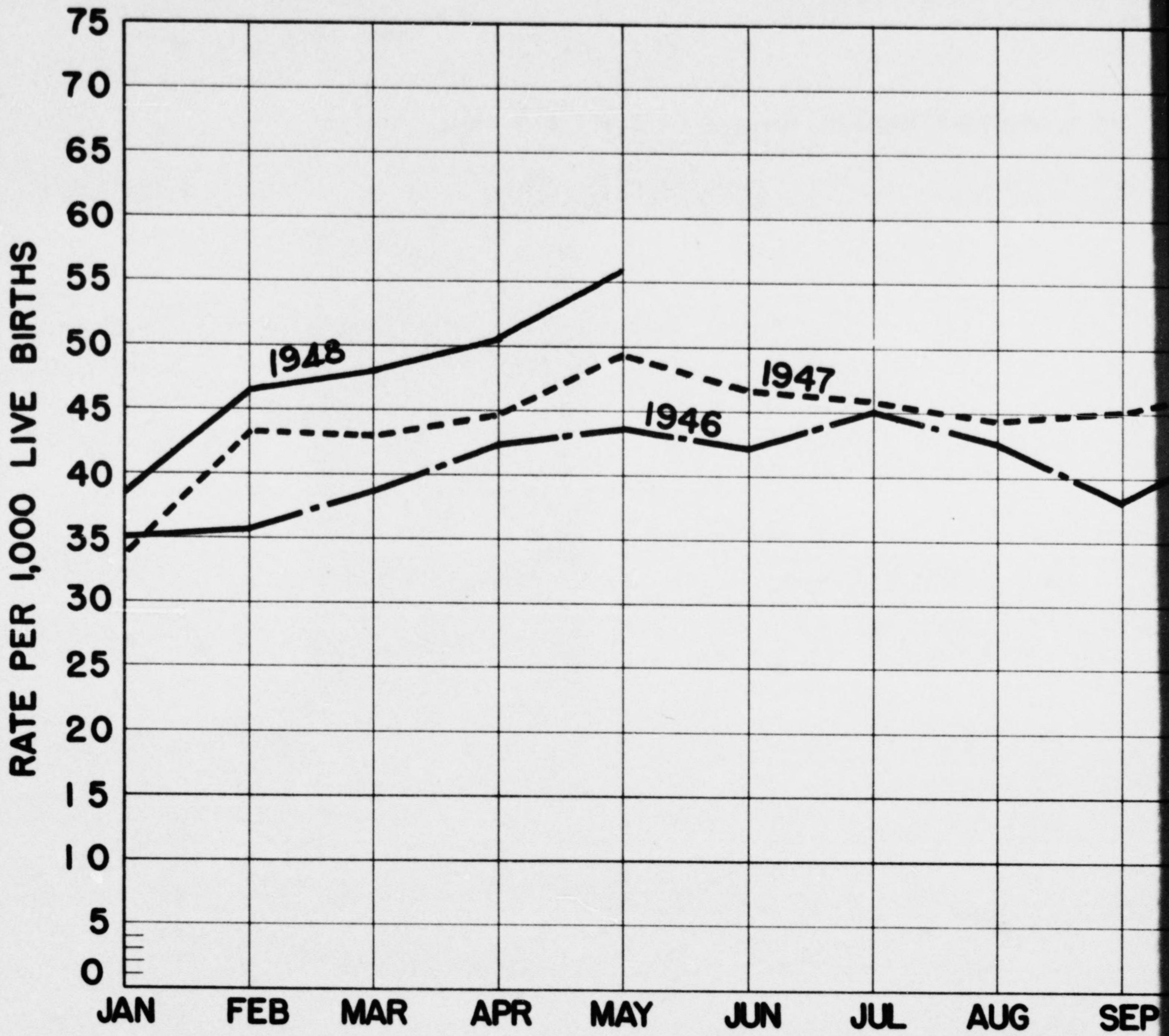
TH RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946, 1947, 1948



PREPARED BY HEALTH STATISTICS DIVISION, PHW, GHQ, SCAP

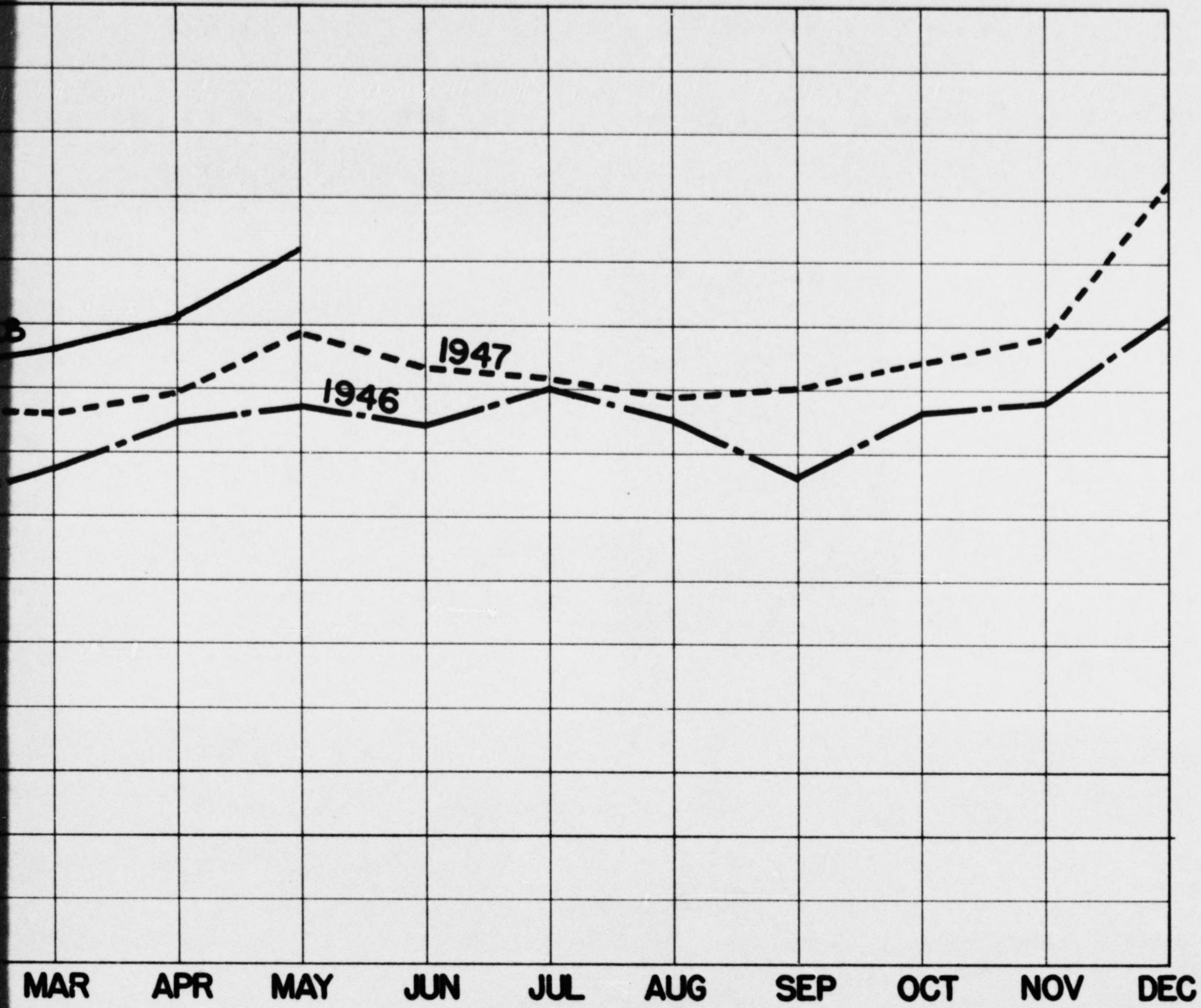
CHART No. 012

STILLBIRTH RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN,



PREPARED BY

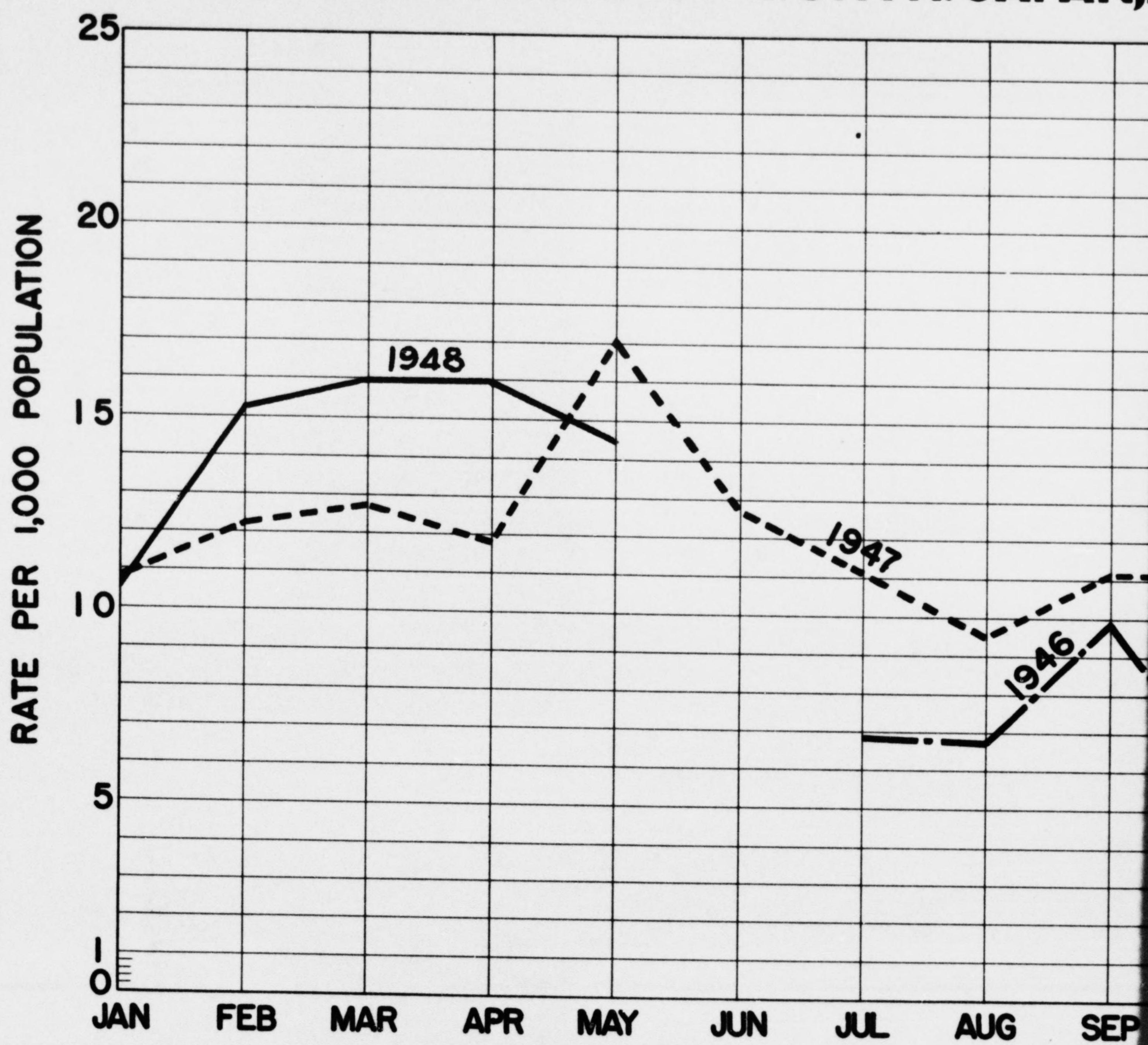
BIRTH RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946, 1947, 1948



PREPARED BY HEALTH STATISTICS DIVISION, PHW GHQ, SCAP

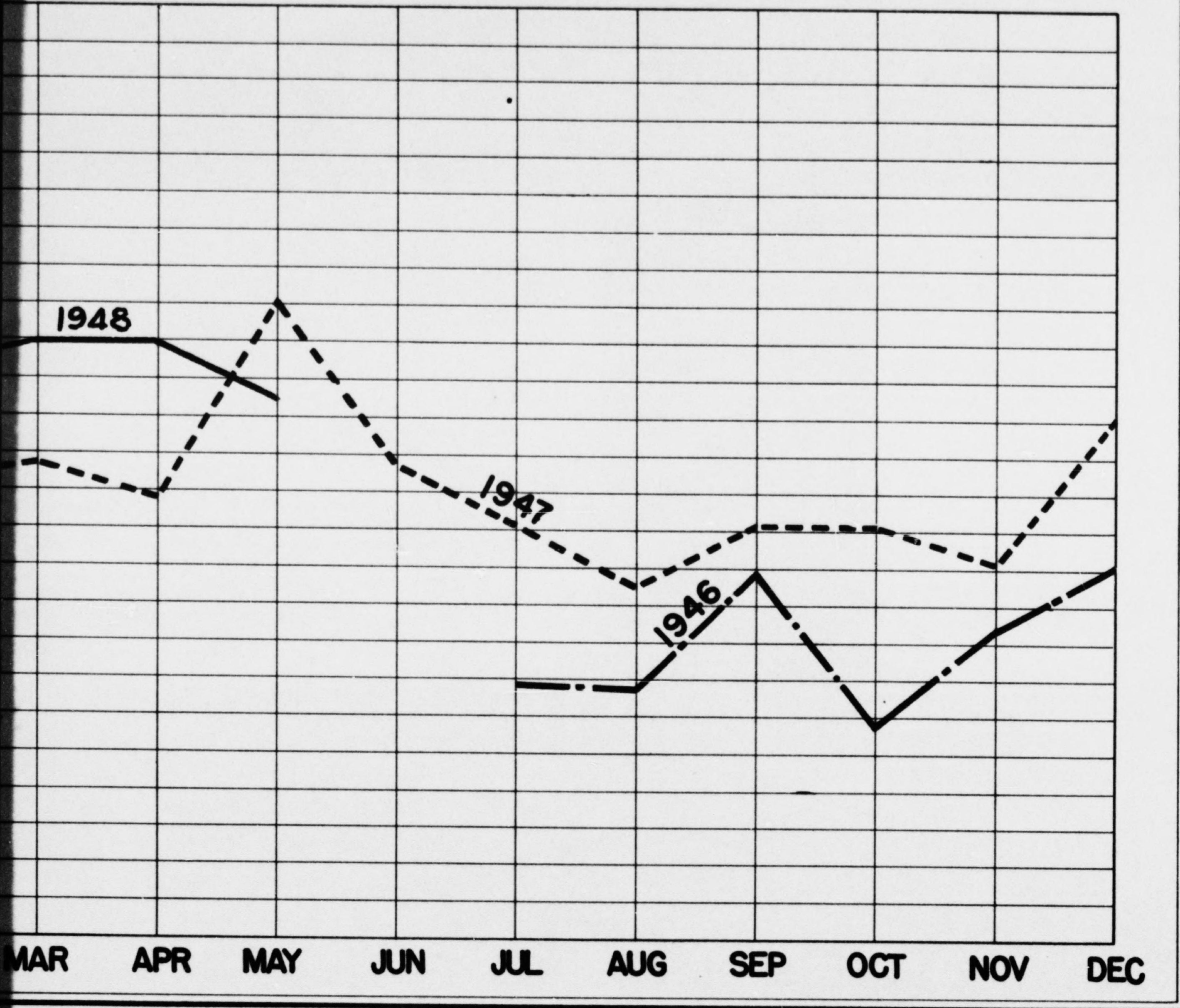
CHART No. 013

MARRIAGE RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, I



PREPARED

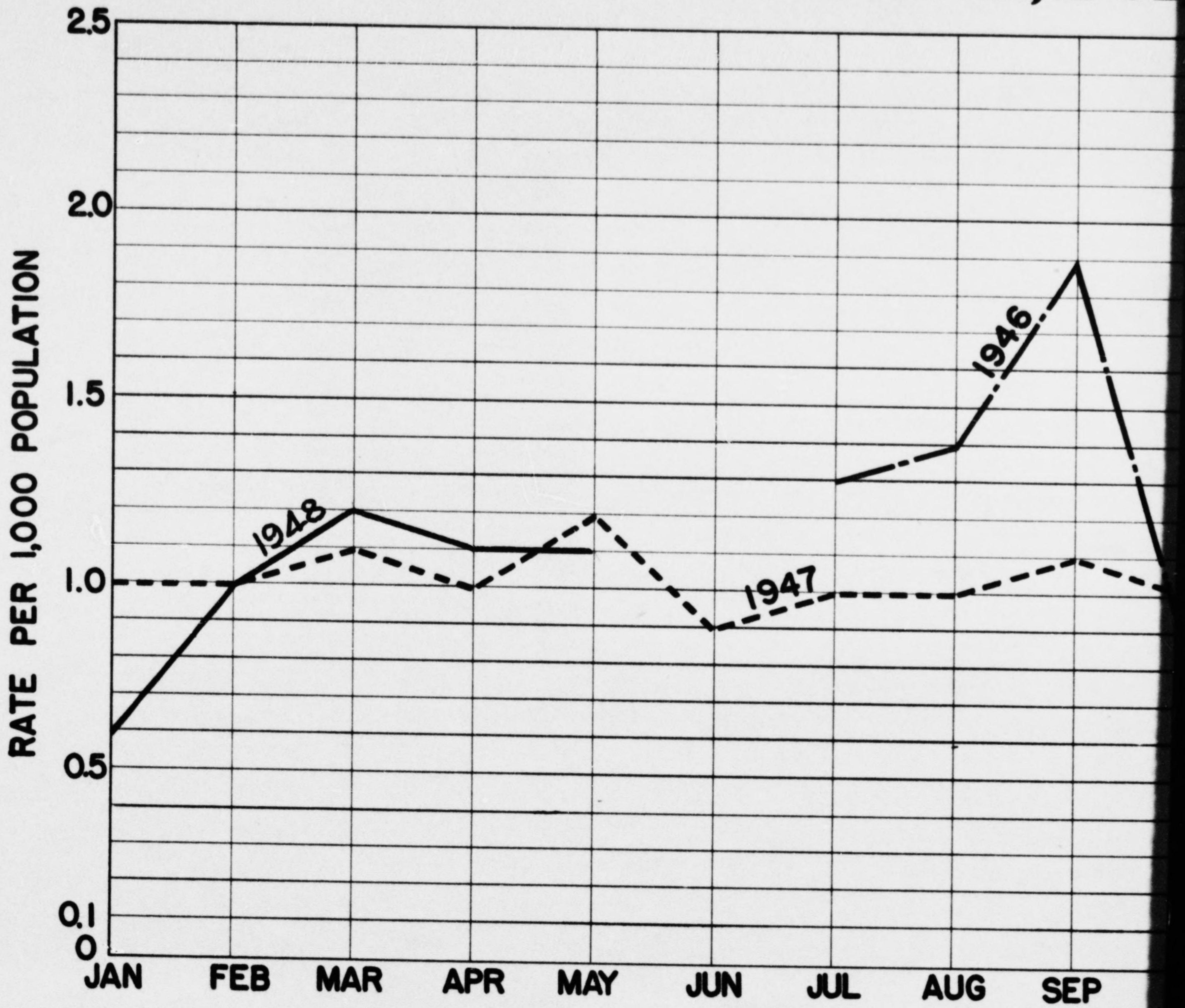
AGE RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946, 1947, 1948



PREPARED BY HEALTH STATISTICS DIVISION, PHW, GHQ, SCAP

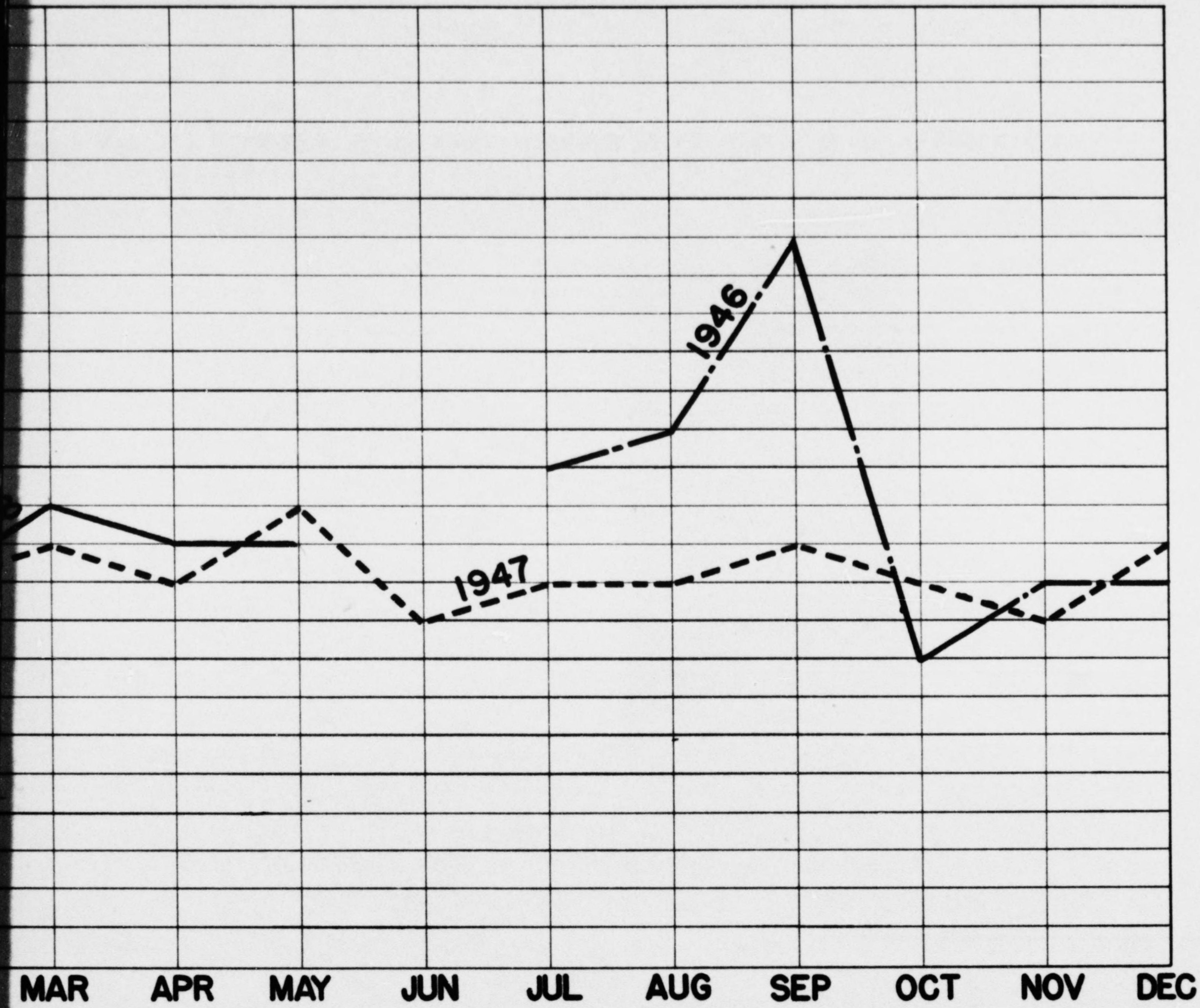
CHART No. 014

DIVORCE RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946



PREPARED BY HEA

RATE BY MONTH: JAPAN, 1946, 1947, 1948

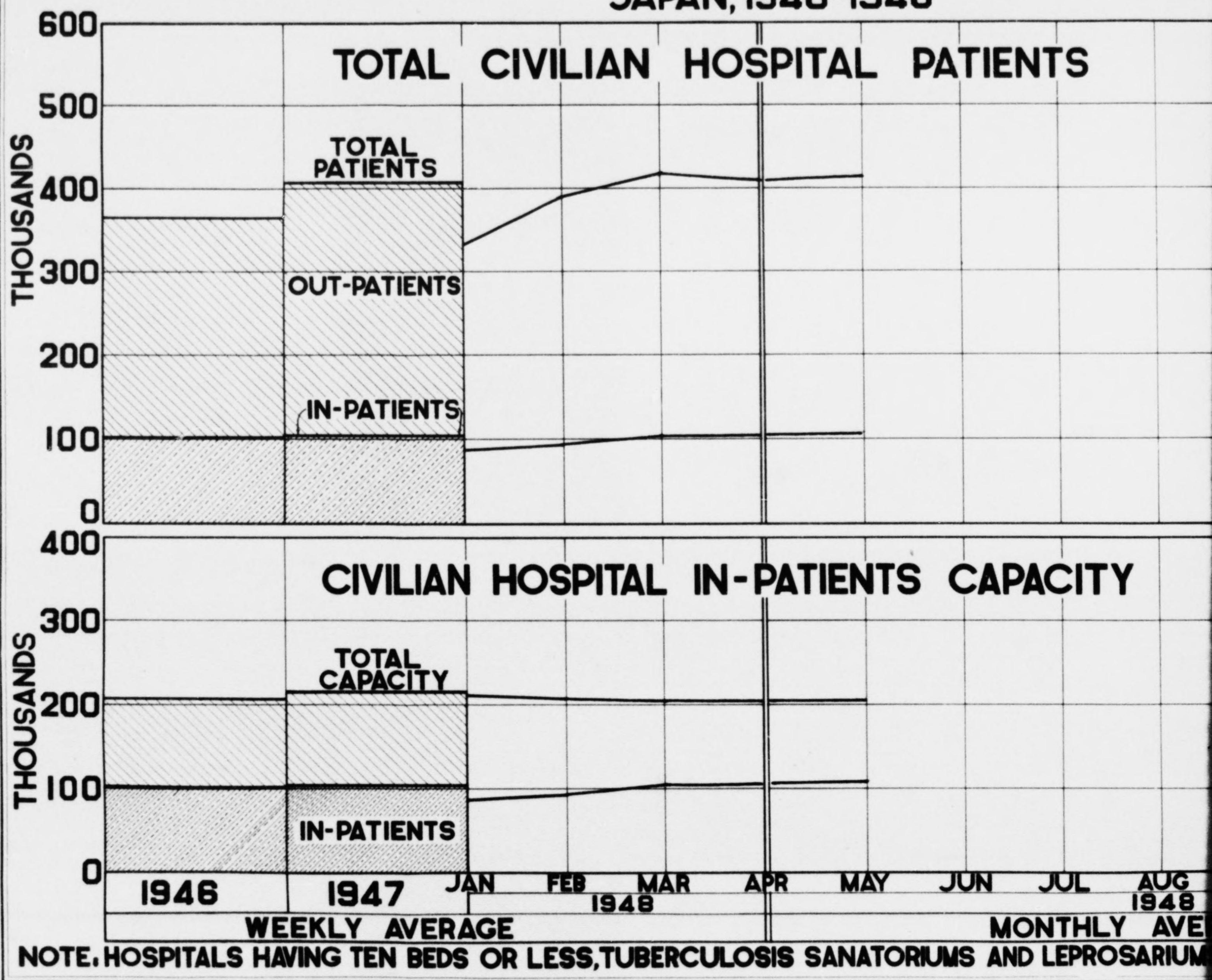


PREPARED BY HEALTH STATISTICS DIVISION, PHW, GHQ, SCAR

CHART No. 015

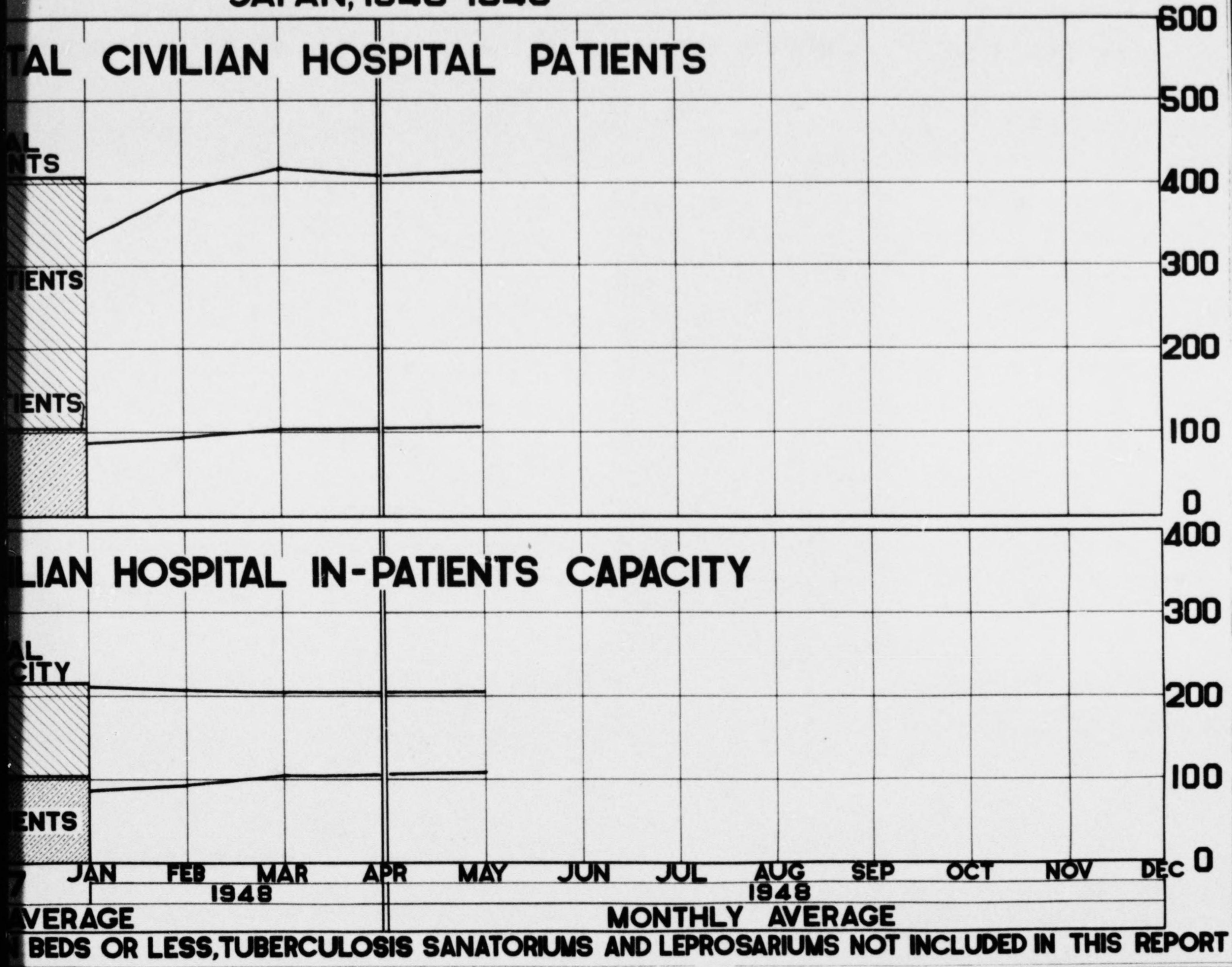
CIVILIAN HOSPITAL PATIENTS

JAPAN, 1946-1948



CIVILIAN HOSPITAL PATIENTS

JAPAN, 1946-1948

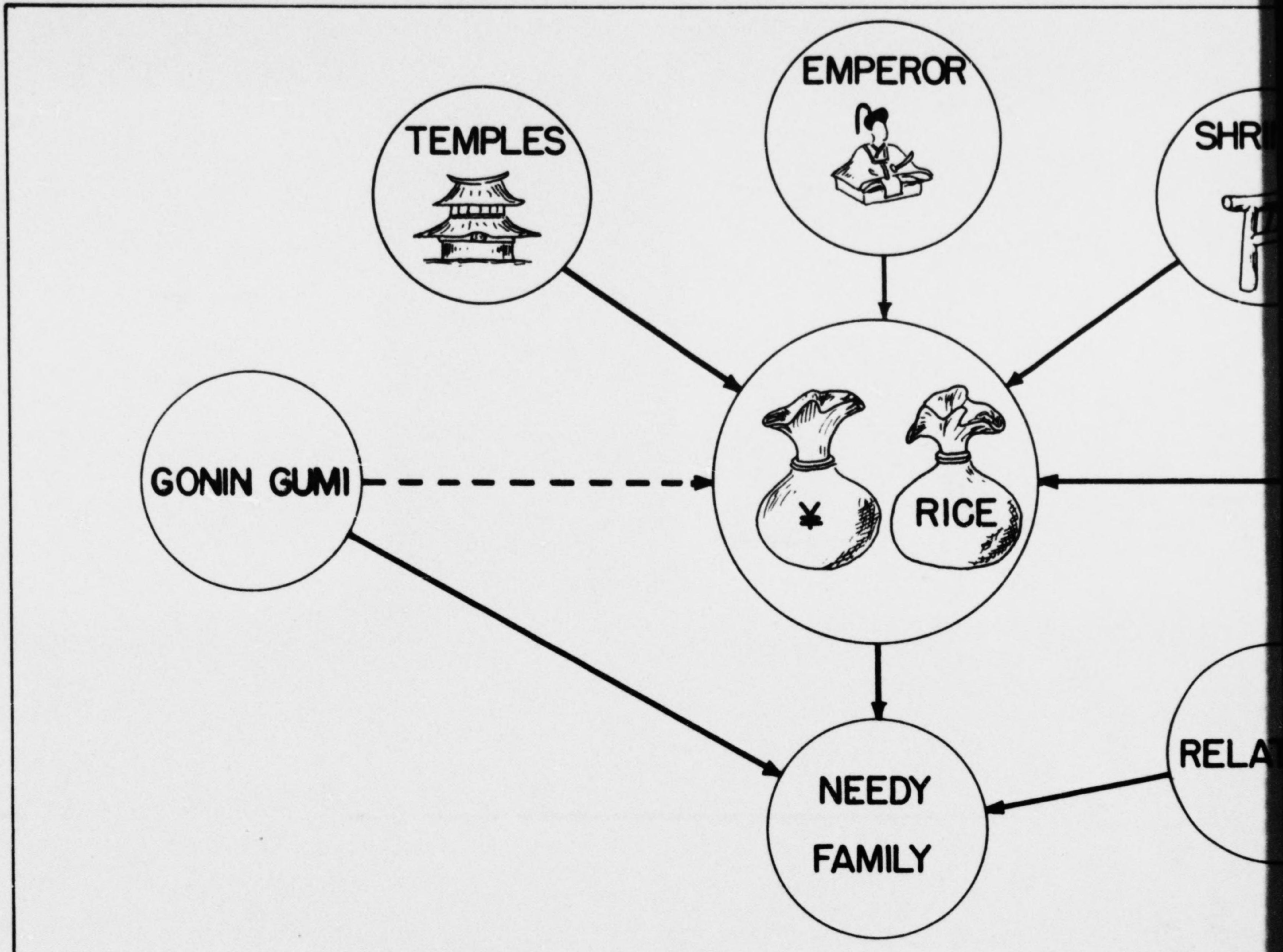


MONTHLY AVERAGE
 BEDS OR LESS, TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUMS AND LEPROSARIUMS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE

CHART No. 016

JAPANESE FEUDAL RELIEF PROC



FEUDAL RELIEF PROGRAM ?-1860

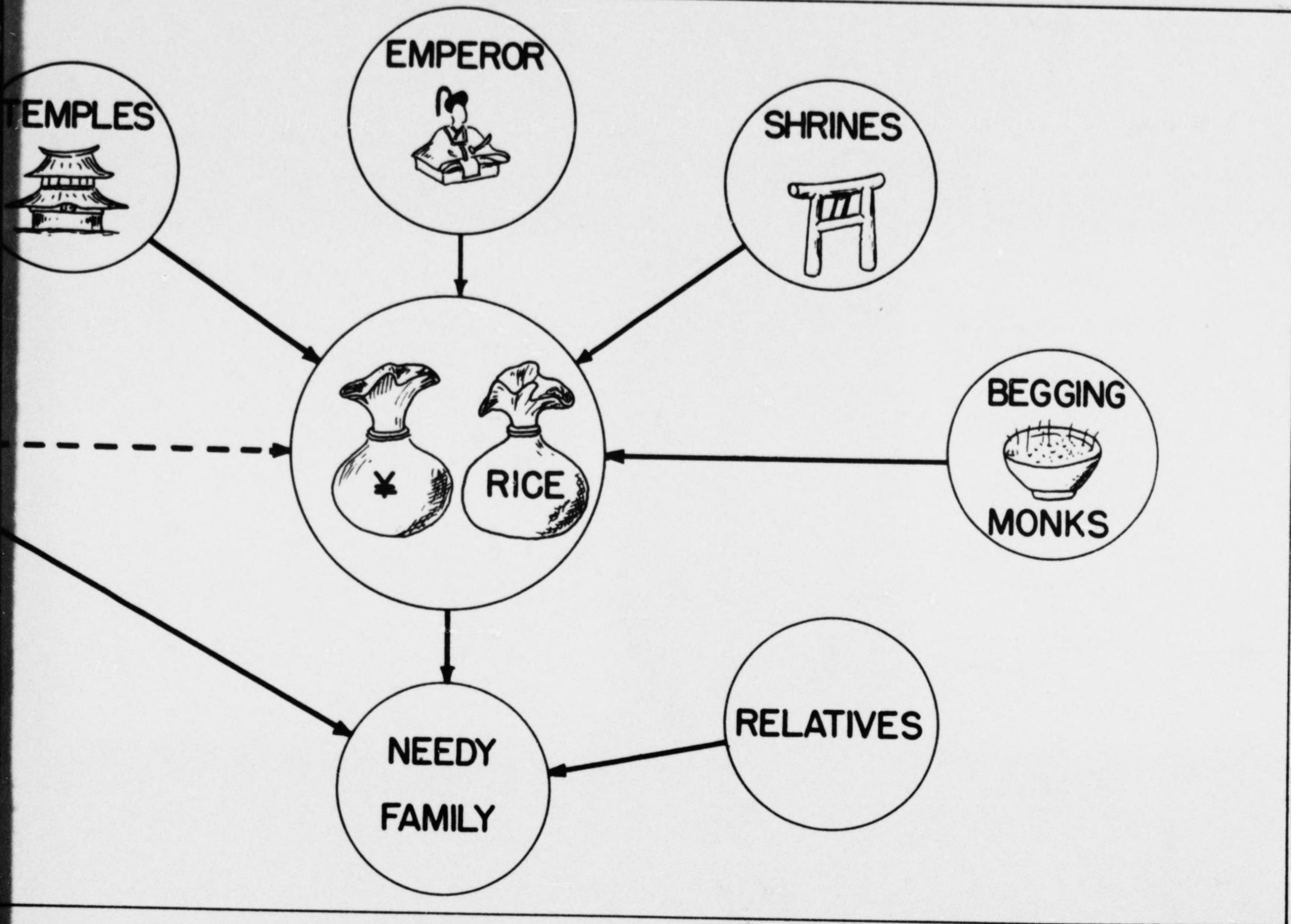
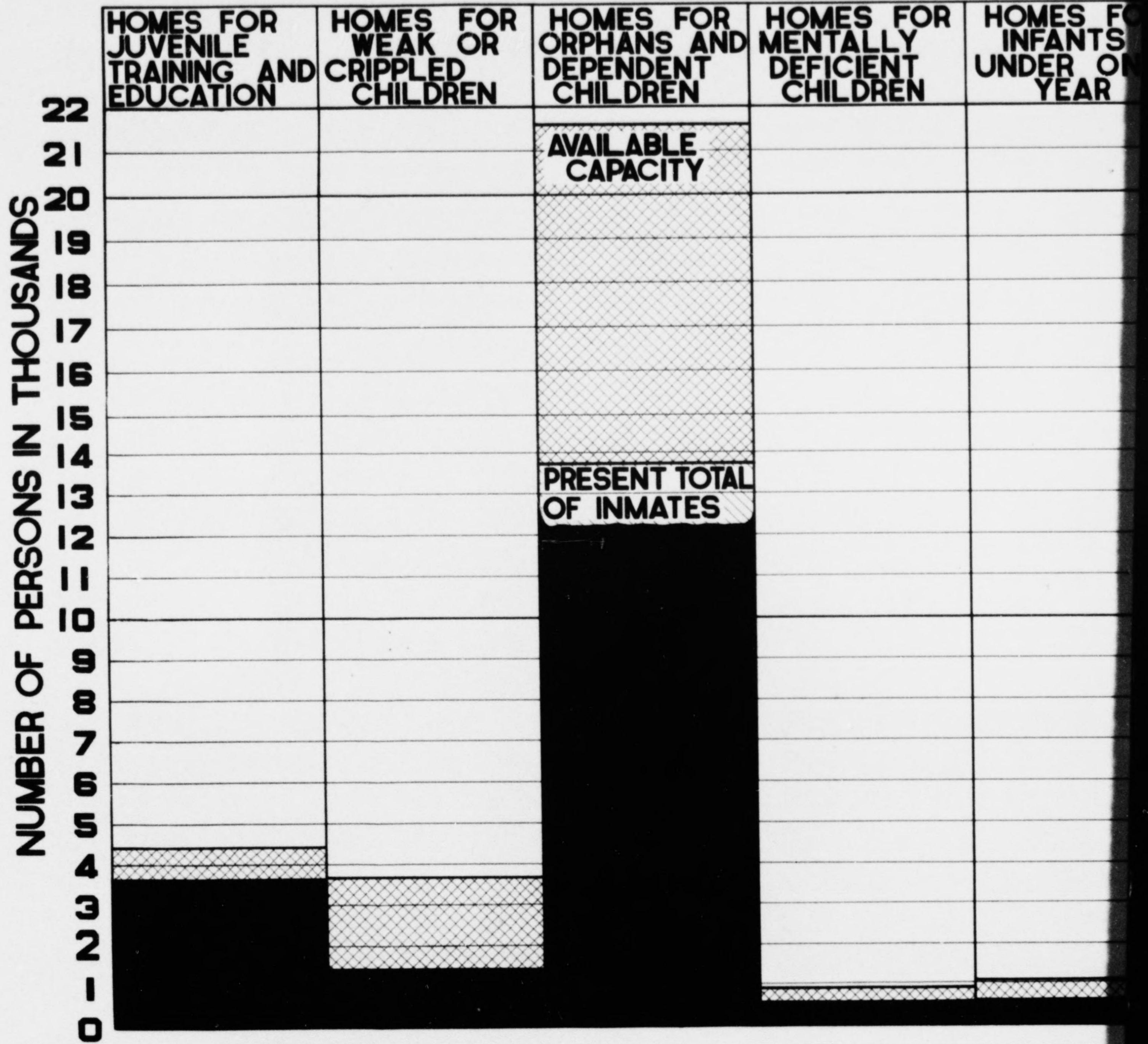
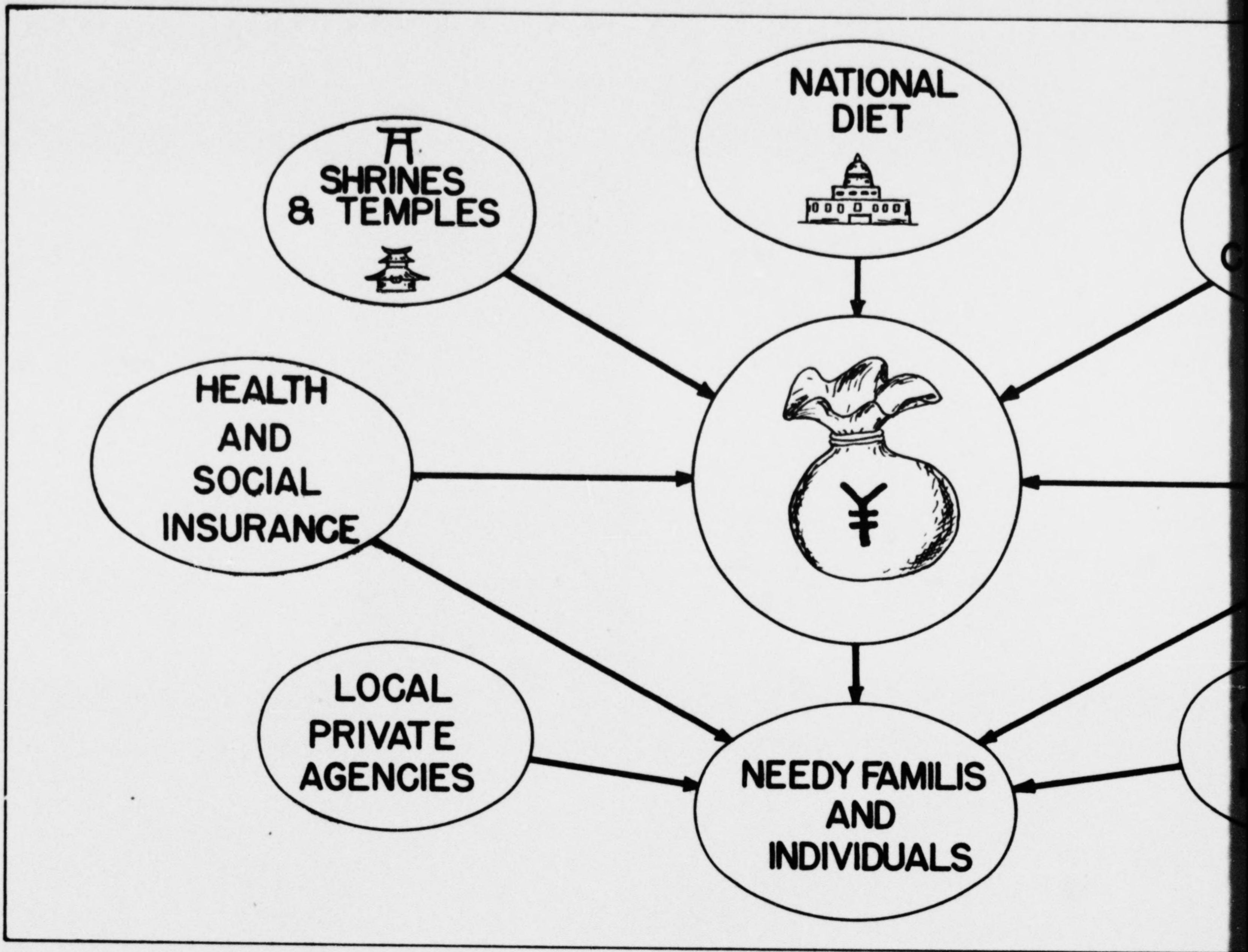


CHART No. 017

INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF TOTAL INMATES AND PRESENT CAPACITY



CURRENT WELFARE PROG



WELFARE PROGRAM

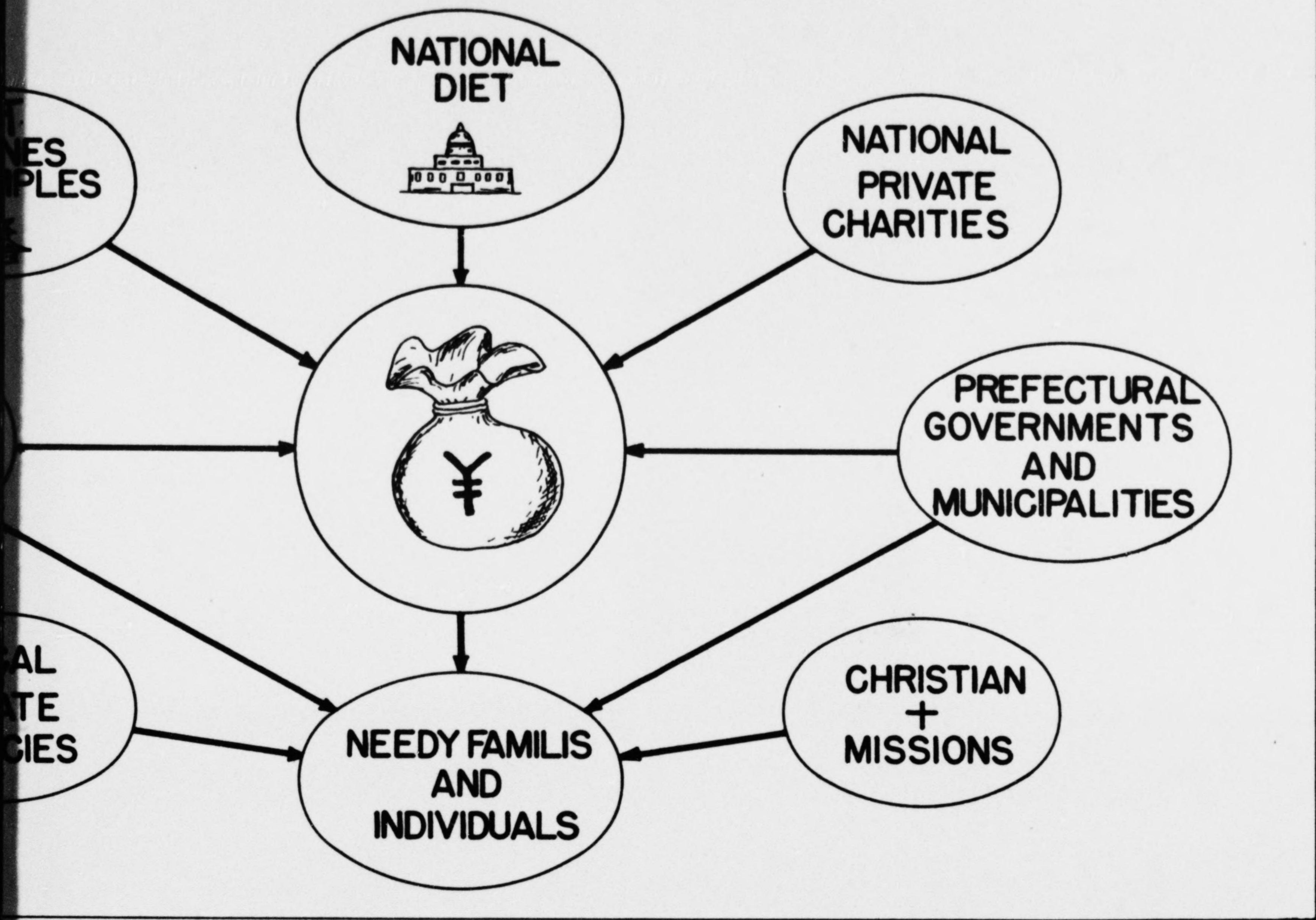
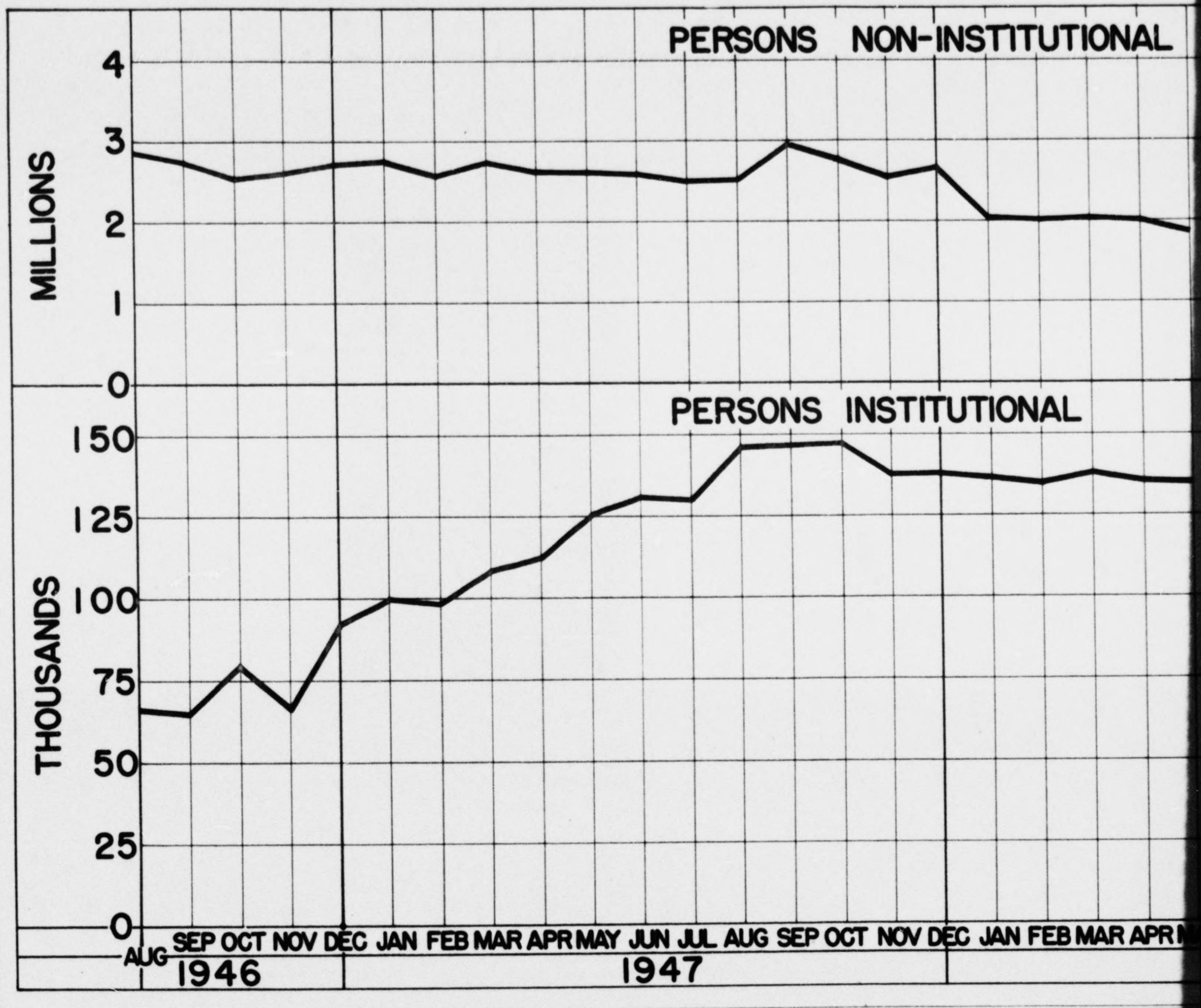
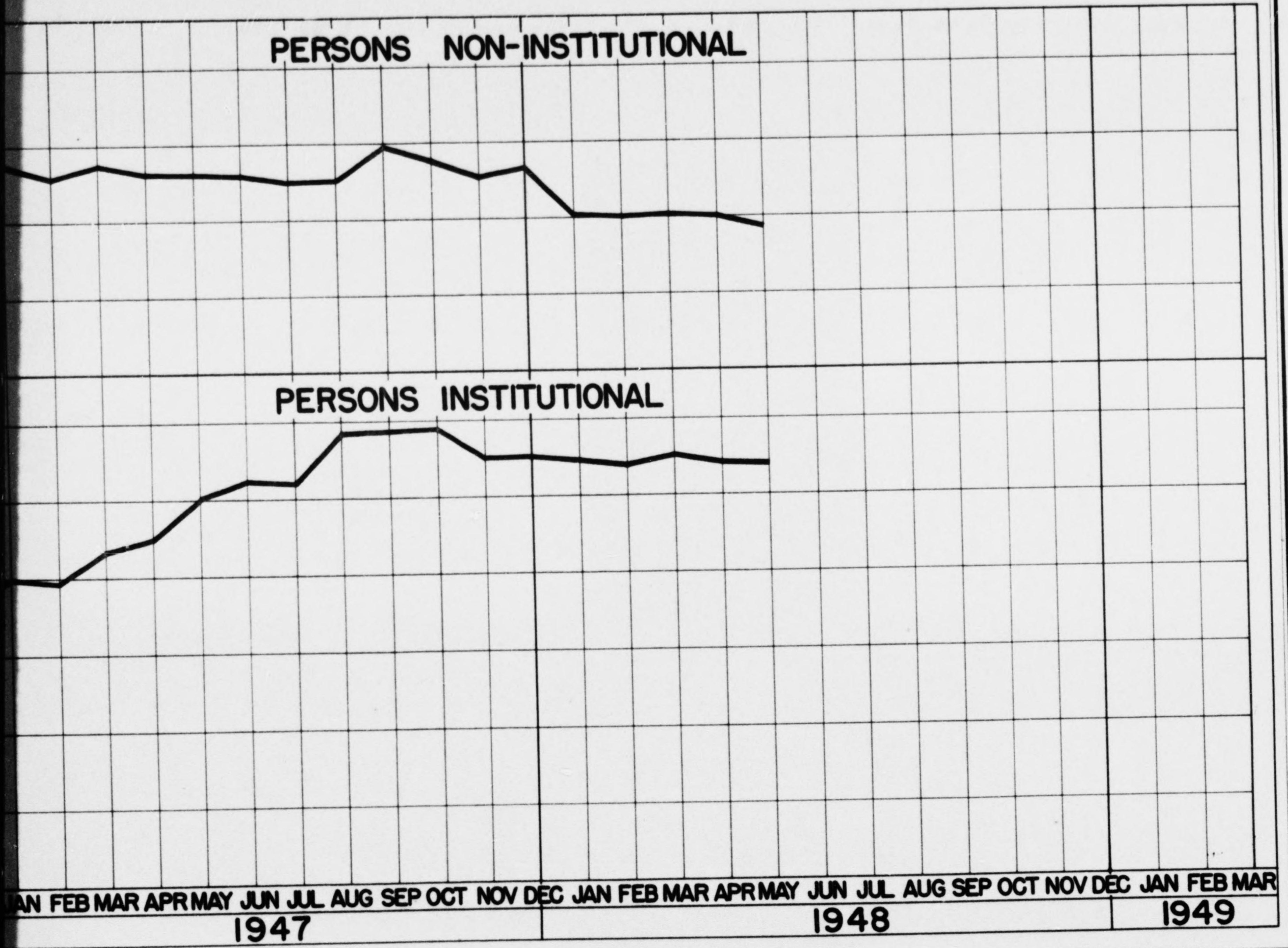


CHART No. 019

PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



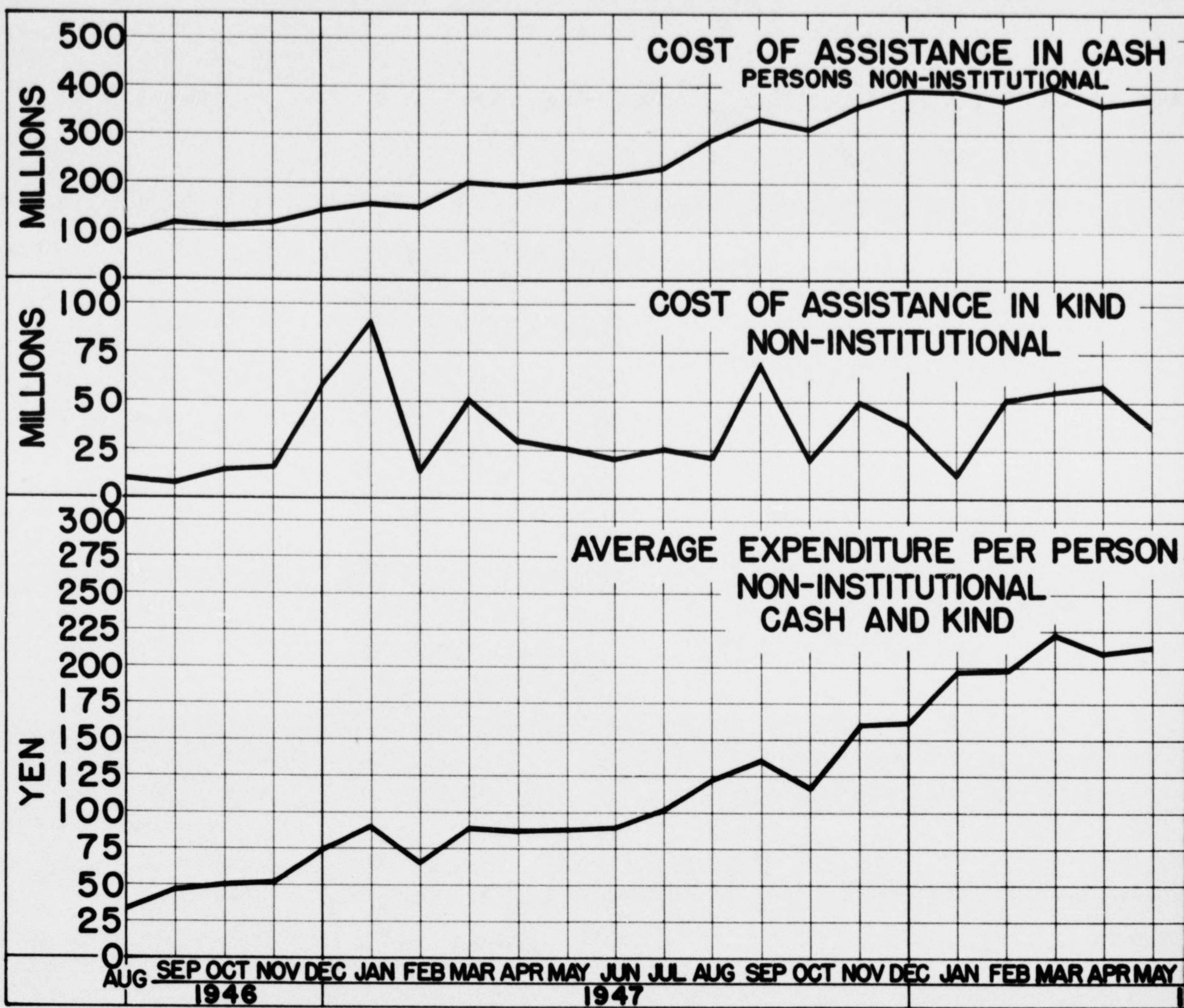
PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



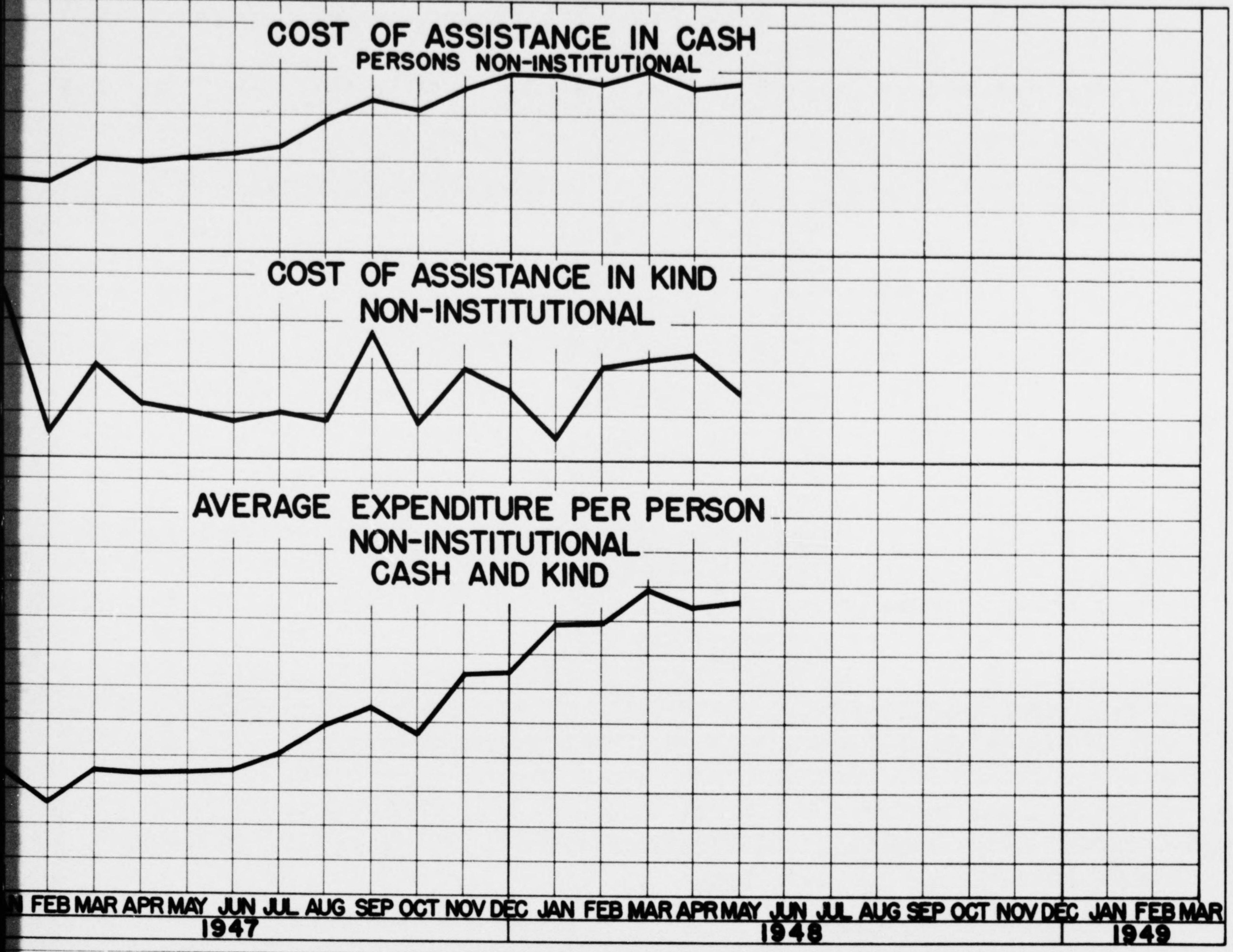
REPRO BY 64TH ENGR BASE TOPO BN

CHART No. 020

COST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



COST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



REPRO BY 64TH ENGR BASE TOPO BN

CHART No. 020

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THIRTY-THREE URBAN SCHOOLS IN JAPAN: 1937-1947

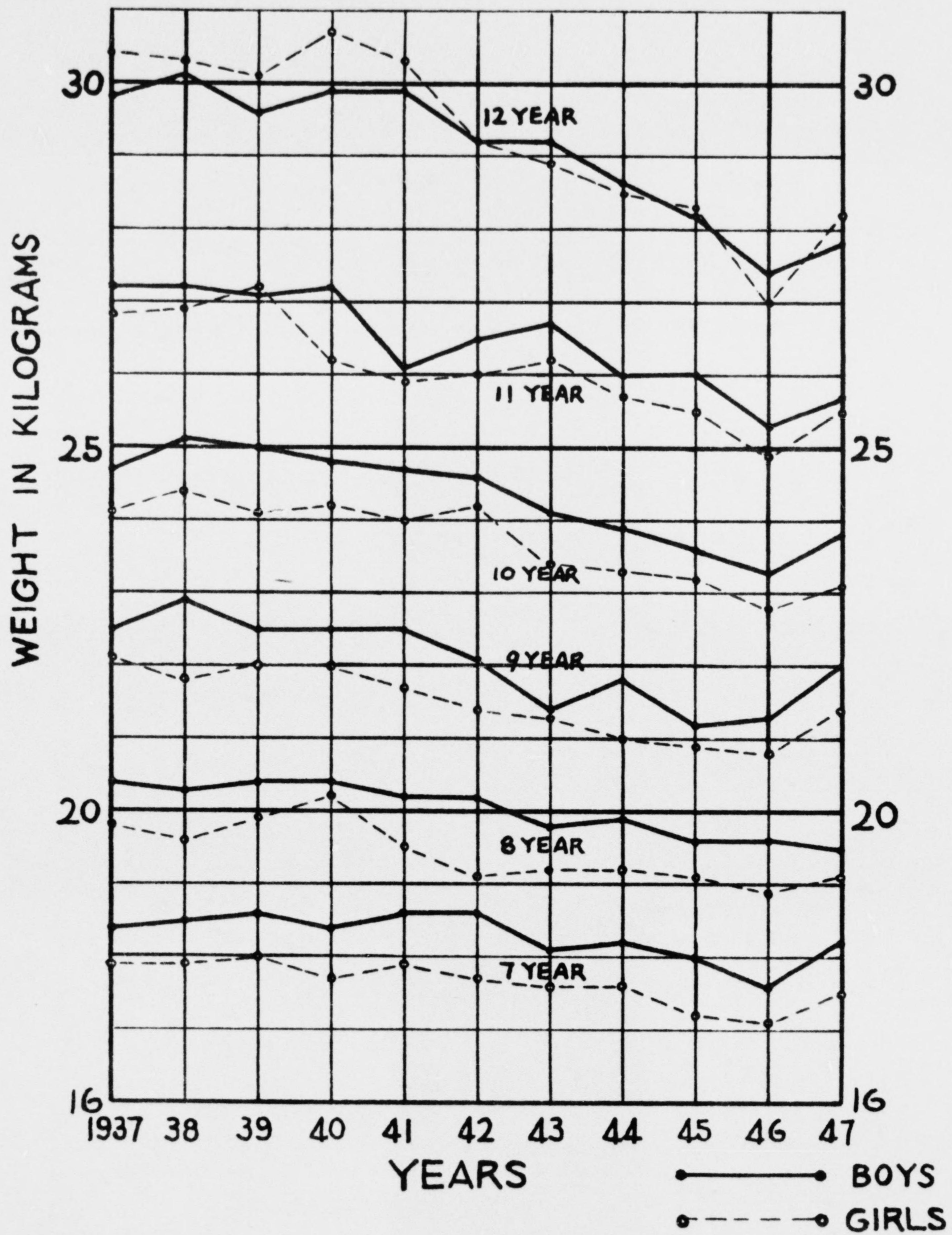


CHART No. 21

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THIRTY-THREE RURAL SCHOOLS IN JAPAN: 1937-1947

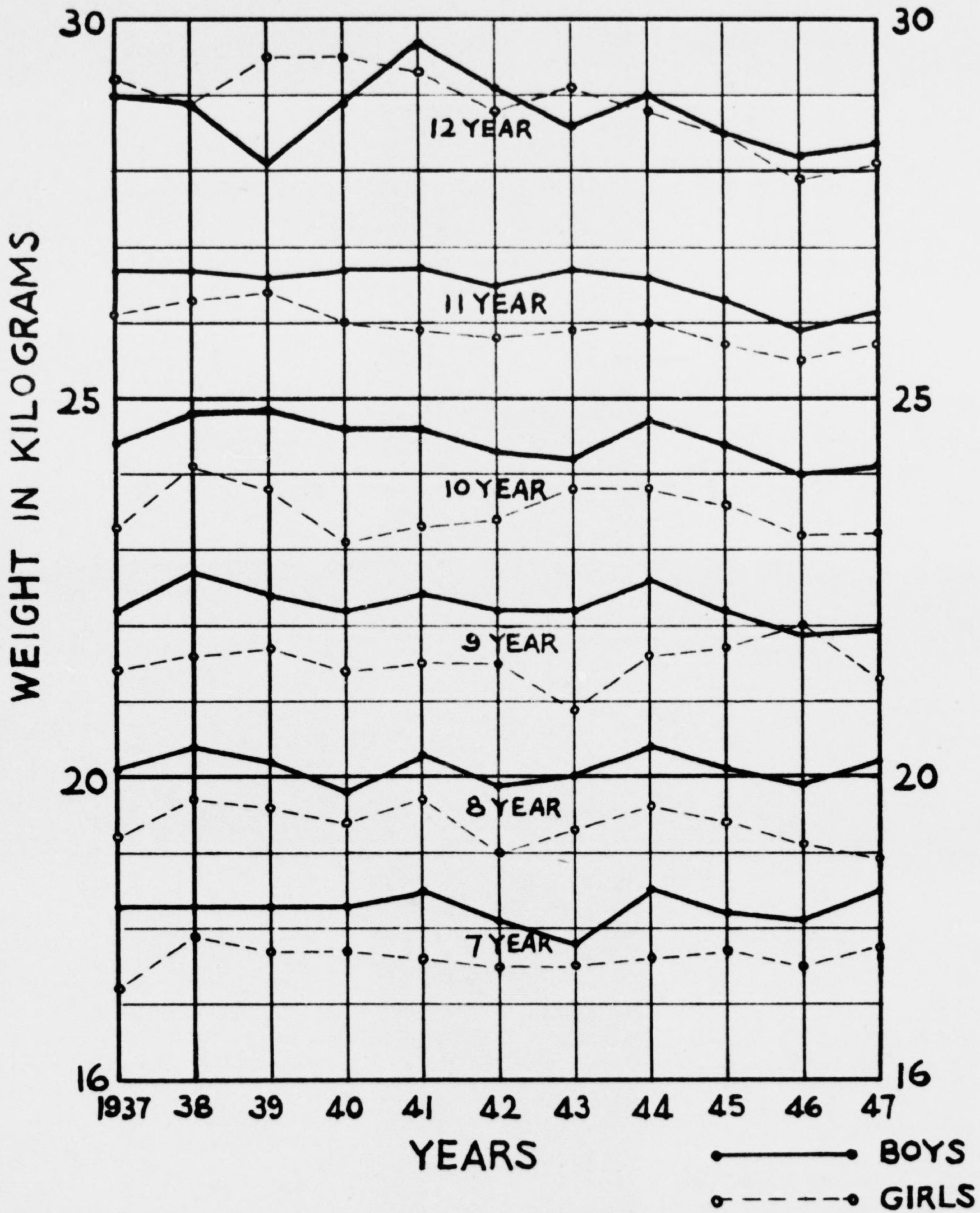


CHART No. 22

SOCIAL INSURANCES

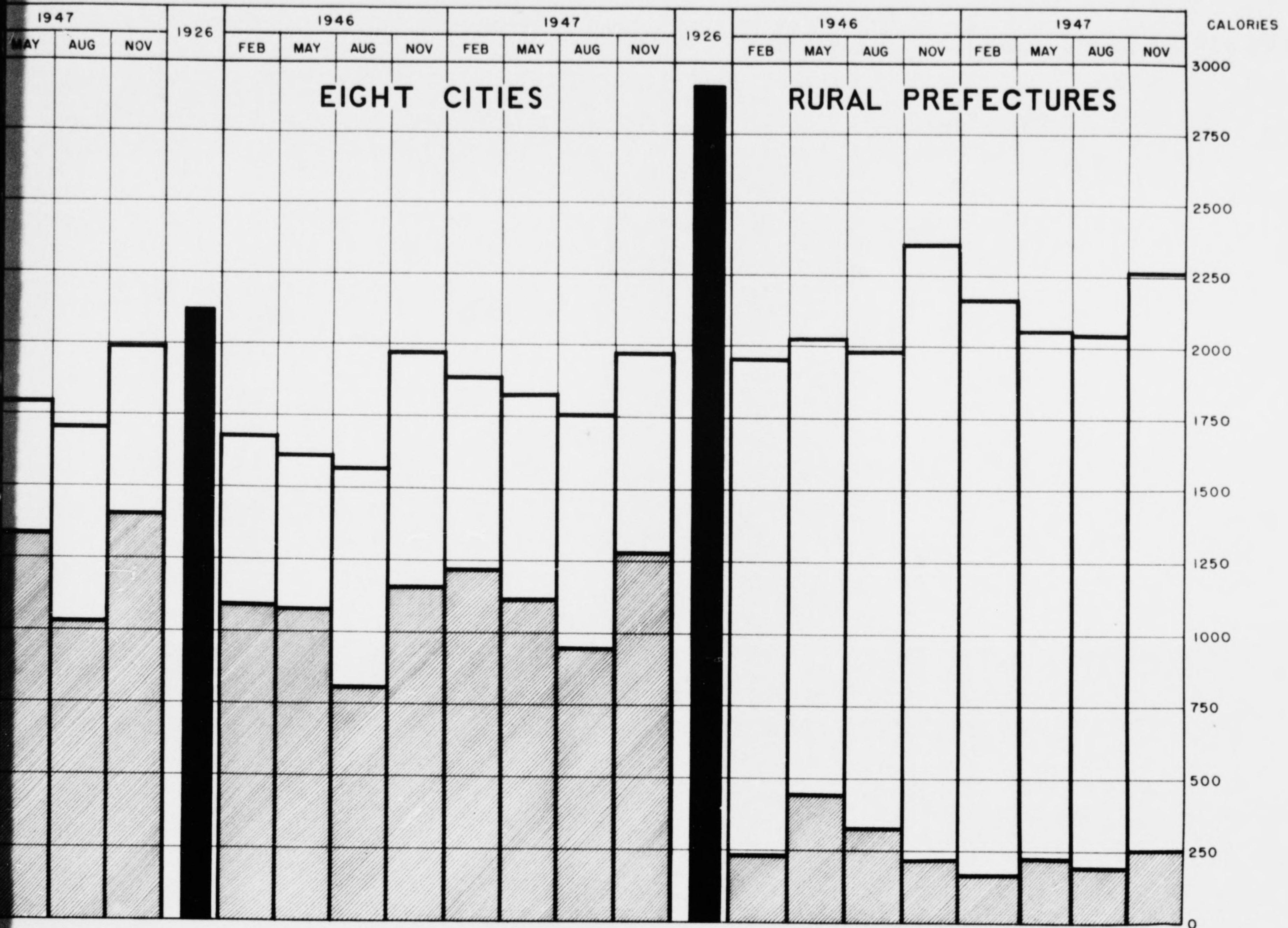
LAW	NUMBER-COVERAGE-CLASSIFICATION	ADMINISTRATIONS	CONT
HEALTH INSURANCE (1922)	4,300,000 PLUS 9,900,000 DEPENDENTS	INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS OR GOVERNMENT 50/50 - EMP
NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (1938)	31,000,000	RURAL FAMILIES	VILLAGE ASSOCIATIONS LOCAL CENT
SEAMEN'S INSURANCE (1939)	215,000	SEAMEN	GOVERNMENT EMPLO MAN
WELFARE PENSION INSURANCE (1941)	4,300,000	INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT 50/50 - EMP
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (1947)	6,500,000	INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT 50/50 - EMP
WORKMEN'S ACCIDENT COMPENSATION INSURANCE (1947)	6,000,000	INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT (CENTRAL) EM
GOVERNMENT PENSION SYSTEM (1871)	950,000	OFFICIALS	GOVERNMENT PRIMA -MENT
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (1892)	1,357,000	OFFICIALS, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES	GOVERNMENT GO
GOVERNMENT MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES (1907) PERSONNEL	383,000 PLUS 920,000 DEPENDENTS	OFFICIALS, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES	MINISTRY ASSOCIATIONS 50/50 - EMP
ENTERPRISE	1,538,000 PLUS 3650,000 DEPENDENTS	GOVERNMENT MONO -POLY EMPLOYEES	
GOVERNMENT SEPARATION ALLOWANCES (1947)	1,927,000	ALL PUBLIC (EXCEPT OCCUPATION FORCE EMPLOYEES)	GOVERNMENT GO

SOCIAL INSURANCES

NUMBER-COVERAGE-CLASSIFICATION		ADMINISTRATIONS	CONTRIBUTIONS	BENEFITS
100,000 PLUS 100,000 DEPENDENTS	INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS OR GOVERNMENT	50/55 EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE	CARE: MEDICAL, MATERNITY. CASH: SICKNESS, MATERNITY, FUNERAL.
1,000,000	RURAL FAMILIES	VILLAGE ASSOCIATIONS	LOCALLY FIXED PERCENT OF INCOME	CARE: MEDICAL, MATERNITY. CASH: FUNERAL.
215,000	SEAMEN	GOVERNMENT	EMPLOYER 10% - SEAMAN 7% OF WAGE	CARE: MEDICAL. CASH: SICKNESS, INVALIDITY, OLD AGE, UNEMPLOYMENT FUNERAL, SURVIVORS.
1,300,000	INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT	50/50 EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE	CASH: INVALIDITY, OLD AGE, SURVIVORS.
1,500,000	INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT	50/50 EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE	CASH: UNEMPLOYMENT
1,000,000	INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	GOVERNMENT CENTRAL	EMPLOYER	CARE: MEDICAL, CASH: SICKNESS, INVALIDITY, FUNERAL, SURVIVORS.
1,950,000	OFFICIALS	GOVERNMENT	PRIMARILY GOVERNMENT (97% - 3%)	CASH: INVALIDITY, OLD AGE, SURVIVORS.
1,357,000	OFFICIALS, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES	GOVERNMENT	GOVERNMENT	CARE: MEDICAL. CASH: SICKNESS, SURVIVORS.
1,830,000 PLUS 100,000 DEPENDENTS	OFFICIALS, ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEES	MINISTRY ASSOCIATIONS	50/50 GOVERNMENT-EMPLOYEE	CARE: MEDICAL, MATERNITY. CASH: SICKNESS, CONFINEMENT, FUNERAL.
1,380,000 PLUS 100,000 DEPENDENTS	GOVERNMENT MONO-POLY EMPLOYEES			CARE: MEDICAL, MATERNITY. CASH: SICKNESS, CONFINEMENT OLD AGE FUNERAL, SURVIVORS.
1,927,000	ALL PUBLIC (EXCEPT OCCUPATION FORCE EMPLOYEES)	GOVERNMENT	GOVERNMENT	CASH: UNEMPLOYMENT SURVIVORS.

CALORIC CONSUMPTION - JAPAN

1945-1946-1947 NUTRITION SURVEYS



REPRO BY 64TH ENGR TOPO BN

CHART No. 24

CALORIC CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN NUTRITION SURVEYS IN 1948

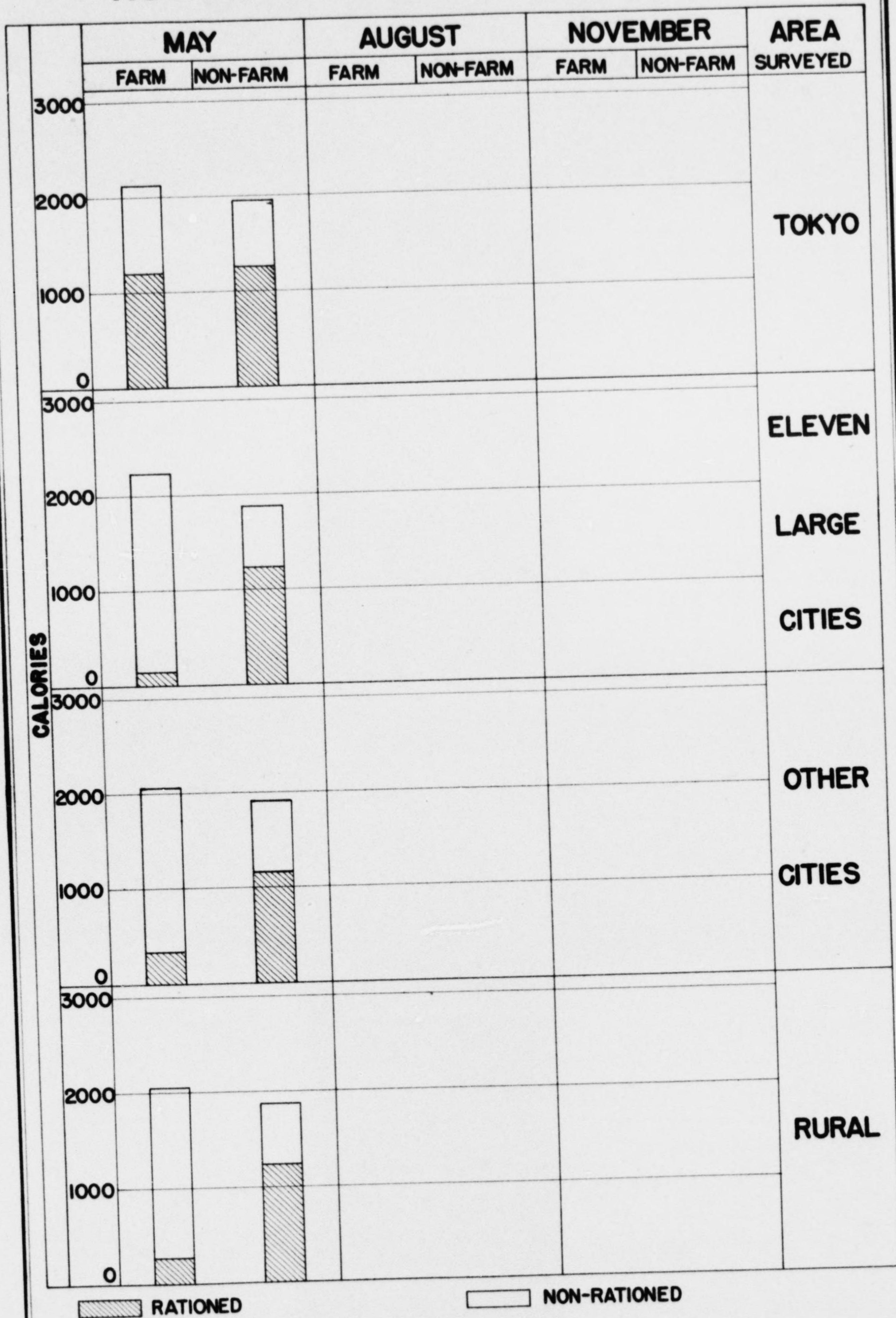


CHART No. _____

26

PHN/NS CHART NO E-1 43-7-546

DISTRIBUTION

JAPANESE ARMY-NAVY MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES

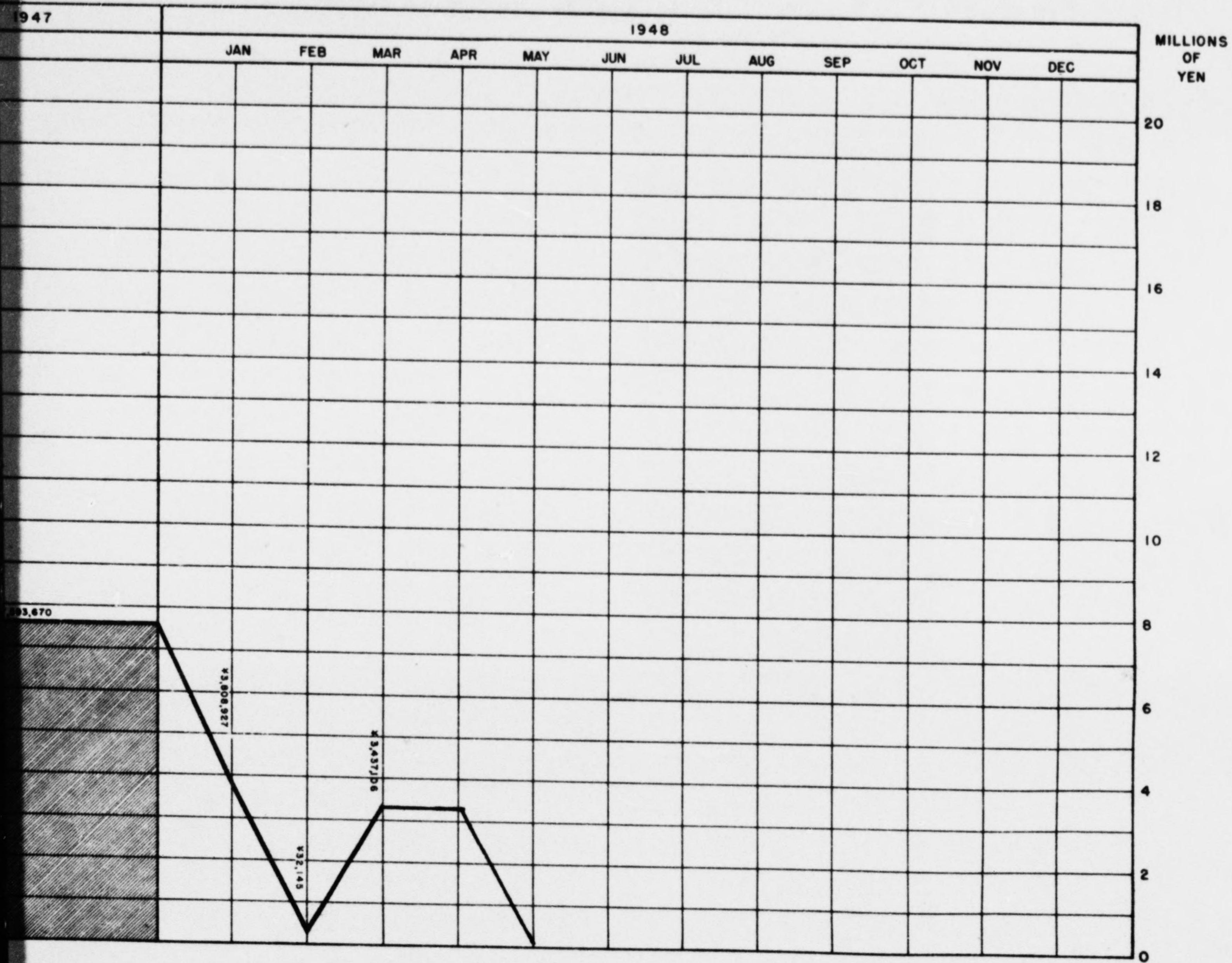
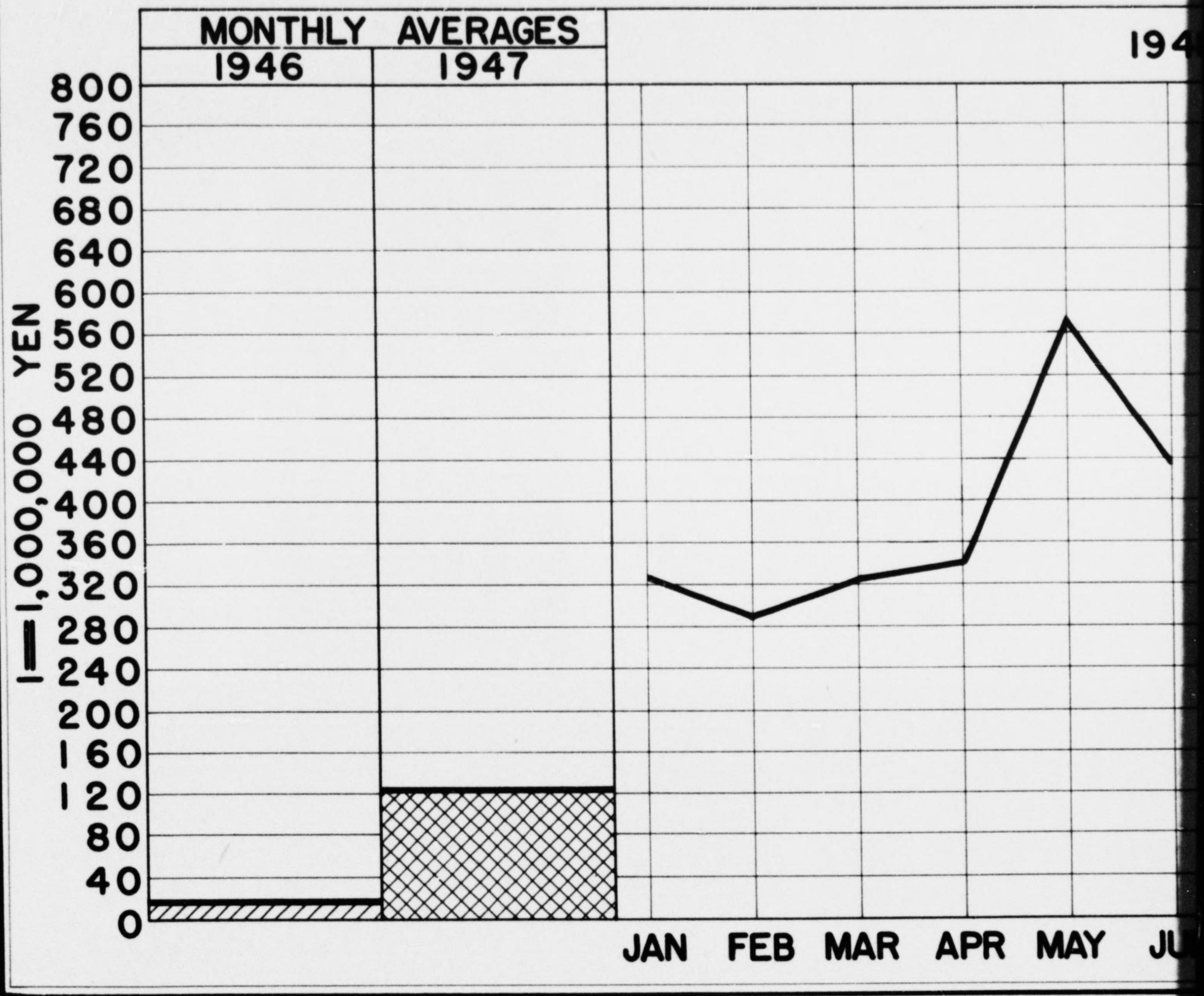


CHART No. 27

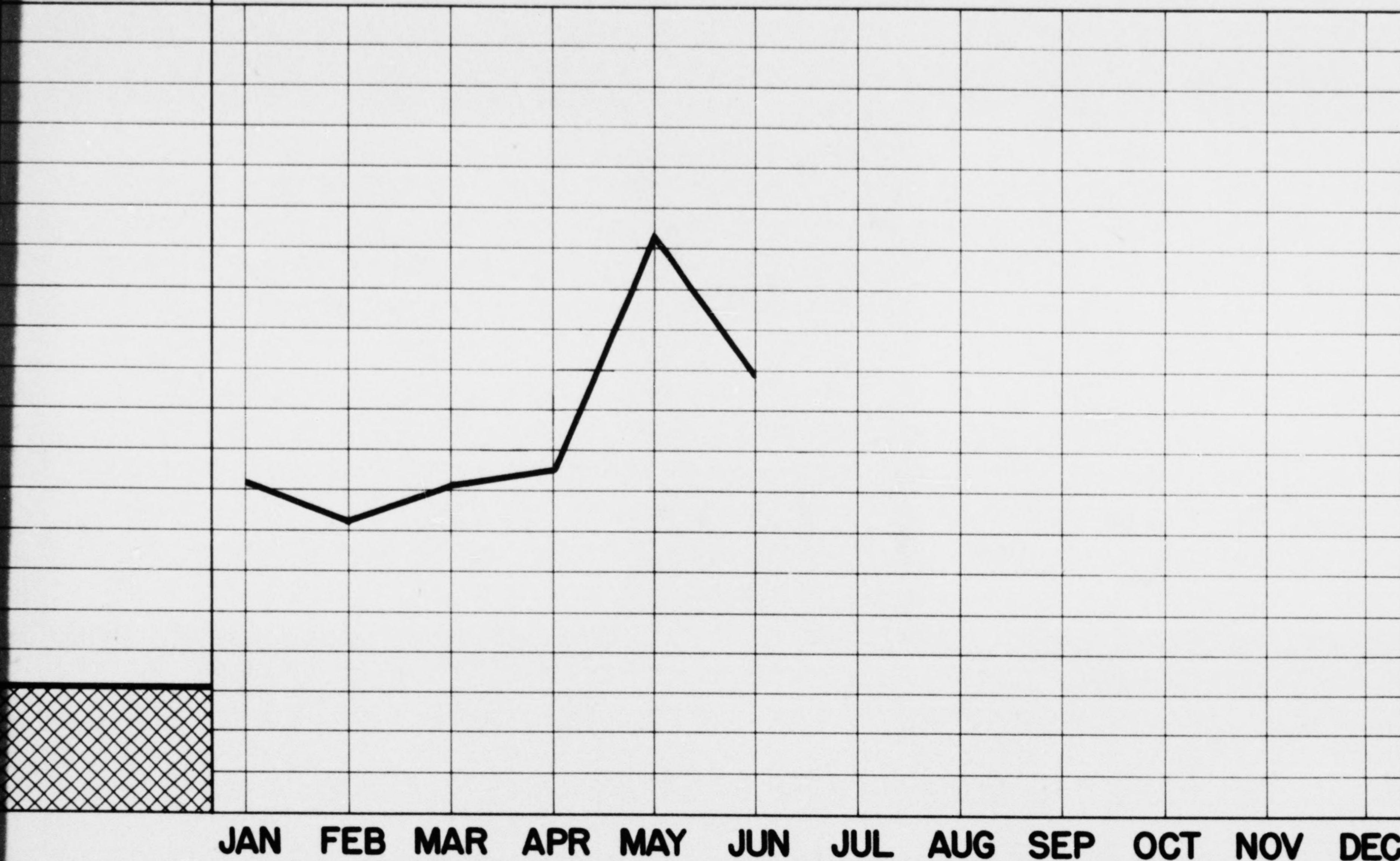
PRODUCTION CONTROLLED



DUCTION CONTROLLED MEDICINES

AVERAGES
1947

1948

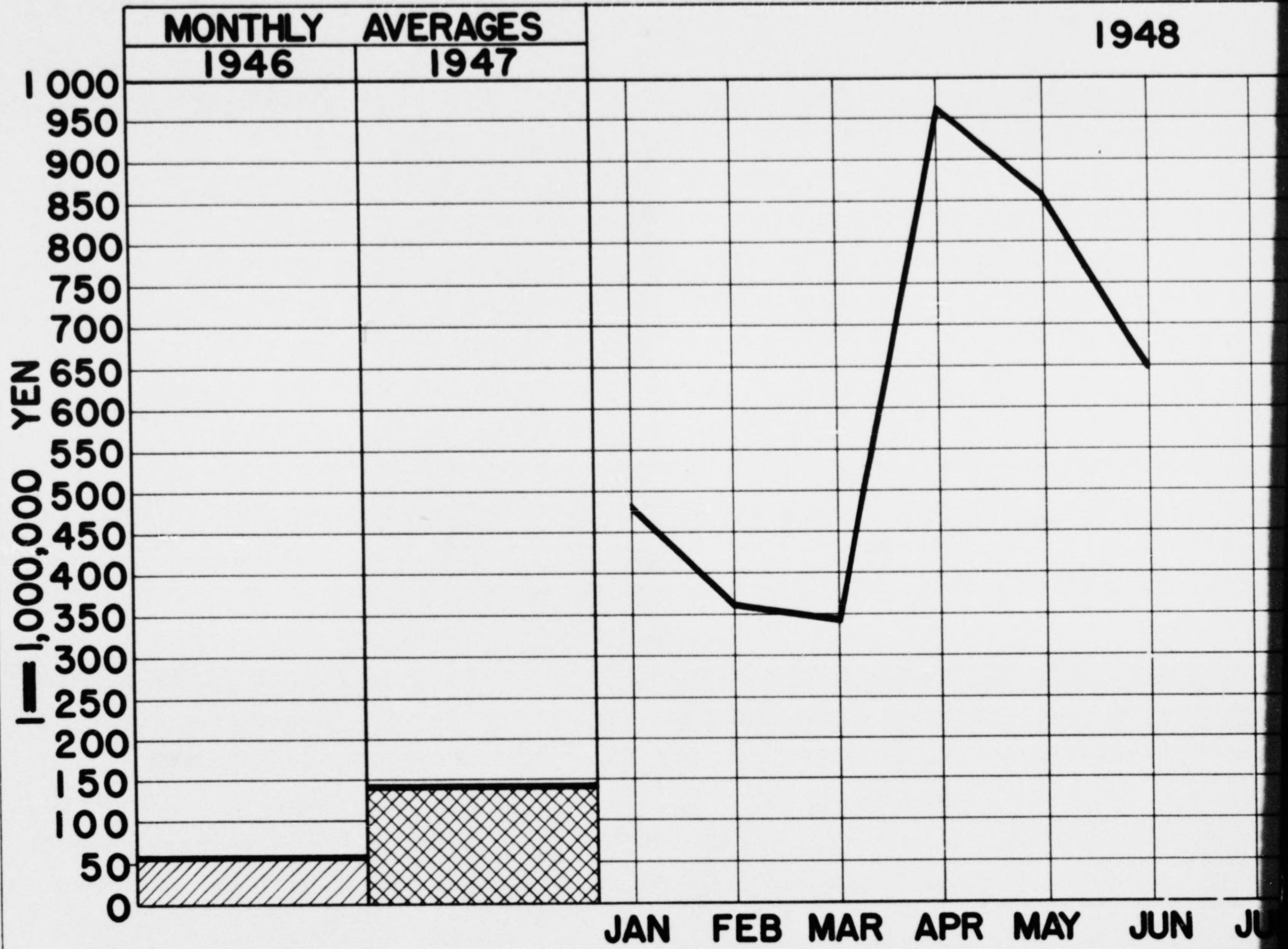


PH&W/HS CHART NO. J-2 10-7-1948

REPRO BY 64TH ENGR. BASE TOPO BN

CHART No. 40

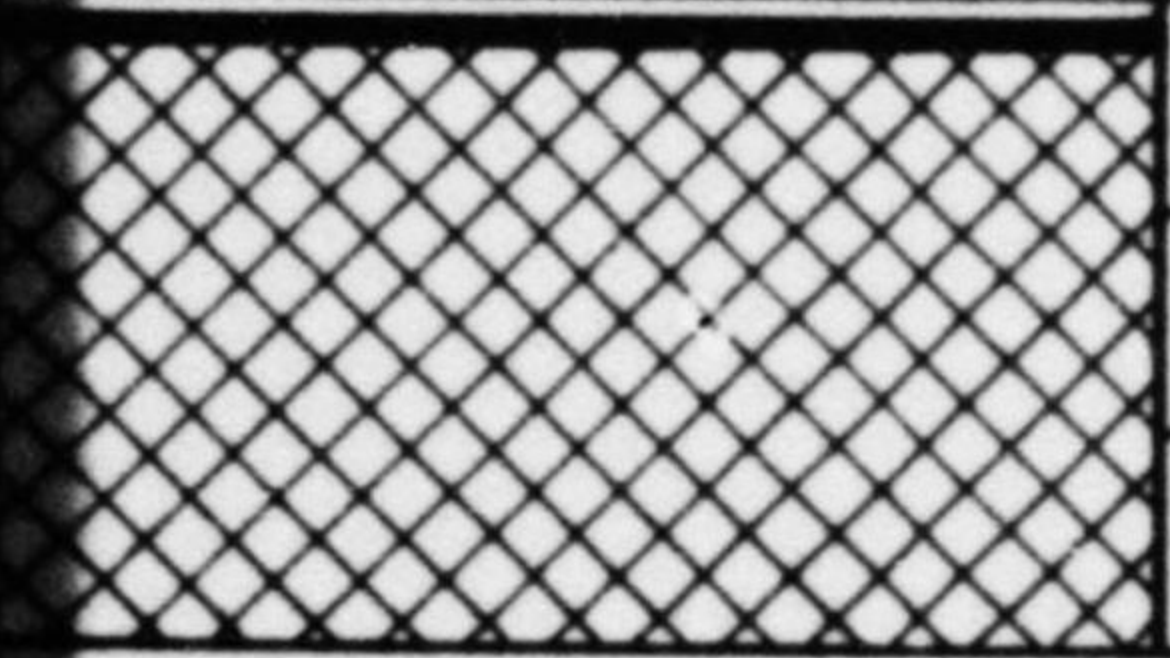
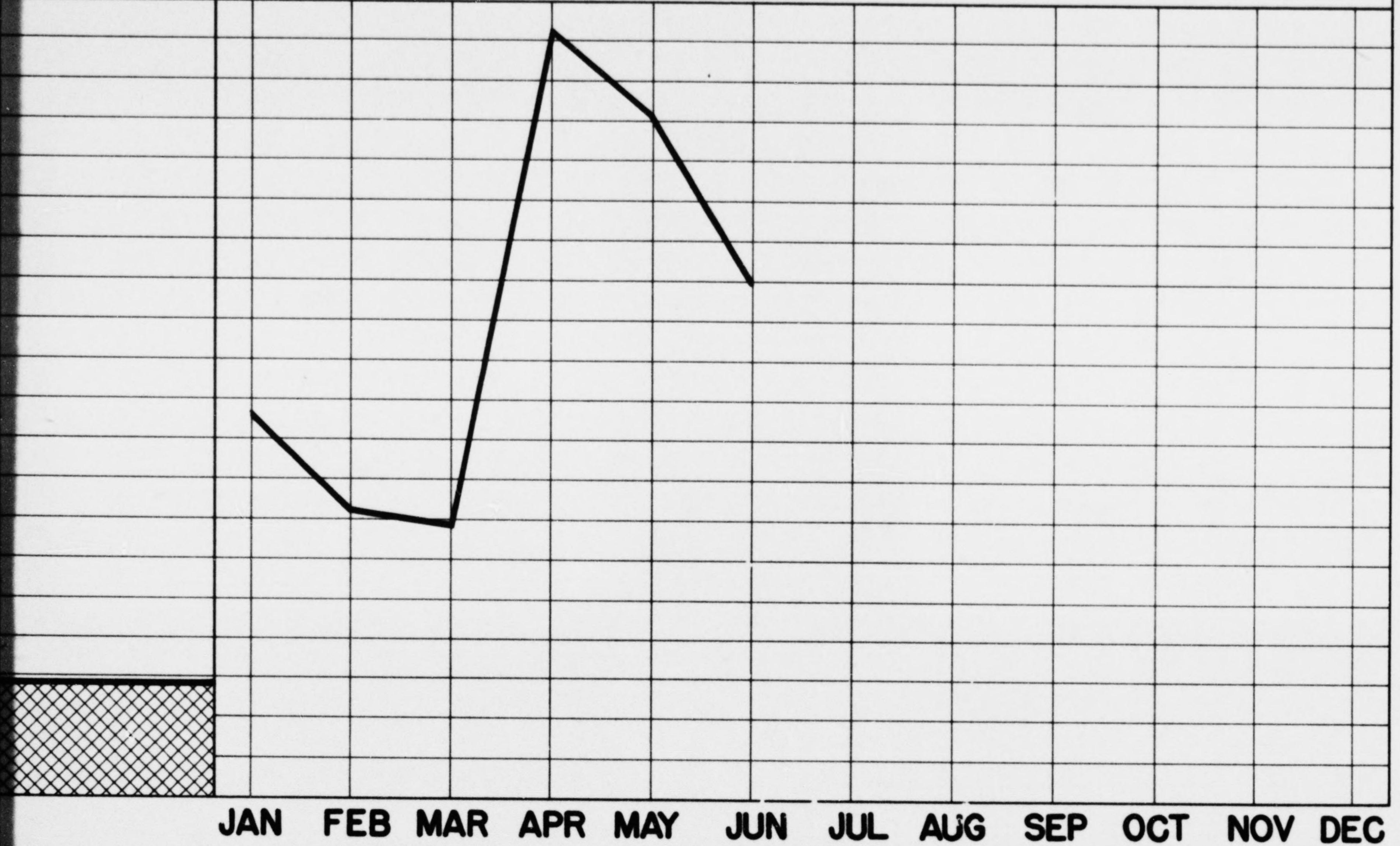
PRODUCTION NON-CONTROLLED



ATION NON-CONTROLLED MEDICINES

AVERAGES
1947

1948

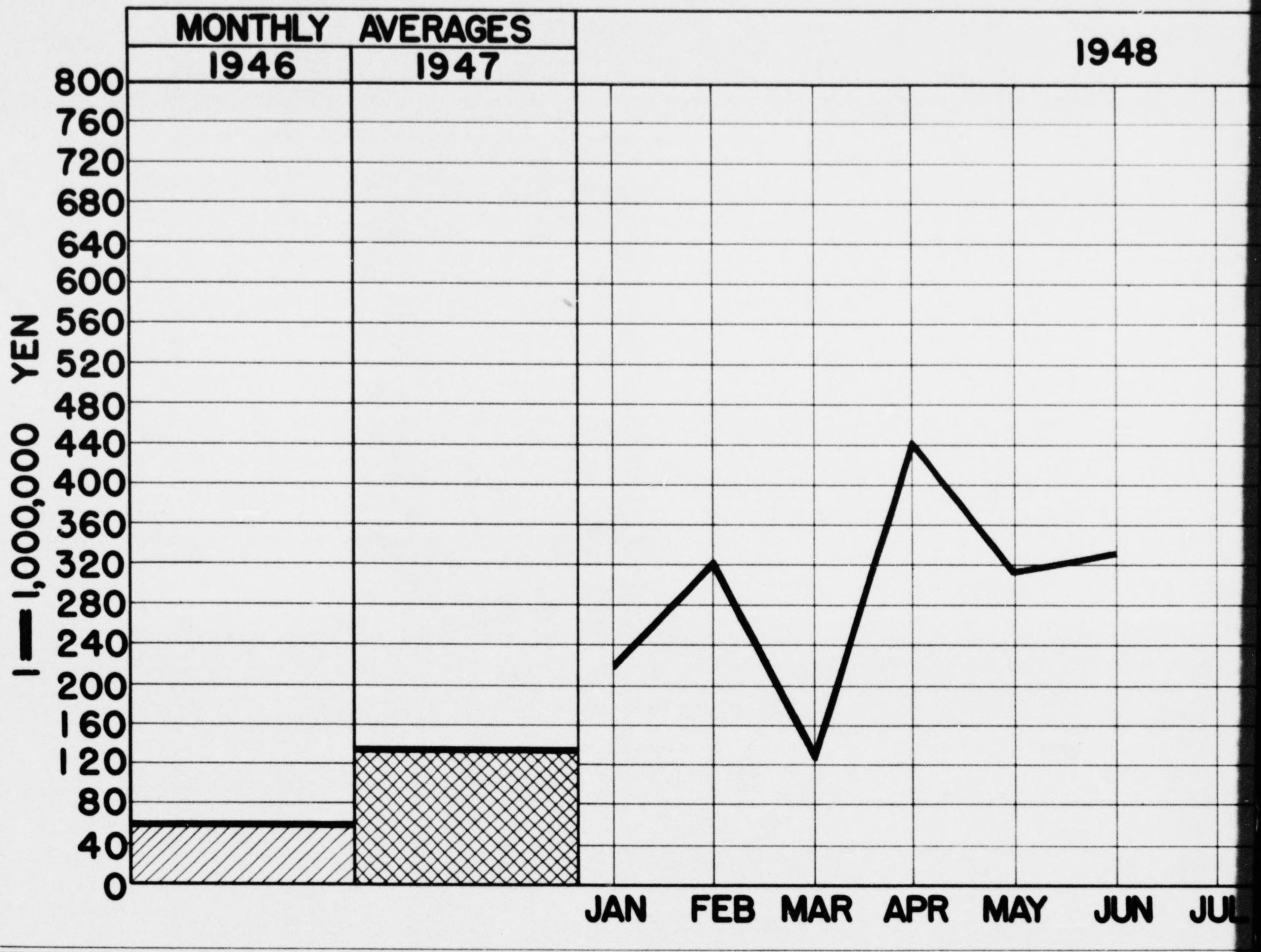


PHW/HS CHART NO J-3 10-7-1948

REPRO BY 64TH ENGR BASE TOPO BN

CHART No. 29

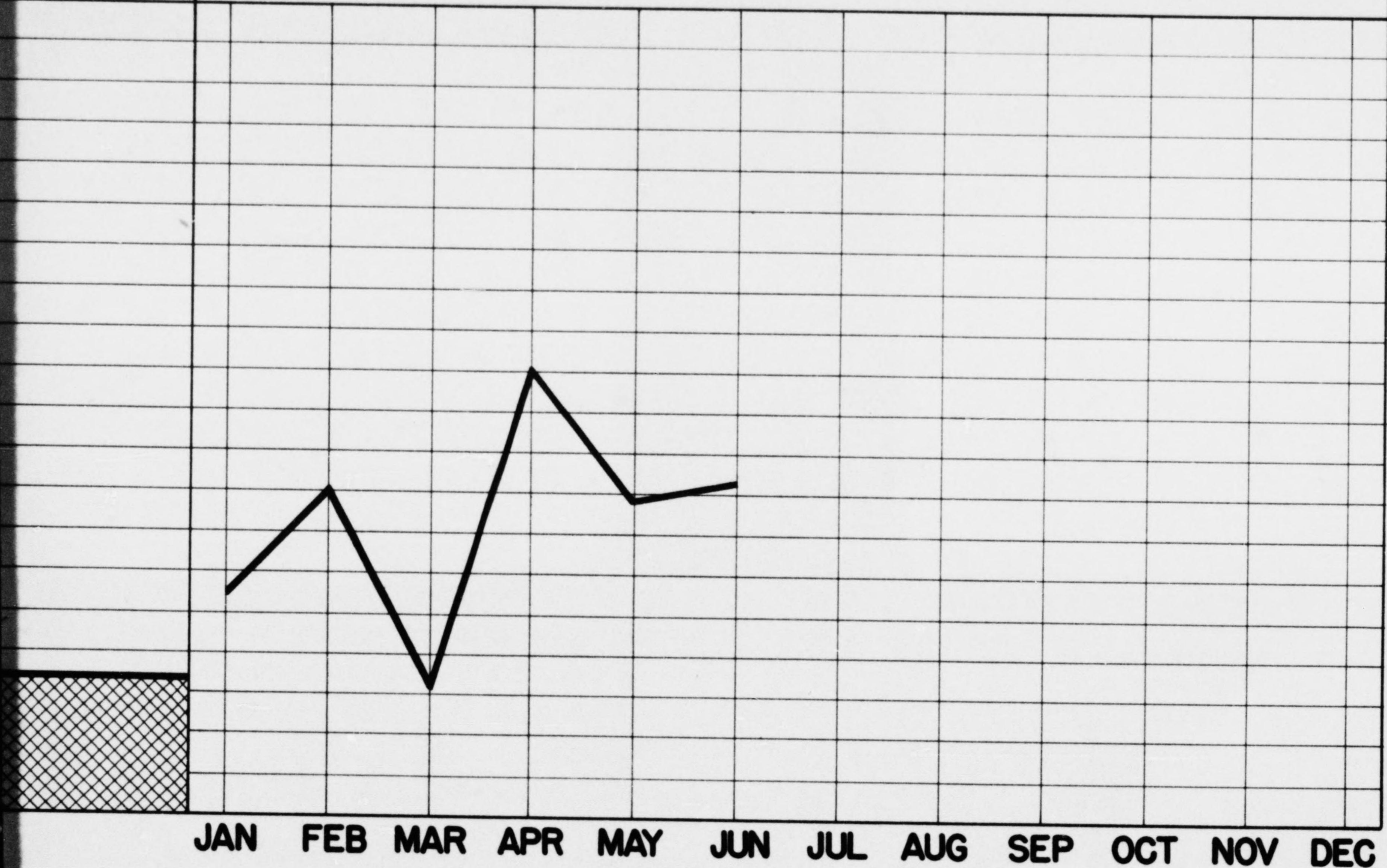
PRODUCTION PATENT MED



PRODUCTION PATENT MEDICINES

AVERAGES
1947

1948



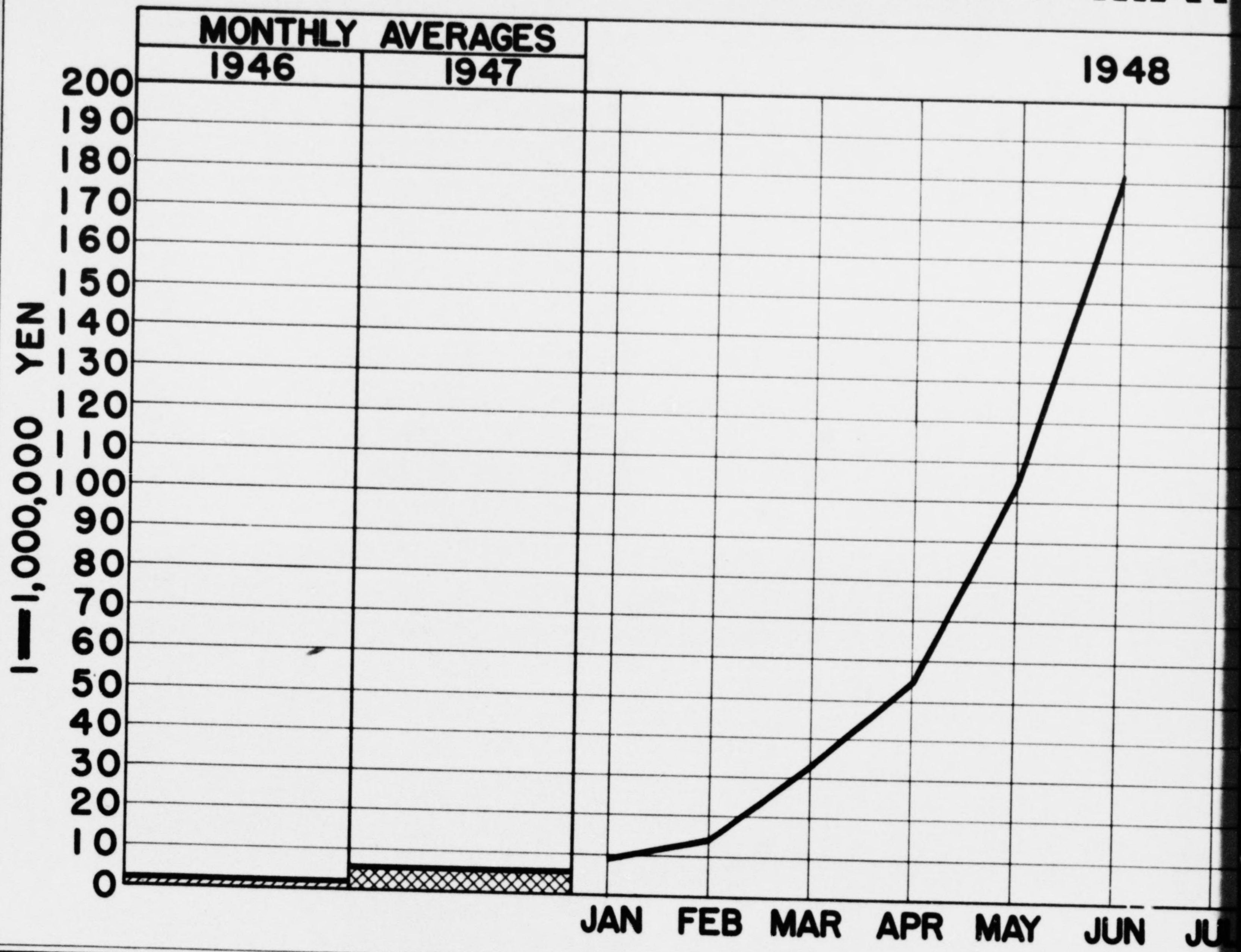
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

PH&W/HS CHART NOJ-4 10-7-1948

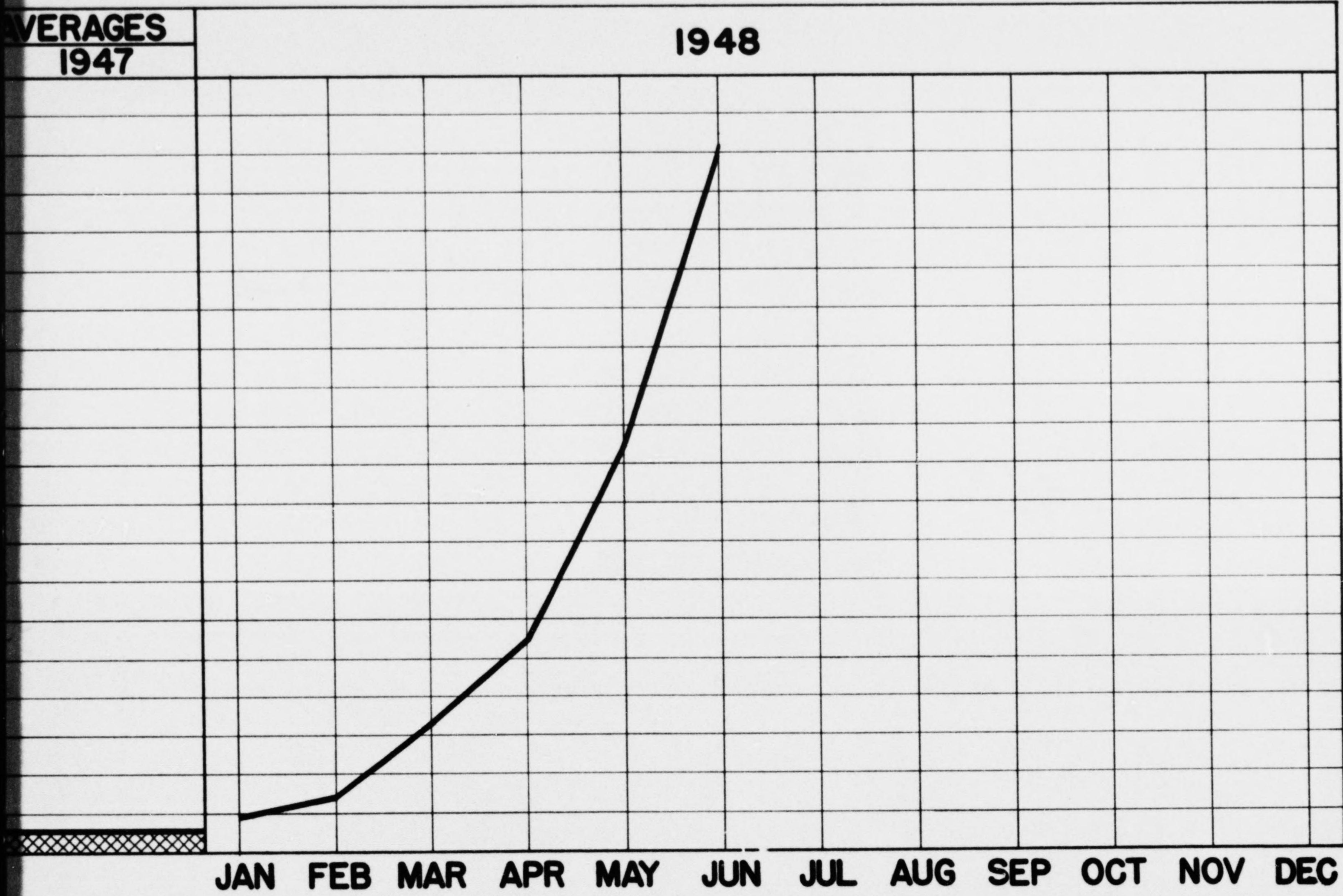
REPRO BY 64TH ENGR BASE TOPO BN

CHART No. 30

PRODUCTION SANITARY MAT



DUCTION SANITARY MATERIALS

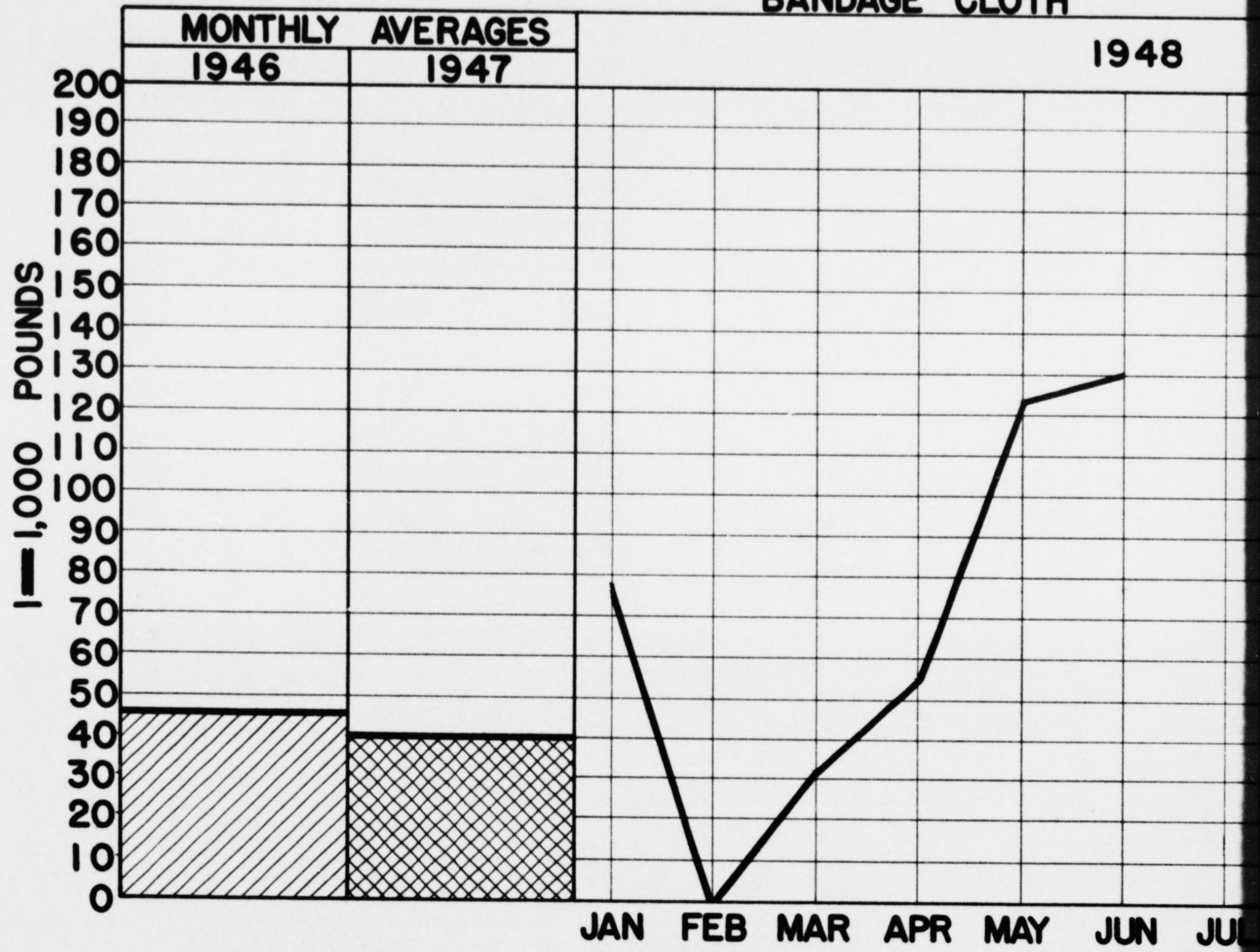


PH&W/HS CHART NO J-8 10-7-1948

REPRO BY 64TH ENGR BASE TOPO BN

CHART No. 31

PRODUCTION SANITARY M BANDAGE CLOTH

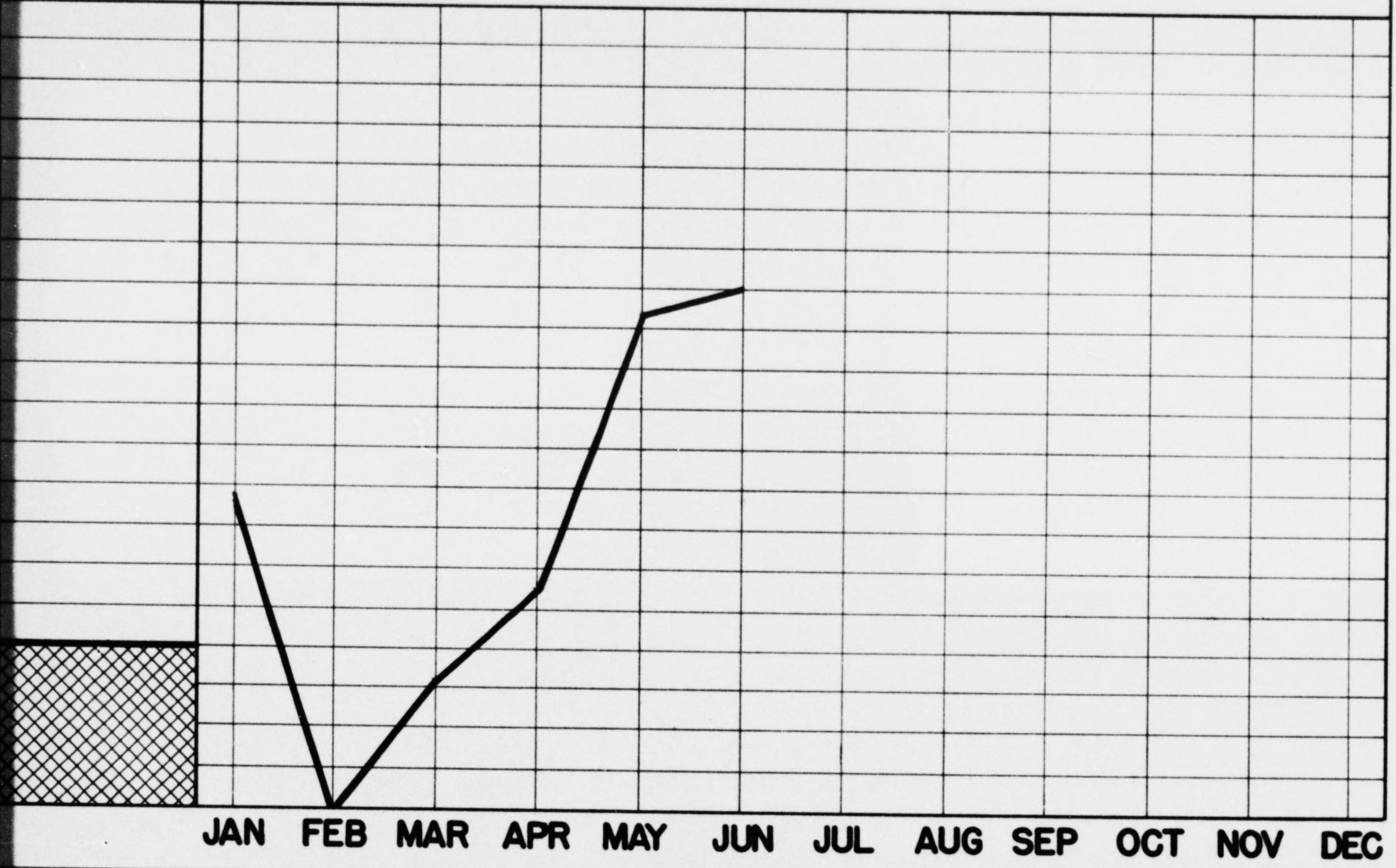


PRODUCTION SANITARY MATERIALS

BANDAGE CLOTH

AVERAGES
1947

1948

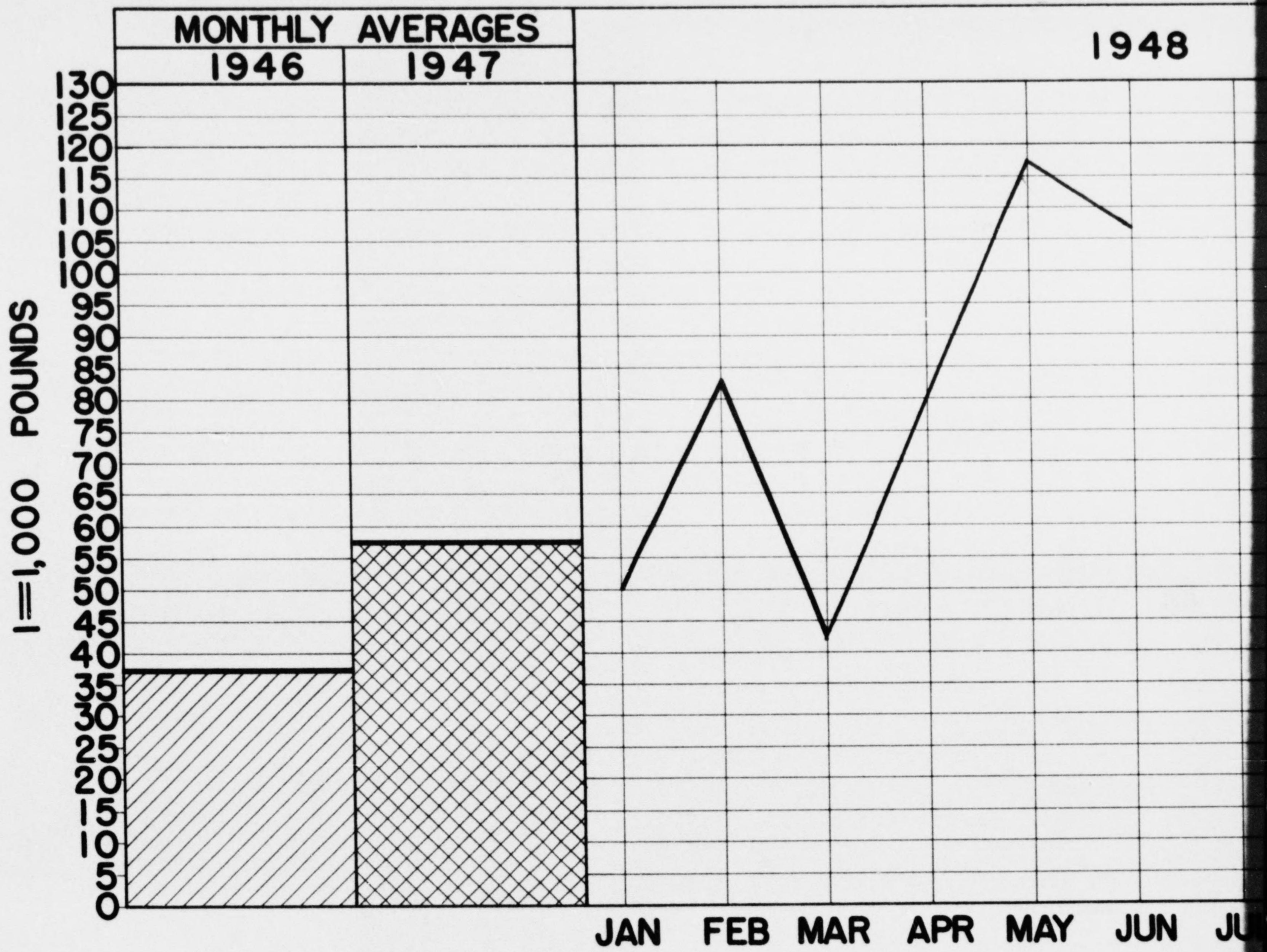


PH&W/HS CHART NO J-9 10-7-1948

REPRO BY 64TH ENGR BASE TOPO BN

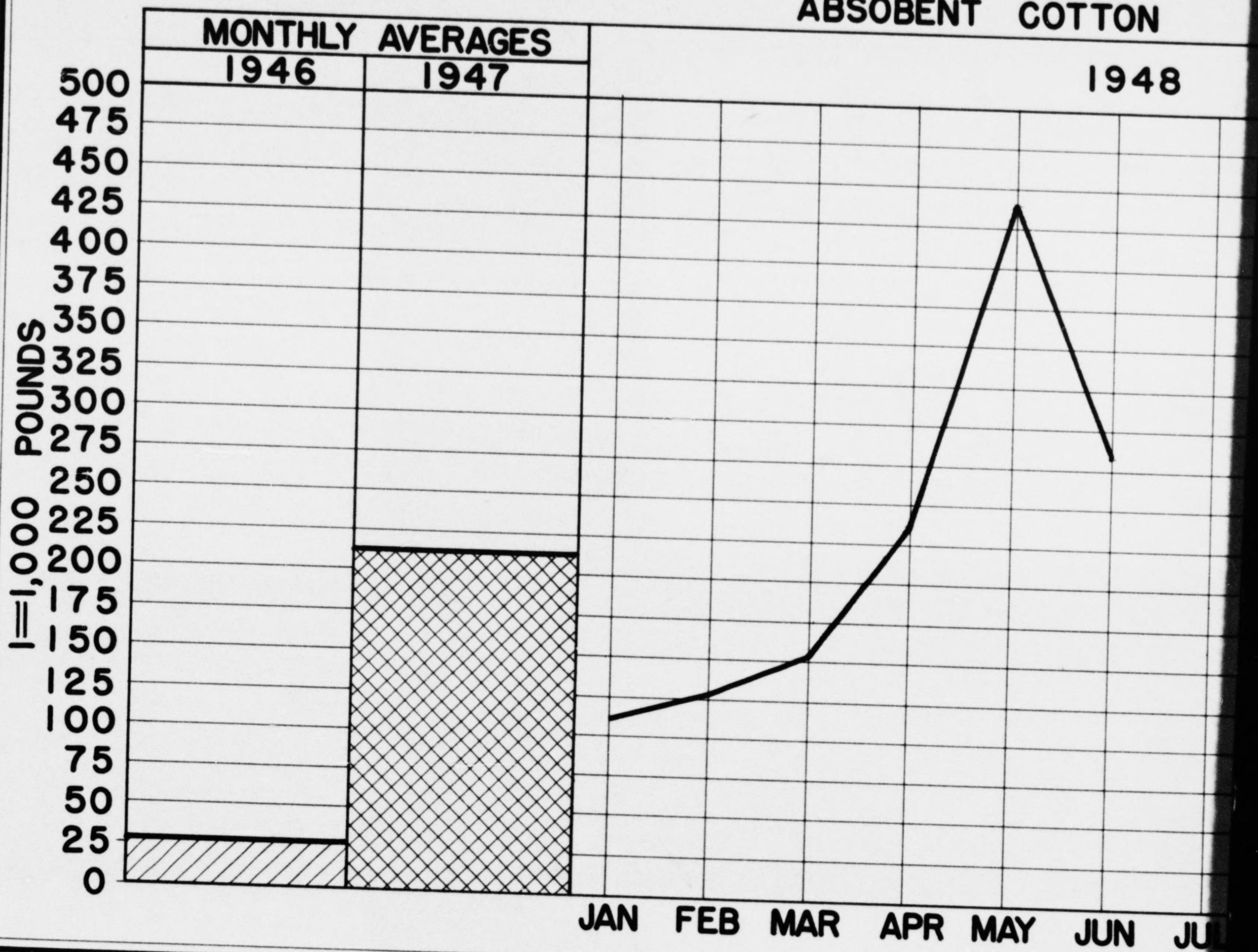
CHART No. 32

PRODUCTION SANITARY MAT GAUZE



PRODUCTION SANITARY MAT

ABSOBENT COTTON



PRODUCTION SANITARY MATERIALS

ABSOBENT COTTON

AVERAGES
1947

1948

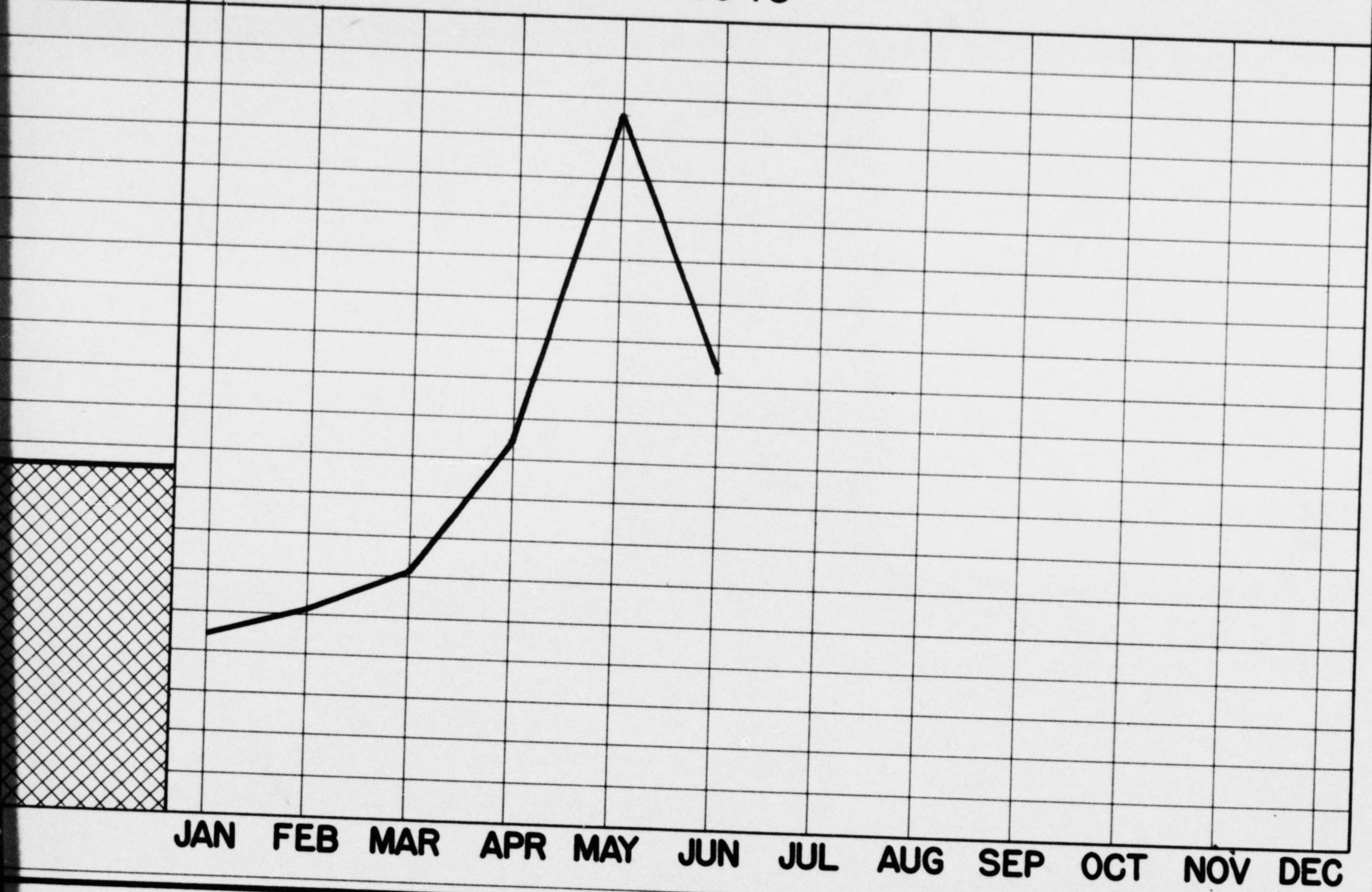
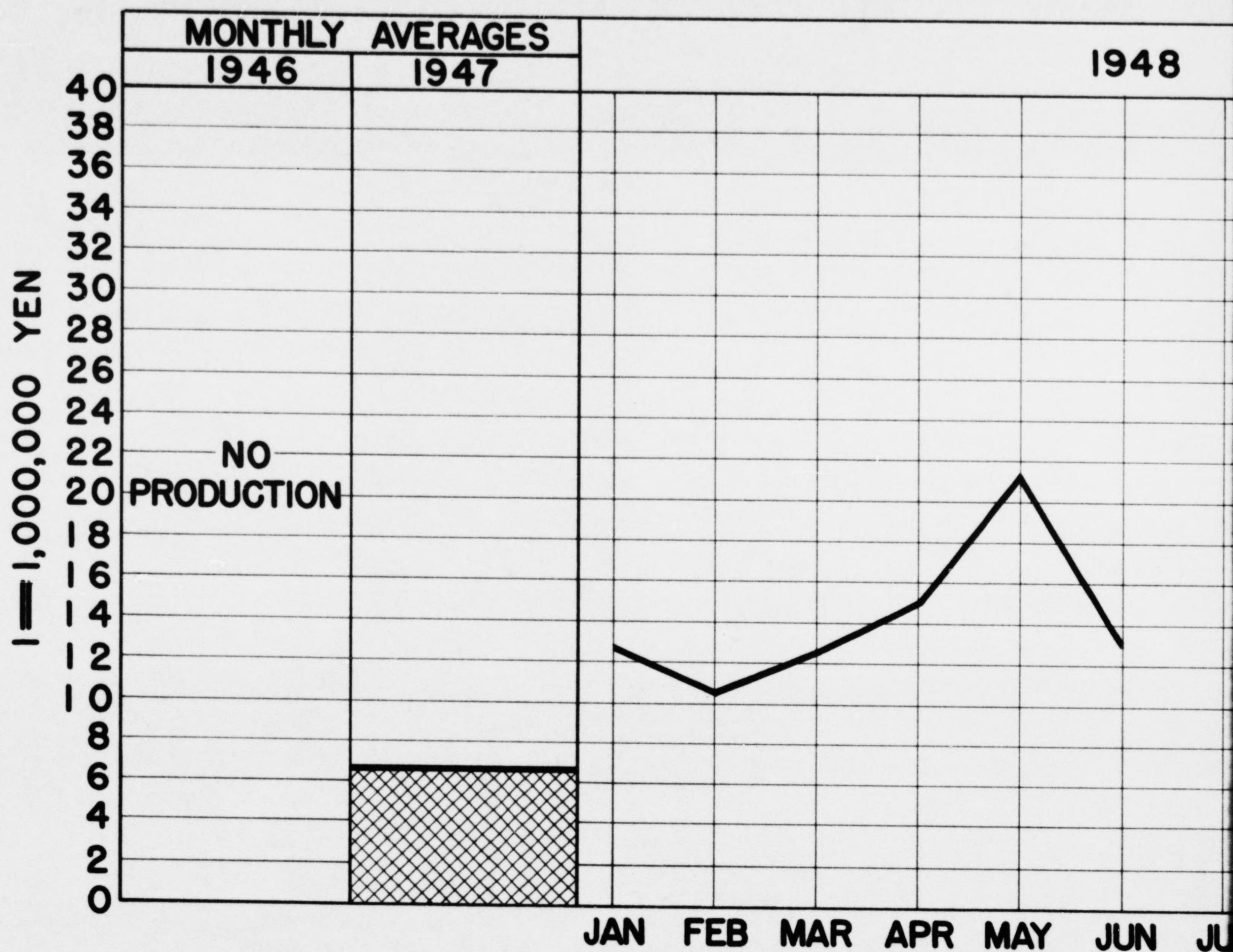


CHART No. -

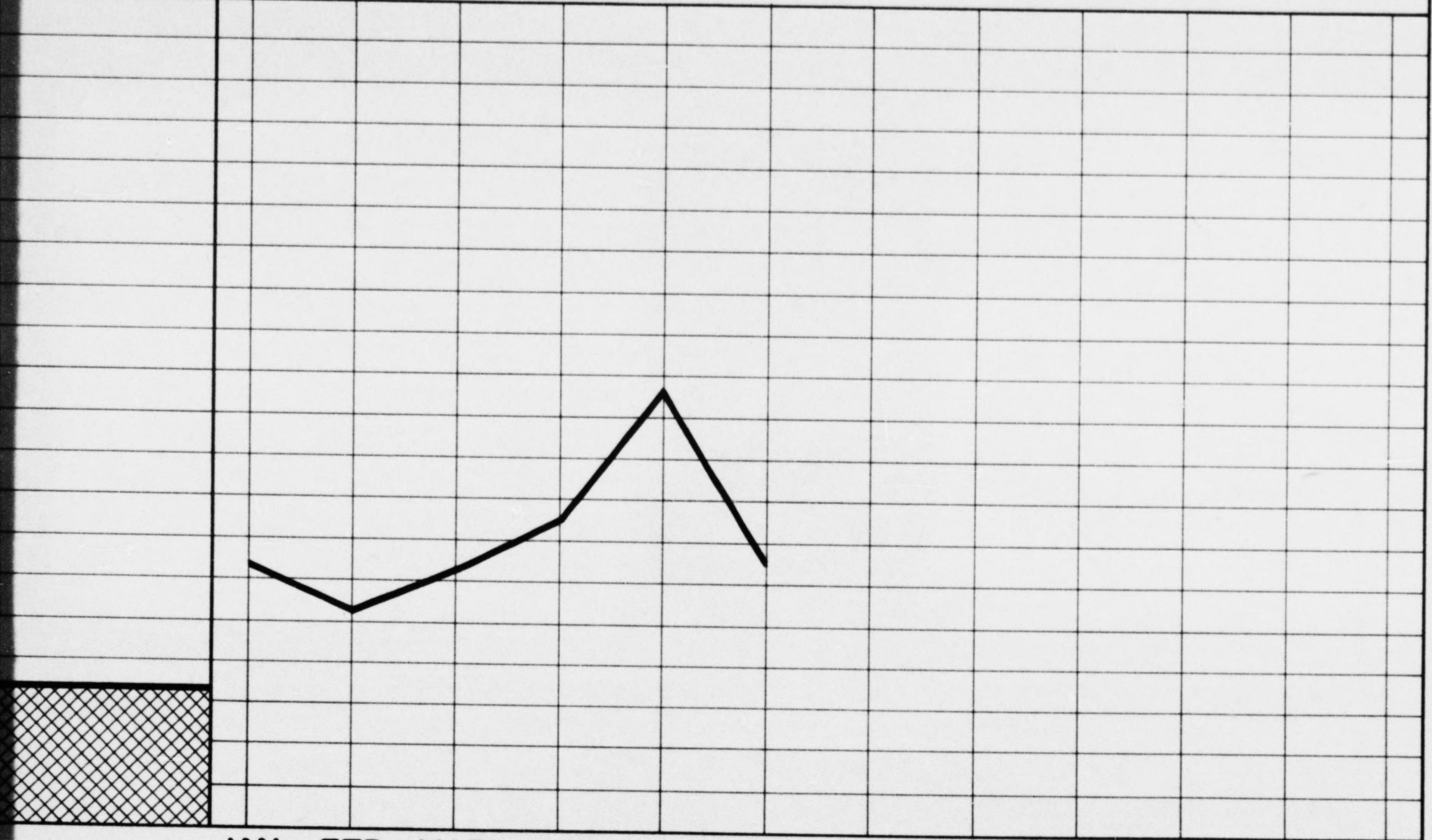
PRODUCTION RUBBER SANIT



DUCTION RUBBER SANITARY GOODS

AVERAGES
1947

1948



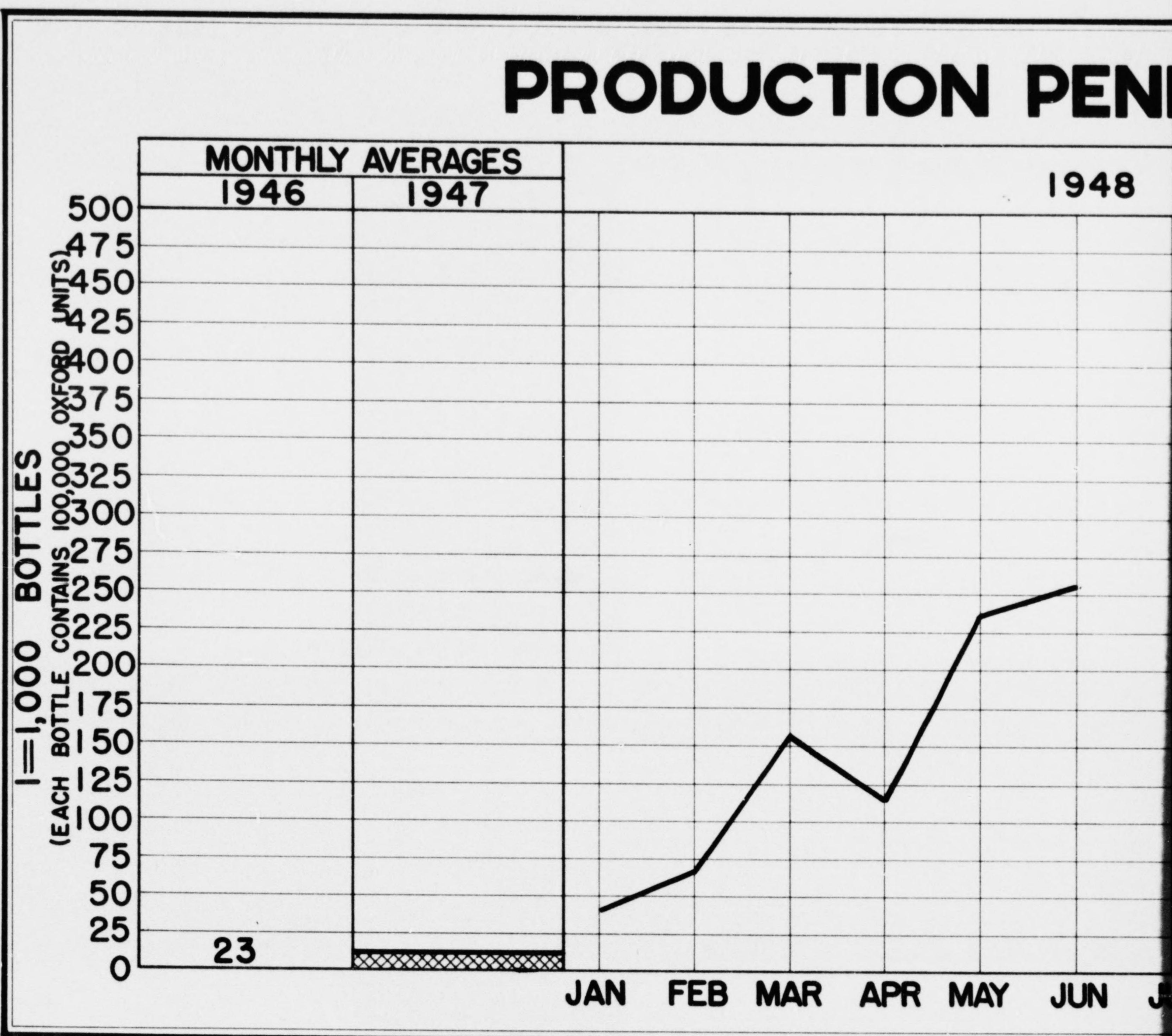
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

PH&W/HS CHART NO J-12 10-7-1948

REPRO BY 64TH ENGR BASE TOPO BN

CHART No. 35

PRODUCTION PEN



PRODUCTION PENICILLIN

AVERAGES
1947

1948

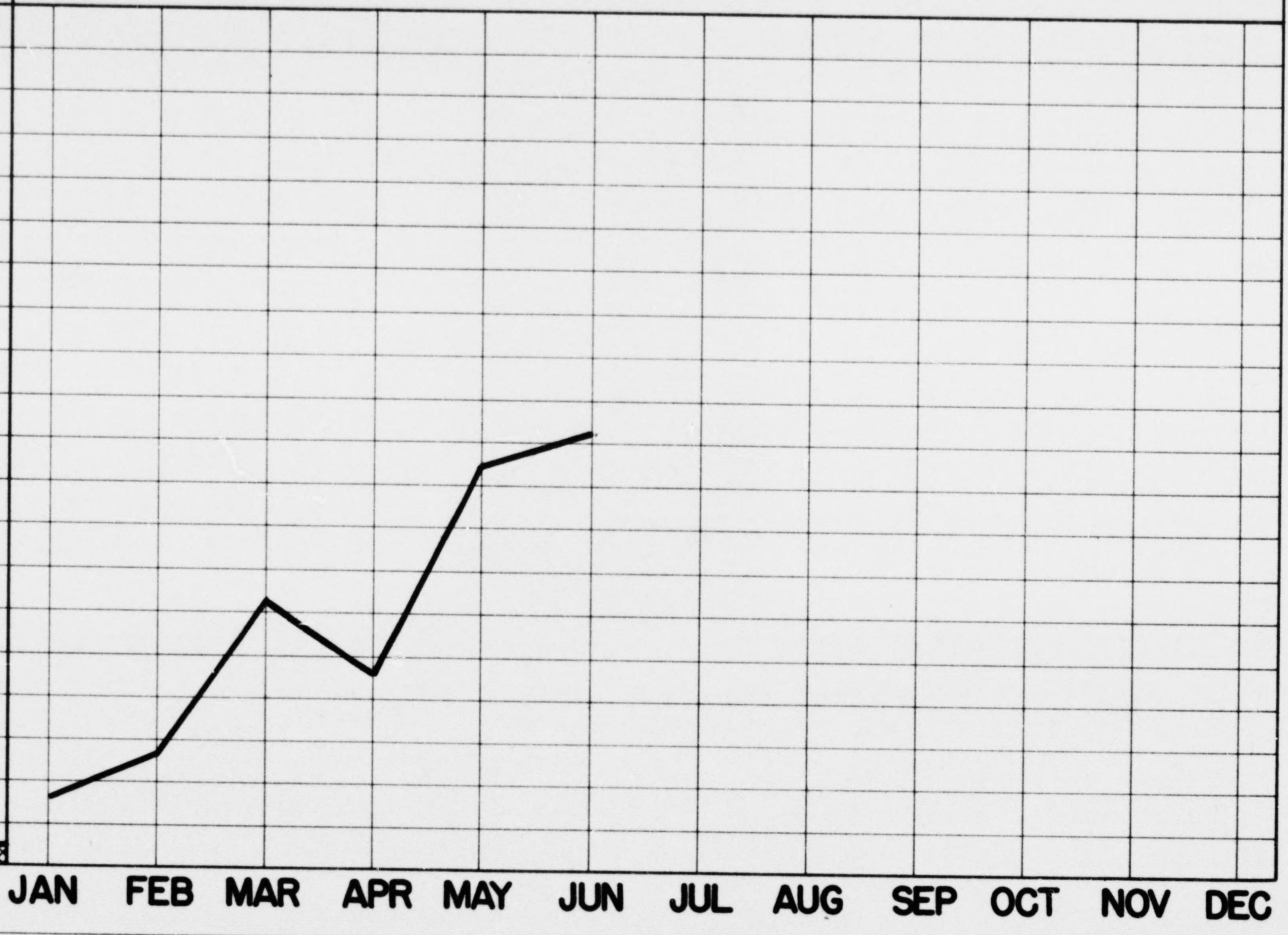


CHART No. 37

PRODUCTION BIOLOGICALS-TYPHUS

AVERAGES
1947

1948

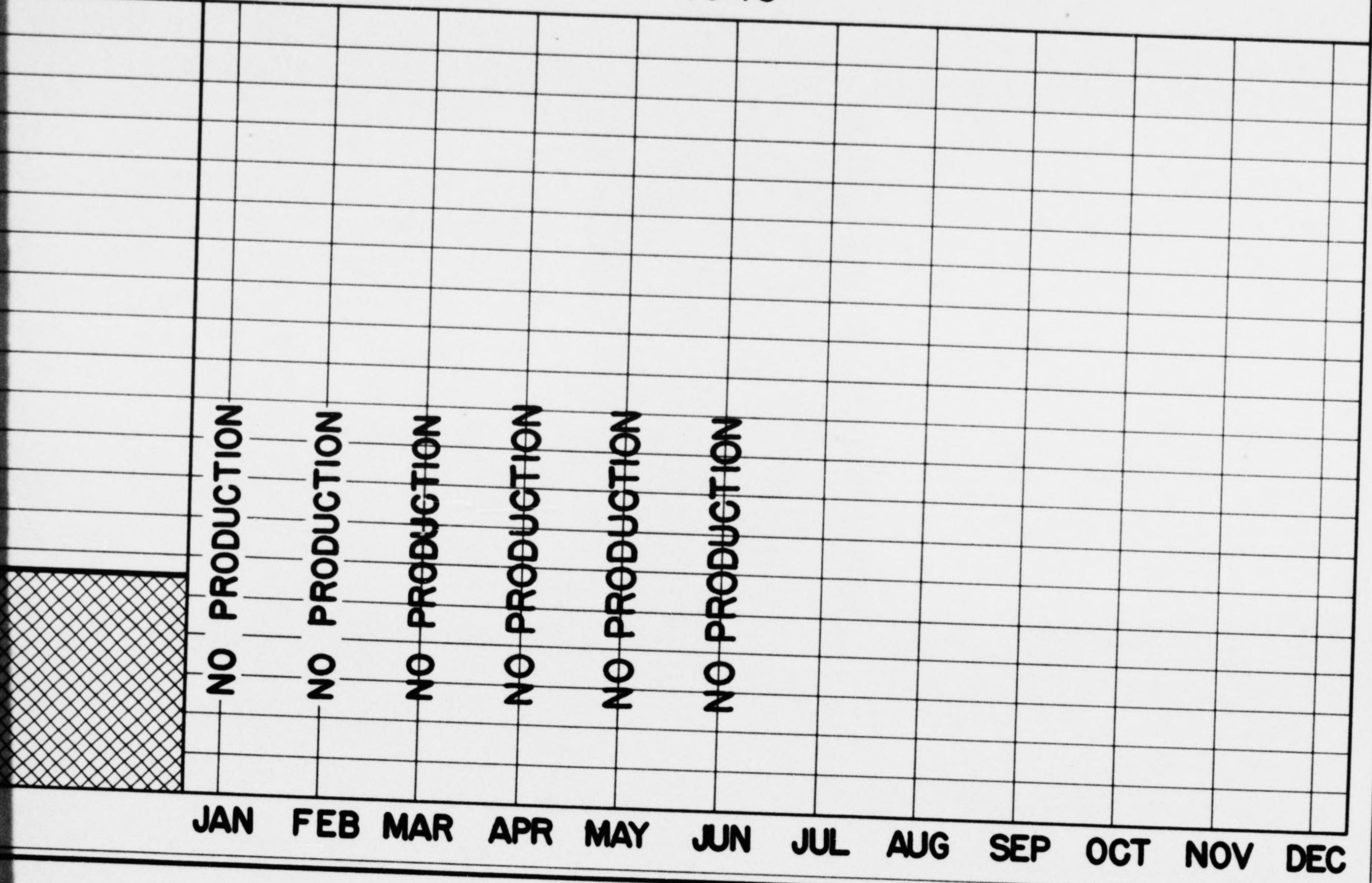


CHART NO. 38

DUCTION BIOLOGICALS-SMALL POX

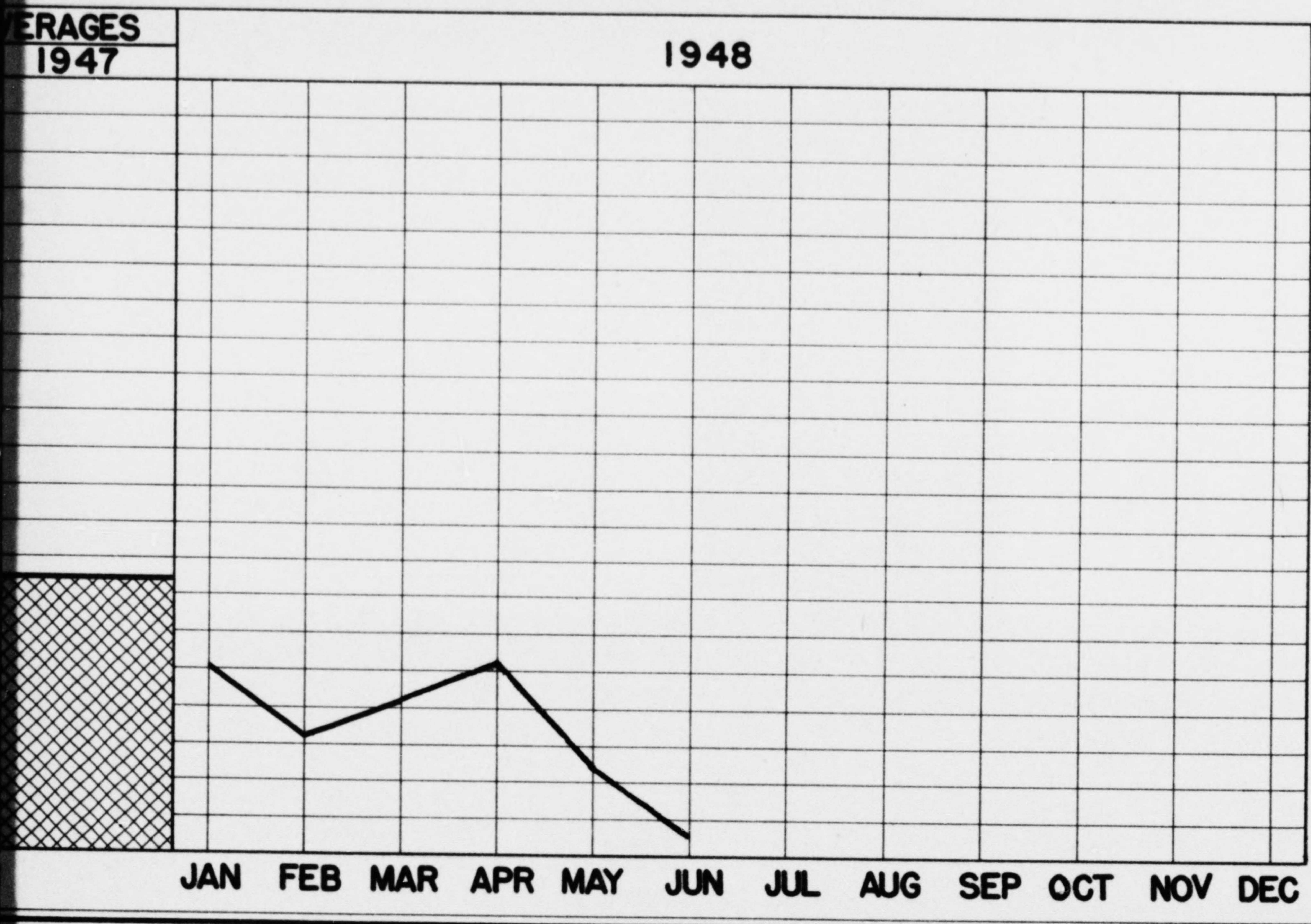
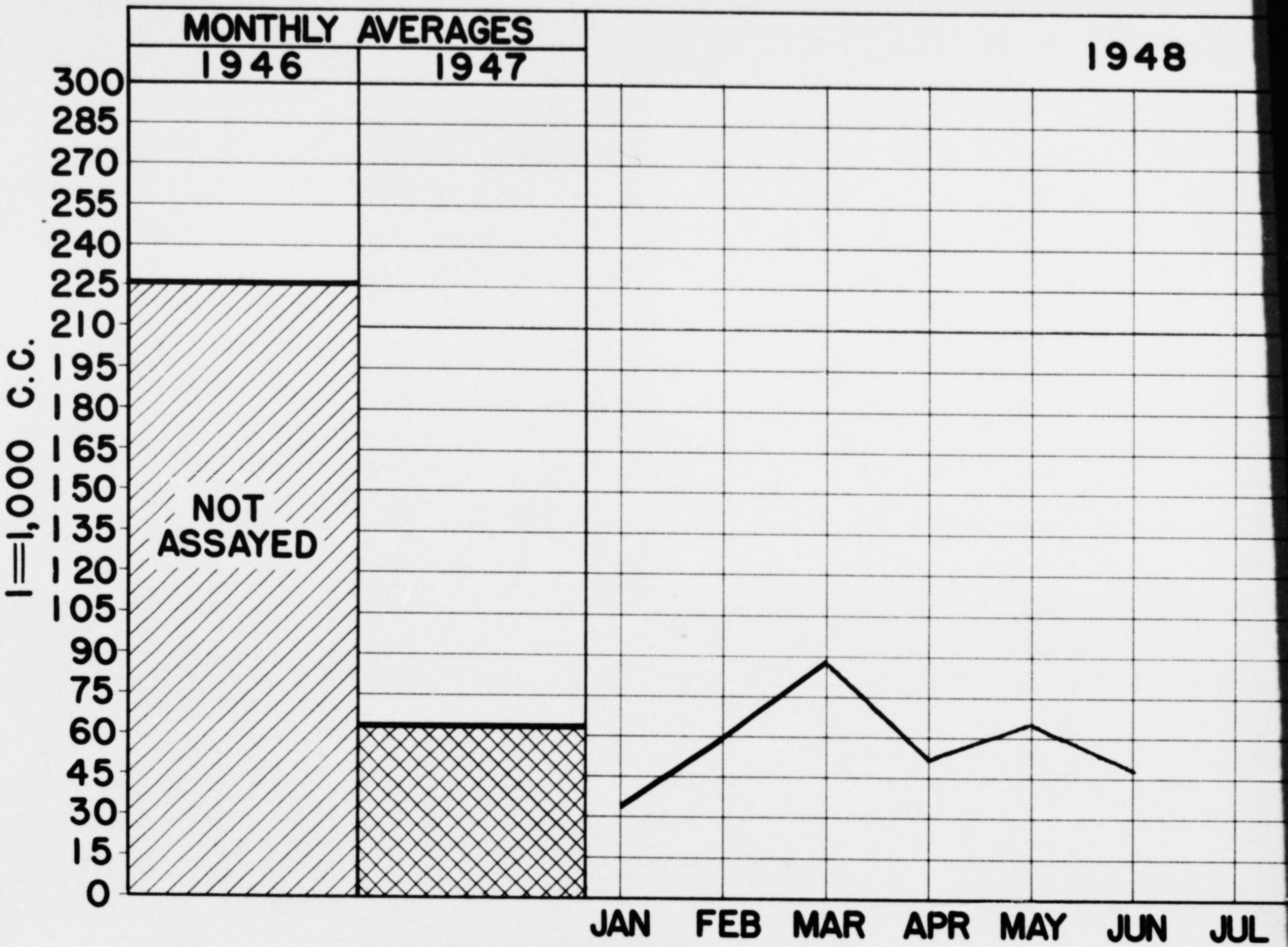


CHART No. 40.

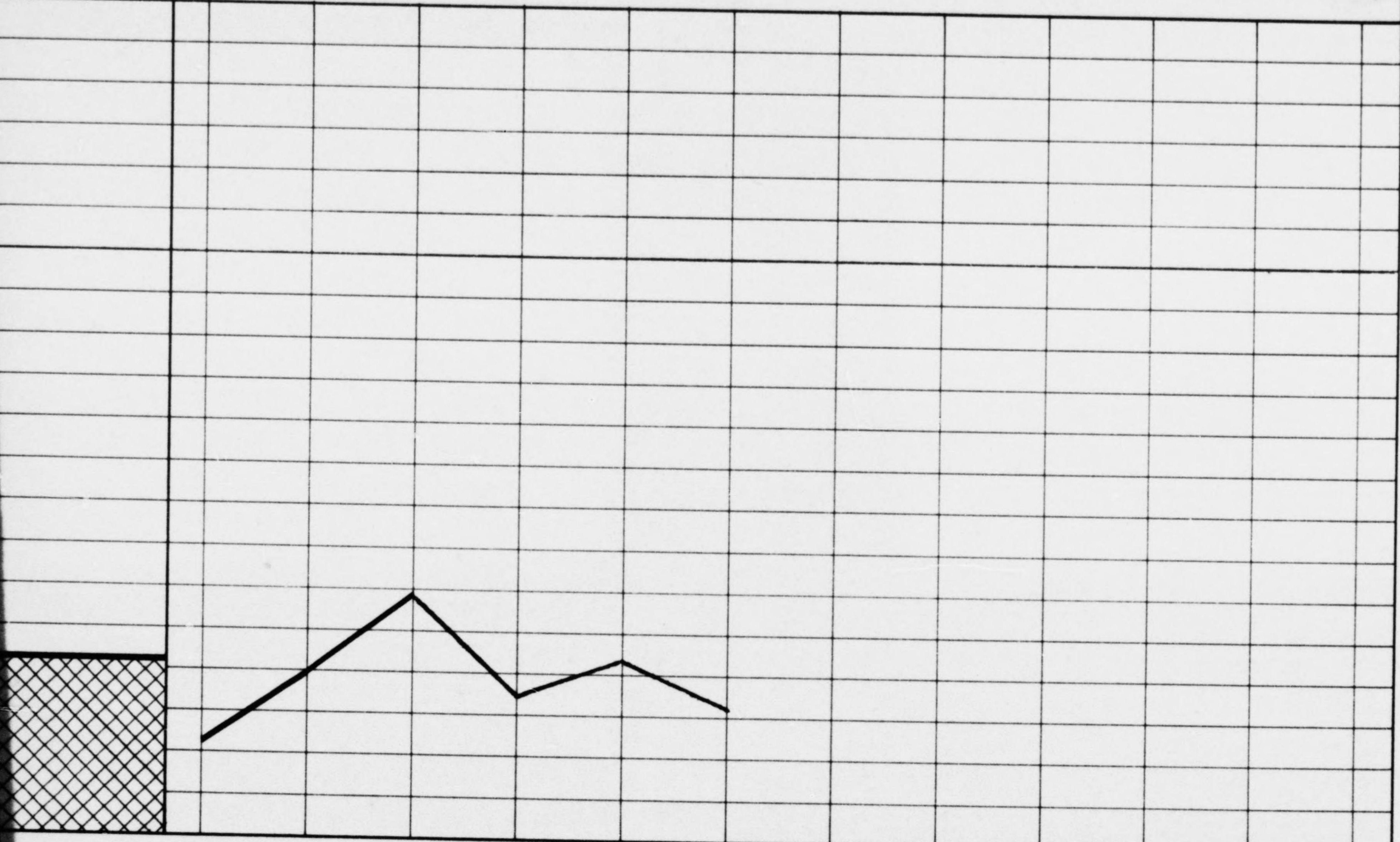
PRODUCTION BIOLOGICALS-DIPHTH



ION BIOLOGICALS-DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN

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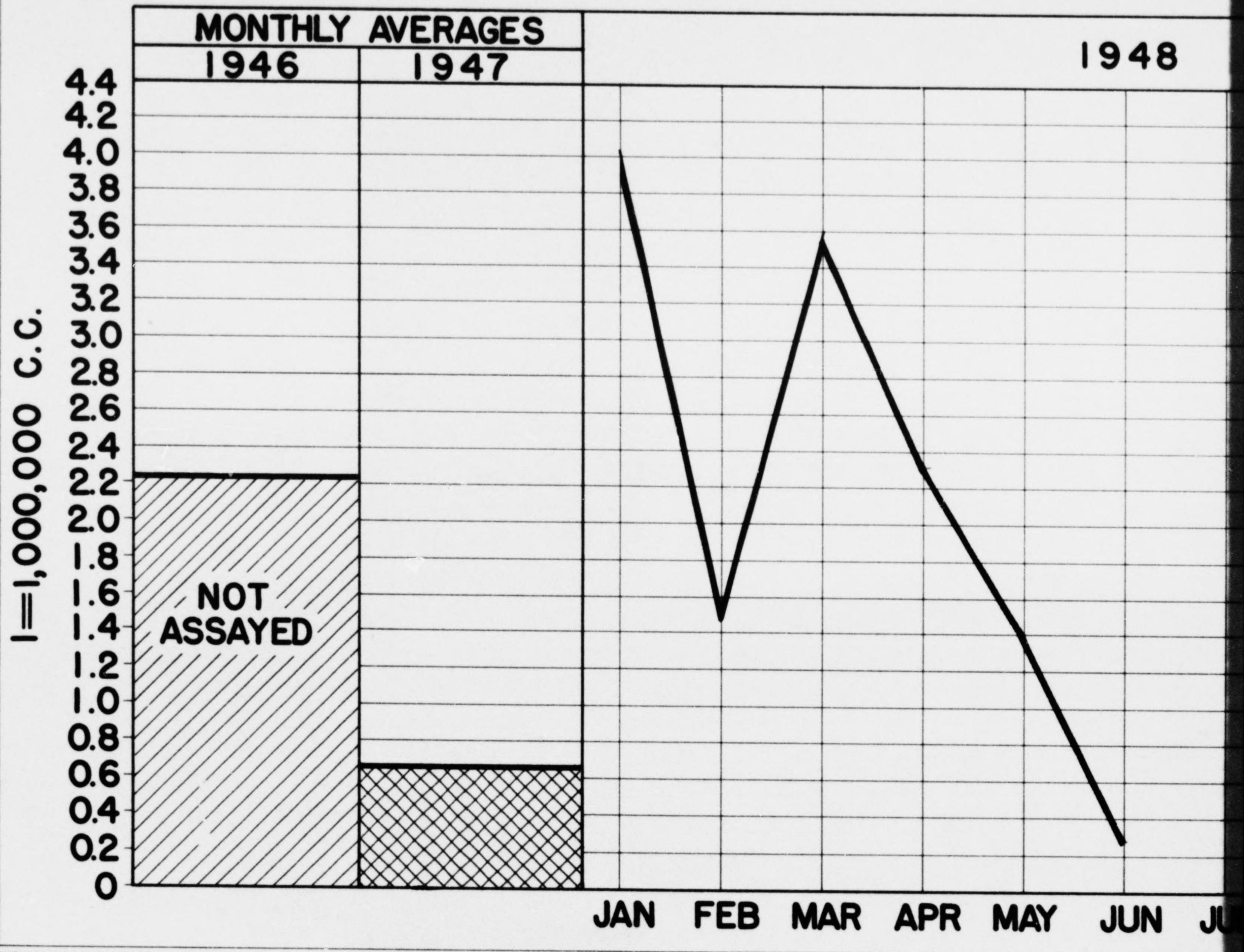
1948



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CHART No. 41

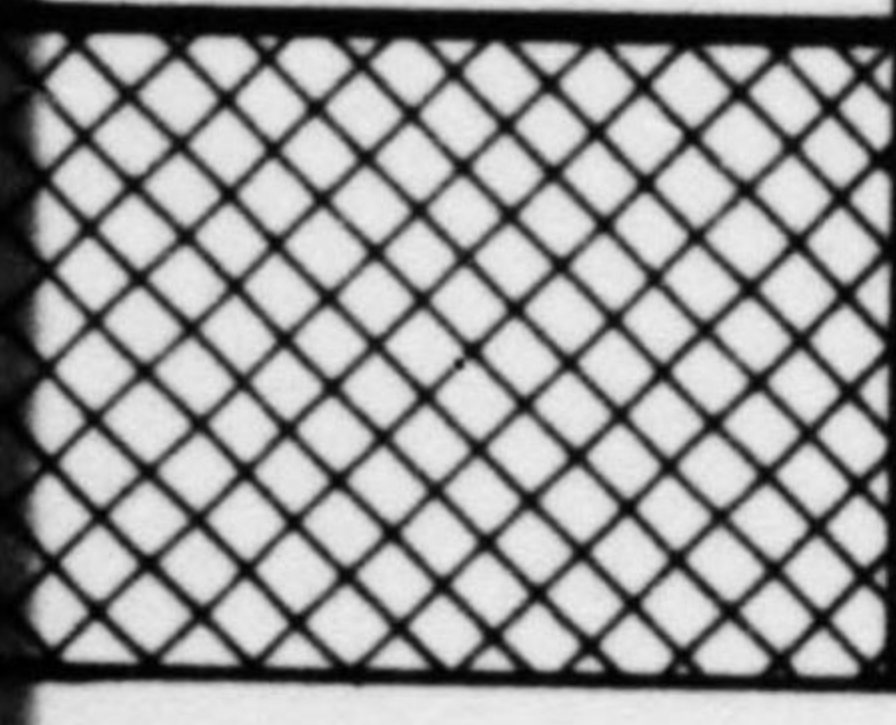
PRODUCTION BIOLOGICALS-DIP



ION BIOLOGICALS-DIPHTHERIA TOXOID

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CHART No. 42

PRODUCTION BIOLOGICALS TR

