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(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

Edelman
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APPROPRIATION TO HOSPITALS
TO BE INCREASED NEXT YEAR

JIJI PRESS

TOKYO, Nov. 30 . - Shate hospitals, expecially sanatoriums, will be ap reciably improved next year because ¥860 million will be appropriated for maintenance of those institutions in the 1950 budget, Public Welfare Vice-Minister Torio Yano told the House of Councillors Budget Committee today.

Mr. Yano was replying to a question asked by Natsue Inoue, Ryokufukai.

Those institutions will be operated more efficiently than hitherto because spending of the appropriation will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Public Welfare Ministry from the Finance Ministry, Mr. Wano added.

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s/a

Pub Health 71A

DIGEST

TOKYO PREFECTURE
Mainichi Shinbun

(1) Headline: Narcotic Smuggling Party Arrested

On receipt of news that a great quantity of narcotic has been smuggled into the Metropolis, the Narcotic Section of the Metropolitan Government started a close investigation and succeeded in rounding up 7 violators(mostly Koreans) with the headquarters of the smugglers raided at Maruyama-Fukuyama Cho, Bunkyo Ward, on Nov. 18, seizing 30 grams heroine at the same time.

It is not known where the drug has been obtained by these people.

TOKYO PREFECTURE
Mainichi Shinbun
26th Nov. 1949
Circulation:1,553,000
Tokyo: 432,000
Scanned by: S. Ezawa

Pub Health
71A

DIGEST

TOKYO PREFECTURE
The Nippon Fujin Shimbun
21 Nov. 1949

1. Headline: "Nutrition Week" starts Today throughout the Country

Sponsored by the Welfare Ministry and each prefectural government "Nutrition Week" is begun on 21th Nov. to disseminate the popular knowledge on nutrition.

2. Headline: Employ Women!
Women and Minors Bureau will carry out a Movement to elevate working Women's Status

To bridge over a difficulty of securing employment, especially for women, the Women and Minors Bureau is slated to start a special movement for a month starting from the end of this month to extend the scope of women employment.

3. Headline: Subservient Spirit still remains among the Juvenile Workers

At a meeting held on 16th Nov. at the Mito Branch of the Women and Minors Bureau participated in by 45 juvenile workers at coopers, match dealers, blacksmiths, etc, it was revealed that these people are quite ignorant of the Labor Standards Law, not to speak of its provisions and they are content at their present lot, gaining ¥200 to ¥1,000 a month.

TOKYO PREFECTURE
The Nippon Fujin Shimbun
21 November 1949
Circulation: 147,000
Scanned by Kazuko Naito

P Steere

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ARM

71A

Tokyo

Headline: Census To Be Taken On Oct. 1 Next

While the census-taking was being carried on in this country at an interval of every five years as from 1916 (though discontimued in 1945 due to the war), the Government has now decided to start the census-taking in 1950 with the "1950 census ordinance" approved at a Cabinet meeting held on November 11th with the date set at October 1, 1950.

Heretofore the method adopted was to have the head of each household fill in a cesus card, and all that the cesus enumerators did was gather these cards. But this time a new method similar to that in the United States will be adopted and there will be appointed aproximately 400,000 census enumeators with the country divided into aproximately 400,000 districts. Each and everyone of the 16 million households will be visited and each of the census enumeators will personally see the head of the household and fill up a card. This is called the "interview system" and it will be an epochal method ever adopted in this country.

Besides the age, sex and marital status, other items such as dwelling situation, women's ~~faculty~~ ability to give birth, history of education of all, matters concerning industry and occupation and matters concerning employment and unemployment are expected to be put down on the card.

The Statistic Board of the Prime Minister's Office has already made an experimental survey in Tokyo-to and seven other prefectures this summer and the studies concerning this are be-

ing continued ~~with the result of this~~.

Specially next year a Pan American Census will be taken, with the United States at the center, and Japan's census will have a special significance as a part of this.

Tokyo Prefecture
Asahi Shimbun
Date: November 12
Translated by: P. Suzuki
Checked by: E. Ezawa
Circulation: 1,427,000
(Tokyo): 913,000

Health for Japan

EVENING

ARMY LT. COLONEL
RECEIVING DEGREE

JIJI PRESS

SENDAI, Oct. 13--President Satomi Takahashi of Tohoku University tomorrow will award the degree of Igaku Hakushi (Doctor of Medicine) to Lieutenant Colonel Hendrik Versluif, of the Public Hygiene Division, Tohoku Civil Affairs Team, Ninth Corps, for his thesis entitled "A Study of Brucellosis in Dairy Cattle in the Tohoku Region, Honshu", it was learned today.

Lieut.-Col. Versluif's thesis was judged as deserving the doctorate at a recent conference of Tohoku University's Medicine School professors.

Lieut.-Col. Versluif who hails from Utah, was assistant professor at the University of Utah. He is expected to return to his country late this month, it was also learned.

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s/cs

Health page

Ban on Sale of Vaccine Lifted

M.H.

(Released from Public Information Office)

Since the inoculation of noxious vaccine against diphtheria caused a trouble to the people in some parts of the country, the sale of Japanese-made vaccine and preventives has been prohibited and the re-analysis of the medicines has been conducted. According to the announcement made by Brig. Gen. Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, on Oct. 17, however, the ban on the sale of vaccine is to be lifted in order to enforce the Vaccination Law, now that the task of the re-examination has been completed. His statement was to this effect:

All kinds of the officially-fixed vaccine that have passed the re-examination conducted at the request of the Japanese Government are quite safe. It entirely depends upon storage and dealing of vaccine by the persons concerned how long it can remain safe and efficacious. It is a duty of doctors and staff-members of health centres, hospitals, clinics and laboratories to deal with it in conformity to the directive note accompanying every kind of vaccine.

Yomiuri Shimbun
18 Oct. 1949
Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo : 493,000

Health Page

Food Sanitation Week

K.N.

To commemorate the 1st anniversary of enforcement of Food Sanitation Law, the Welfare Ministry and each prefectural office are to observe Food Sanitation Week from 12th September to 18th September for the purpose of spread of food sanitation thought among housewives and shop-keepers related to food and eating. During the week, food sanitation thought will be disseminated to the public so that they may purchase fresh goods from sanitary shops and to keep tablewares clean. On the other hand, institute meeting will be held for women's organizations and shop-keepers' unions. In addition the following programs are under contemplation.

- Encouragement of extermination of insects and rats, and mending and cleaning of kitchens of households and eating houses.
- Strengthened surveillance and guidance by food inspectors.
- Administrative disposal of bad shops.
- Selection of model shops and sanitary shops.
- Consultation and guidance for households.

Nippon Fujin Shimbun
15 August 1949

Circulation: 147,000

13 6m/4
10

3 6m/11
12

Public Health for Pub

M.H.

Mass Dysentery in Kanto, Shinetsu Areas

5,800 Patients Reported

"Be Careful of Babies' Health"

As of 23 July, dysentery cases in all parts of the country numbered 5,874, already exceeding 3,735 patients last year, according to the investigation conducted by the Welfare Ministry in view of mass dysentery reported in such Kanto region prefectures as Tokyo, Saitama, Niigata, Chiba, Nagano and Ibaragi. Fearing further spreading of the epidemic, the Ministry sent to each prefectural government a notification providing measures for prevention of epidemics 8 Aug. and called for cooperation in the acceleration of sanitary measures at a vice-ministers' meeting.

With 73 cases discovered early in June in Washinomiya-machi, Minami-Saitama County, Saitama Prefecture at the top, mass dysentery has been successively reported in Kashiwa-machi, Higashi Katsushika County, Chiba Prefecture, Tsuchiura City, Ibaragi Prefecture, Hitachi Mine, Hitachi City and Hirai and Tasai Villages, Nishitama County, Tokyo To. In July, it broke out in Yamase Village, Shimotakai County, Nagano Prefecture, Ueda and Matsumoto cities. Most of the patients were less than 10 years old, it was learned.

The prevalence of the disease might be ascribed to lack of people's knowledge about epidemics, delayed report by doctors and failure in the discovery of patients at the earliest possible time on the part of health center. Contagion at repatriates' dormitories where a number of families are living together, infection through foodstuffs distributed from rationing stations by bacilli-carriers, and use of public well are also said to have caused mass dysentery. 17 have reportedly died up to date. Increase of the number of the deaths is feared now among the authorities as well as the people.

In view of the fact that typhoid fever and typhus are as rampant as dysentery, with a total of 4,648 cases, the Welfare Ministry was determined to launch strengthening of sanitation of water and carrying out of inoculation to prevent all sorts of epidemics.

Yomiuri Shimbun
9 August 1949
Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo : 493,000

Health for [illegible]

More than 130 in Tokyo Univ.
Hospital Poisoned by Noodle

M.H.

Inmates, nurses, attendants and janitors totalling 134 in the Hospital attached to Tokyo University, 1, Motofuji-cho, Bunkyo Ward, suffered diarrhoea, vomiting and stomachache poisoned by noodle they ate at supper on 12th. Although immediate and continuous treatments were given to them on 12th, 13th and 14th, 60 of them were in serious condition as of the evening of 14th. Having heard of this poisoning case as late as 14 July, the Metropolitan Police Board dispatched Mr. Ono and other health officers to the Hospital at 3 p.m. to conduct an examination of the condition of the poisoned patients and an inspection of cooking conditions and the channel through which the poisonous noodle was delivered to the Hospital. It is said that the noodle was made by Akira Kawashima, 14, Nishi-Kuromon-cho, Daito Ward.

Jiji Shimpo
15 July 1949
Circulation: 270,000

Health for Pol. Div

Rounding up the Source of Methyl Alcohol
Love-Me Oil and Fats Co. Sells it Illegally

K.N.

Refering to the murderous wine which caused 6 deaths and 2 of being serious ill in Asakusa since 20th June, the Sanitation Division the Metropolitan Police Board and the Asakusa Police Station have investigated Mr. Gorozo Shimizu (43), licensed wine-dealer, 11-3 Sanya Asakusa who sold Shochu diluted with water and methyl alcohol on 23rd. As he confessed that he bought methyl alcohol in question from Love-Me Oil and Fats Co.(president, Kunimitsu Takahashi) 7-4 Bakuro-cho Nihonbashi Chuo-ward, the police arrested Tomosaburo Hayashi(53), managing director of above company; Susumu Yokosawa(40), director; Shigetoshi Hakozaki(25), head of the business section; and Syozo Sato, staff. President Takahashi; Denzo Kitamura(59), chief of sales section; Akira Eguchi(49), technician; and 4 others had run away and are now pursued.

According to managing director Hayashi's story, Love-Me Oil and Fats Co. bought industrial alcohol illegally for manufacturing cosmetics and sold it out as drinking alcohol after filtering it by 3 technicians. In doing that, they sold out such alcohol as was filtered so imperfectly that only a glass of it destroyed eye-sight and 2 glasses was enough to kill a man, ~~through salesmen~~. As they heard of Mr. Shimizu's arrest, they asked Fukushima Pawn-Shop, 6-1, Midorimachi Honjo Sumida-ward, to store 28 drum-cannes containing filtered whisky mixed with methyl alcohol and 34 1-to cannes (1-to = 18.3907 litres) in the warehouse.

The process of its appearing in the street stores is that Mr. Kitamura, head of sales section, sold to Mr. Shimizu who transfered it to the bar "Obayashi", 9-3, Sanya-machi where it was turned into whisky by adding artificial color. This whisky brought forth 2 deaths and one of being serious ill. Besides, 2-to of this was sent to Shimizu's relative, Kiyohisa-village, Minami-Saitama-gun Saitama Pref., so the information was carried to the Kuki district police station. It is thought, a lot of this methyl whisky was sold might cause more danger in future.

Mainichi
27 June 1949

Circulation: 1,553,000
Tokyo 432,000

Health for file

Sale of Liquor Banned in
Asakusa District

M.H.

Tokyo To Food Sanitation Division inspected all the drinking establishments and street-side wine stalls in Asakusa districts on 23rd and examined methyl liquor they confiscated all ~~sent~~. At 8 p.m. on the same day, it issued an order to wine shop keepers and chiefs of stall-keepers' unions under the jurisdiction of the Asakusa and Muramae Police Stations banning sale of all sorts of liquor except for sake and beer until the examination of liquor is completed. They were also ordered to take shochu and whisky in stock to the Asakusa Health Center on 24th.

As a result of the examination on 23rd of 20 ~~cases~~ out of 30 seized cases, three shochu and two whisky cases in Sanya district and one whisky case in Senzoku district were disclosed to have contained methyl alcohol.

Whisky was in a 1-sho bottle which had no brand on it, while shochu was in a bottle with a label of "Takara Shochu" (famous shochu for its good quality) or in an oil can. The origin of the noxious liquor is not known as yet. One of the inquired shopkeepers said that he had got the liquor from a shop which was handling rationed liquor. In speculation that there might be groups who are engaged in a large-scale distilling of illicit liquor behind the stall keepers, Food Sanitation Division requested the Asakusa Police Station to make a search into them.

Jiji Shimpo
25 June 1949
Circulation: 270,000

Health for [illegible]

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Letter to Editor

Contraceptives in Vogue Y.I.

One month and a half after the legalization of contraceptives, extremely dangerous medicines are doing flourishing business and the Welfare Ministry, astonished by this tendency, is about to tighten control on this sort of contraceptives, according to the Yomiuri dated June 14.

In spite of the presaged speculation that such a situation might come sooner or later, owing to shortcomings of our nationality and immorality of traffickers, the authorities have done nothing to discontinue malpractice which is worth while blaming.

But, a more serious influence brought about by public sale of contraceptives lies in moral hygiene rather than public health. As a vivid example of showmanship, illustrated handbills which bear names of so and so Bureau-chief of Welfare Ministry or a certain medical doctor were inserted in magazines and distributed to homes of subscribers. Its harmfulness is beyond our imagination.

We are really amazed at quick efficacy of the drugs. Basic woes rest with the misguided national policy of authorizing abortion and encouraging birth control under Revised Eugenics Protection Law which was recently enacted in view of financial reasons and population measures.

If we leave things as they go on, the Japanese nation is sure to be precipitated in the abyss of sexual corruption.

I wish with all my heart that MRA movement will permeate with much energy into individual or community life and concrete national policies.

(Kotaro Tanaka, Tokyo)

Yomiuri Shimbun
18 June 1949
Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo 493,000

Pub. Health for file

7 More Contraceptives Authorized

M/H

For the third time, the Welfare Ministry sanctioned the manufacturing of the following 7 items of contraceptives. The Gov't-authorized contraceptives are 27 items in all.

Jelly ..... Salon, Sanseigen, Neo-Nelitan, Calio, Zero-Jelly
Tablets ... Aigo, Pillica contraceptive.

Asahi Shimbun
10 June 1949

Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo: 413,000

GOV'T SET FOR
ANTI-TB DRIVE

JIJI PRESS

TOKYO, June 11 - Public Welfare Minister Joji Hayashi expressed his belief that the Government would be able to halve the number of tuberculosis patients within the next five years at the last-day session of the national gubernatorial conference Saturday

Mr. Hayashi explained the number of deaths from tuberculosis was about 140,000 a year, being the highest figure claimed by any disease.

He said the number of venereal disease cases registered during the last year amounted to some 470,000. Mr. Hayashi warned that the situation does not warrant optimism as infectious disease cases are still on the increase this year.

Mr. Hayashi declared the Government, under the situation, is determined to take vigorous anti-TB measures including the expansion of the present 42,000 beds to 80,000, a thoroughgoing BCG inoculation, adequate use of streptomycin as well as the expansion of public welfare facilities.

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End Morning Edition June 12, 1949

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O Pub Health for 06

GPH

Editorial

The rainy season is coming. We are now facing epidemic season in the true sense. Are we prepared for it?

This year, as though forerunners of plague, numerous cases of smallpox were recorded centered around Fuse City, Osaka, and it is spreading into Kyoto, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Mie and Fukuoka. As to the extending inclination of smallpox this time, vernacular conditions are said to be behind it. Apart from that, a problem too serious to be overlooked by us is most likely to come up.

In the case of this year, some patients were infected with smallpox after vaccination. This naturally proves the coarse quality of vaccine. This fact astounds us to far greater extent. Furthermore, infectious season of other diseases (legally designated) has set in. So, it will be common thinking to persons engaged in public health to render preventive inoculation or injection.

In the referred case, in spite of smallpox season, preventive measures which should have been taken were not taken profusely. One of the major reasons of the outbreak of the disease was the lack of vaccine for preventive inoculation.

As regards the scarcity of vaccine, there is a variety of reasons. As a provisional measure taken in view of the impure preventive vaccines of dyphteria which occurred in Kyoto last year, the regulations with regard to the preventive medicines were revised. Other preventive medicines than those which passed the re-examination were prohibited. Regular inspection on factories of producers of medicine was observed, and at the end of April last year, new production of medicines by 10 authorized makers was ironed out to tighten the standards of governmental scrutiny formula which resulted in the increase of rejected medicines. It usually takes considerable time to go through double examination of pick-up and extraction. The distribution of preventive medicines cannot be done freely except for the cases which carry requisites under the directives of Welfare Ministry.

The prevalence of smallpox is a dagger pointed at the side of our health structure which is now in the process of being rebuilt. In that sense, it can be said an exceptional case. However, production of preventive medicines being huge task as it deals with humam lives directly, no matter how rigorous the examination might be, it can not be termed too austere. It

offers no excuse for the shortage of medicines.

On the other hand, in some factories of preventive medicines, out of fear of a pile of rejected medicines on account of the rigor imposed on governmental survey standards, the desire to produce is getting dull. As the result, some people say that they are extremely inactive in bringing new output. If it is true, preventive medicines for various epidemic diseases will be limited to those which passed the governmental scrutiny. It really freezes our hearts when the epidemic season is closing in on us. Shortage and lack of measures of the preventive medicines which were disclosed on the occasion of the outbreak of smallpox in Osaka will become a serious matter if the situation may not be improved as heretofore for the future contagious diseases.

At the same time, the makers of the preventive medicines should bear on mind social significance of what they are manufacturing. We fervently wish that the mass production of superior medicines can be actualized. And, on this occasion, we should like to point out the importance of efforts toward public sanitation which prevents the occurrence of infectious diseases.

In a sense, establishment of the ideology of public health is more important than prevention which is rendered possible by means of medicines. In any case, as long as the public sanitation is not thoroughgoing, epidemic diseases, greatest shame of civilized countries, will not be exterminated once and for all.

Unless individual prevention by cleansing his environment of living place is well done, successful results can not be achieved even if abundant preventive medicines and perfect health organization are assured. As we live in an age when the dearth of preventive medicines is being fiercely felt, it is more and more our problem to contemplate handy individual prevention methods.

Asahi Shimbun
7 June 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

given up to locate by the Setagaya Health Center [illegible]

Leprosy Patients Left Free
In Open City For A month

A leprosy patient infected to a considerable degree was found being treated as a healthy person, riding city cars without hesitation or playing with neighboring children. To more terror, it was exposed that he was left free for about amonth, was not allowed to enter a hospital because of no availeble beds and no other way could be found then he be treated at his house leaving him free livings as an ordinary person.

It goes back to 11 May, when the Health Section of M.P.B. received a letter stating, "A man named Ryoji Kitahara living at No 22 1-chome, Kamiuma-machi, Setagayaku (33 of age, name is fictitious) is sick of leprosy. He does not care to go out inspite of his illness, and also to touch children in the neighborhood to much annoyance of the community." The section at once ordered the Setagaya Police Station to investigate the case, and confirmed that the alleged patient had blotches on his face and hands and much of his hairs fell off. The Setagaya Health Center was asked by telephone through the Ward Office to deal with this case, but the Health Centre would not take actions without a letter instead of a telephone call. It was 14 May that the letter was sent to the health center.

The health center despatched a prevention official Mr. Yoshii and Dr. Tashiro to diagnose him and they found him to be sick of quasi tuberous leprosy on 24 May, ten days after the letter from the M.P.B. was sent. It was reported to the Health Bureau of Tokyo To and the state hospital Tama Zensei-en at Murayama on 26 May. It was as late as 7 June that Mr. Abe, Chief of Medical Section of the hospital had contact with the patient who was found to be genuine tuberous leprosy case.

The capacity of Zensei-en being 1,200, damage of ward buildings made it inevitable to accomodate less than 1,100 that is the number of patients at present. The health centre opined that the leprosy is not a legally designated disease, and any patient can not be ordered to confine himself indoors. As the result, Mr. [illegible] his house

(over)

given up to locate by the Setagaya Health Center because of his unknown address.

The Health Bureau, Tokyo To Asks Zensei-en To accomodate Him

The Health Bureau of Tokyo To called in the Chief of the Setagaya Health Center to hear the matterfrom him at 5 p.m. on 8 June. The Medical Section of the bureau made contact with Shakai Hoken-sho (Social Health Center?) again on the same day and at the same time asked Zensei-en to take him in. The Public Health Section of the same bureau also heard from the health center chief.

Mr. Koyama, Chief of The Health Bureau Tells

The chief of the health center told me they had been to the house of the patient as many as three times, but I wish they had tried more positively to have contact with the patient. Zensei-en has now no available beds, but can accomodate him for a short time before he will be sent to Kusatsu or Kansai Area where more beds are available.

Chief of Setagaya Health Center Tells.

We had a letter about the patient in the middle of April, but could not locate him. On 14 May we had connection from M.P.B. and went out immediately to find him, but he was out then. We visited him four times and could see him as late as on 24 May. We diagnosed him to be sick of tuberous leprosy and reported it to the Metr'n Office and Zensei-en. It was 7 June that He was found to be a genuine leprosy patient by Dr. Abe of Zensei-en. Though he has to take care of himself at home, we cannot take him in by force, because the disease is not designated as contageous disease by law. Indeed we can order him to confine in his house for a definite time, but he living all alone, all responsibilities to take care of him should be shouldered by the health center in such a case. It is quite impossible.

Kato, Chief of Setagaya Police Station Says.

We had notification from M.P.B. on 12 May, and had a doctor see him. He could not decide him to be ill of leprosy or syphilis. We connected with the health center, and tried everything we could but no visible result could not be attained.

300 Empty Beds All Over the Country

In occasion of the celebration of "40th Year Commemoration Week of Enforcement of Leprosy Prevention Law" starting 21 June, all-out investigation of patients will be conducted at the first time since the surrender in this autumn. What is the actual situation of leprous patients in present day Japan? According to the survey of Prevention Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, the patients accomodated in 10 asylums in Japan number 8,000; patients who are not taken in asylums 2,000; those who are not found yet 1,000, all totalling 11,000. It is less than 15,000, the number in pre-war days (1935), and the decreasing tendency can be seen.

The capacity summed up of all asylums leaved 300 empty beds according to the investigation of last month, and new patients can be taken in any of these asylums by good management. If 3,000 beds are set up for new patients, all the patients would have thier places in asylums, and it is planned to avail new beds in Suruga Asylums. The "Gospel" for leprous patients is importation of plomin, anti-leprosy medicine which was tried in several places to be very effective. ¥50,000,000 was spent for purchase of this medicine last year, and now 70 % of all the patients are treated with this medicine to a great efficacy.

Neglected Isolation of Leprosy

Metropolitan Police Board Protests against Sanitation Bureau of Tokyo-To

The Public Security Section of MPB filed a protest with the Sanitation Bureau of the Metropolitan Office for the negligence to is olate a leper for one month on 8th June.

According to the Security Section, by a mail of a dweller of Setagaya Wd. that a patient of leprosy was walking a round in public he should be isolated, it contacted the Setagaya Sanitation Asylum (supervised by the Metropolis), the latter, however, left it undone for the whole month and on 7th June isolated the patient in his home on a repeated warning by Setagaya Police Station.

Chief of the Pub lic Health Section, Health Bureau Tokyoto Mr. Kobayashi said:

"As the patient was usually away from his house, we managed to get hold of him after 5 times visits. We asked him to come to Zensei Sanatorium (managed b y Gove rnme nt) on the first occasion w e saw him. But, he was loathe to come for consultation The case was determined as genuine as late as 7th June"

Asahi
June 9 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

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Asahi
June 9 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

Health for fish

Methyl Alcohol Kills A Few More Drinkers

M.H.

Methyl Alcohol affected a few more men. Kakuzo Takamiya, 46, janitor, 3, 2-chome, Asakusa-Bashi Daito Ward, is in serious condition after he drank two cups of whisky at a restaurant kept by Ichiro Hara, 9, 3-chome, Snaya, Asakusa, Daito Ward. As already reported, two men had drunk methyl whisky and died soon afterwards at this same restaurant.

Seiji Furukawa, 50, daily laborer, who lived in Yamato House, 10, 3-chome, Tanaka-machi, Asakusa, Daito Ward drank 3 go of shochu (distilled liquor) and died on 22nd.

A 49-year-old man died after he drank some whisky at a stall at Tawara-machi, Asakusa. His name is Yasugoro Inoue, c/o Shimoosaya Inn, 2, 3-chome, Azuma-cho, Sumida Ward.

As a result of the all-out inspection of restaurants in this area, Food Sanitation Division of Tokyo Metropoliten Office seized a large quantity of whisky on 23rd.

Asahi Shimbun
24 June 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

Pub. Health Soc.

"Set Up Contraception Hospital" M.H.

Health Project Presented to
British Gov't

Reuters

London -- June 19

The State Population Problem Investigation Committee, one of the agencies of the British Government, made on 19th the following proposal on contraception to the Government. It is now being closely watched by various quarters as the basis of the Gov't policies for home life.

1. Officials in charge of health affairs must give all the necessary advises to those married couples who want contraception.

2. Restriction on practice of contraception should be removed.

3. The Gov't must have local autonomous bodies build "Contraception Hospitals."

The Committee also suggested:

When and if these advises are put into practice, emigration of the British people will discontinue. This problem is a matter of grave concern not only for the British people but also for the people of the British dominions. The Gov't should give deep consideration to it in close cooperation with the countries in the Commonwealth.

This proposal, made by the Population Investigation Committee, will create a great sensation in both religious and medical circles, they say.

Asahi Shimbun
21 June 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

G.H. for file O

M.H.

Bad Health Insurance Doctors to be Deprived of Their Designated Position

In view of the increase of dishonest acts by the health insurance doctors in Tokyo, the Health Section, Public Welfare Bureau of Tokyo To conducted an inspection of 111 health insurance doctors(46 general doctors and 65 dentists) without previous notice. As a result of it, it has come out that half of those doctors have been violating the provisions of the Health Insurance Law. As punishments, 2 general doctors and 9 dentists were denied their positions as the health insurance doctors while 42 (20 general doctors and 22 dentists) were given warnings, it was announced on 20th. Some of them used ordinary note-books instead of the regular clinical book, and others forced patients to pay some amount of money as, according to them, the balance between furnished health insurance money and expenses for blackmarket medicines. In speculation that half of 5,800 health insurance doctors in Tokyo might be violating the Law, Tokyo To authorities are planning second and third inspection without notice in the near future.

In this connection, Sekine, Secretary-general of Tokyo Metropolitan Medical Association told as follows:

"This sort of administrative punishment is inevitable as illegal actions of a part of doctors will have an evil influence upon the others. In August last year, when the procedures taken by doctors was revised, the form of request for money was also changed. However, some of the doctors kept to the provisions before revisions as they did not know the changes. Association will make efforts for guidance of health insurance doctors hereafter.

Asahi Shimbun
21 June 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

Health for Pub.

Japanese Nurses Association to Join International Organization

M.H.

The International Council of Nurses which had been making a great contribution towards nursing works for 50 years held its world conference in Stockholm, Sweden from 8 June through 16. On 11th, the conferees adopted a resolution on the reversion of the Japanese nurses to this international body in response to the request made in April by the Japan Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association, Miss Olson of Nursing Affairs Division, Public Health Section, GHQ, reported to Miss Natsue Inoue, Chief of the Association and a member of the House of Councillors. The long-cherished desire of the Association to rejoin the International Organization was at last fulfilled. The Association had been obliged to secede from the International Council of Nurses in 1937 owing to the war after 4 years since its participation. Official delegates of Japan will be permitted to attend the next conference slated for 1951. Every month, various reports and data concerning education, facilities, techniques, pay and status of midwives, clinical nurses and public health nurses will be exchanged among the affiliated countries.

With a look of delight, Miss Inoue told as follows:

"Long-awaited rejoining of the Japanese nurses in the International Council of Nurses has been realized at last. We will never forget the kindness of Miss Alt, Chief of Nursing Affairs Division of Public Health Section, GHQ, who has made great efforts for our participation in it. Spirit and technique of the Japanese nurses, which have been treated by the countries of the world with discrimination since the end of the war, are now understood and welcomed by them. What a joy it is! We will begin preparations for sending our delegation to the next conference.

Nihon Fujin Shimbun
20 June
Circulation: 147,000

Hold for file

aRu

Interruption of Conception
to be Properly Guided

M.H.

Public Health Officers Meet

The Welfare Ministry called Public Health officers of respective prefectural government offices to a three-day conference held on 16, 17 and 18 June to give them a directive of the Welfare Ministry concerning public welfare policies for this year. The directive contains the following items:

1. Interruption of conception must be operated properly in accordance with the revised "Eugenic Protection Law."

2. Health centre in each district should take leading part in strengthening the improvement and guidance of nutrition.

3. The Red Cross Service Group to be formed shortly must be guided and fostered as a supporting organ of the health centre and should handle liaison businesses between the people and the health centre.

4. As concrete measures of the "movement for lowering the death rate of tuberculosis" to be launched shortly in conformity to a five-year-plan, dissemination of vaccination against T.B., acceleration of T.B. prevention works of health centre and establishment of a "Tuberculosis Prevention City" must be given much consideration.

5. As to prevention of venereal disease, medical examination of pregnant women, newly-weds and prostitutes must be thoroughly conducted.

Nihon Fujin Shimbun
20 June 1949
Circulation: 147,000

Hirotsu for file

Letter to Editor

Exterminate Leprosy Y.I.

According to an investigation made by the Welfare Ministry, lepers not yet taken in leper asylums numbered 2,072 as of March last year.

Notwithstanding 40 years' history of the Leprosy Prevention Law and 10 Government-managed leprosy sanatoriums, dangerous patients have been left to mingle with the people in towns and villages.

What does this mean? As the disease used to be called and considered a cursed illness, anyone who has the slightest tie of relationship with a leper tries to conceal the case. It is said, therefore, that the true number of free-handed lepers exceed the official calculation by more than 50 %, and the figure, it is feared, would increase further if door-to-door inquiry will be made.

Leaving the lepers at their homes or in public is shame on a civilized country. All lepers should be isolated as quick as possible. In order to do so, increase of beds in leprosiums will be necessary. Living-in patients surveyed in January this year reached approximately 8,000 which is the maximum capacity. Without accomodation facilities, however great the number of patients discovered may be, there is surely no remedy.

The Welfare Ministry requested subsidies for an additional 3,000 beds for 1949, but this was met with flat rejection unfortunately. This tough disease which has been claimed incurable so far, can now be treated with such specialities as Bromine, Bromizol or Diason as they were made available in this country too.

If they would enter the leprosy sanatoriums, they could enjoy treatment with these specialities at state expenses. So, we should like to recommend to the patients not to hide out and start clinical life with renewed hope.

On coming 25th, birthday of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager who has been taking deep interest in leprosy, a rewarding ceremony for those who endevored very much toward leprosy work will take place.

Recalling the earnestness of Miss Lieder of Rejuvenation Hospital who sacrificed the whole of her lifetime for the benefit of the unfortunate brothers and Miss Ogawa, authoress of the well-known novel "Spring in an Islet", it is my honor to extend my token of respect toward them yearning for the early arrival of time when our country will be cleared of leprosy.

In conclusion, I wish relief work for leprosy would be more promoted in the future.

(By Masayo Yamomoto, Special Investigator, Welfare Committee, House of Councillors)

Jiji Shimpo 19 June
Circulation: 270,000

O Pub Health for O file

3 Nurses Awarded Funds to Study in USA
by Rockefeller Foundation M.H.

(Released by CIE, GHQ)

According to an announcement made by Miss Alt, Chief of Nursing Affairs Division, Welfare Section, GHQ, on 18th, 3 nurses who represent Japan were awarded funds to study in USA by the Rockefeller Foundation.

They are leaving for USA and Canada by s.s. President Wilson on 19th. Their names are Aya Maeda from Kyushu, Kikue Shimizu from Shizuoka and Sueko Mamiya from Shizuoka too. They are to study Public Health Nursing and Clinic Nursing respectively.

Tokyo Times
19 June 1949
Circulation: 180,000

Pub. Health for file

Enraged Inhabitants Attack "Nightsoil"

Y.I.

In relation to the city-sponsored Kamiochiai nightsoil disposal cistern with the extension of 25,000 tsubo next to Fuji Electric Company, No. 220, 2-chome, Kamiochiai, Shinjuku Ward, which is destined for the disposal of nightsoil gathered from Suginami, Nakano, Setagaya, Nerima, Shibuya, Toshima and Shinjuku Wards, the dwellers in the vicinities were enraged by the idea of unwelcome guests of other districts adding up to the existing Kamiochiai Crematorium which they have been looking askew, and among others, that nearby 17 factories and 150 dwelling houses would be removed as a necessary sacrifice.

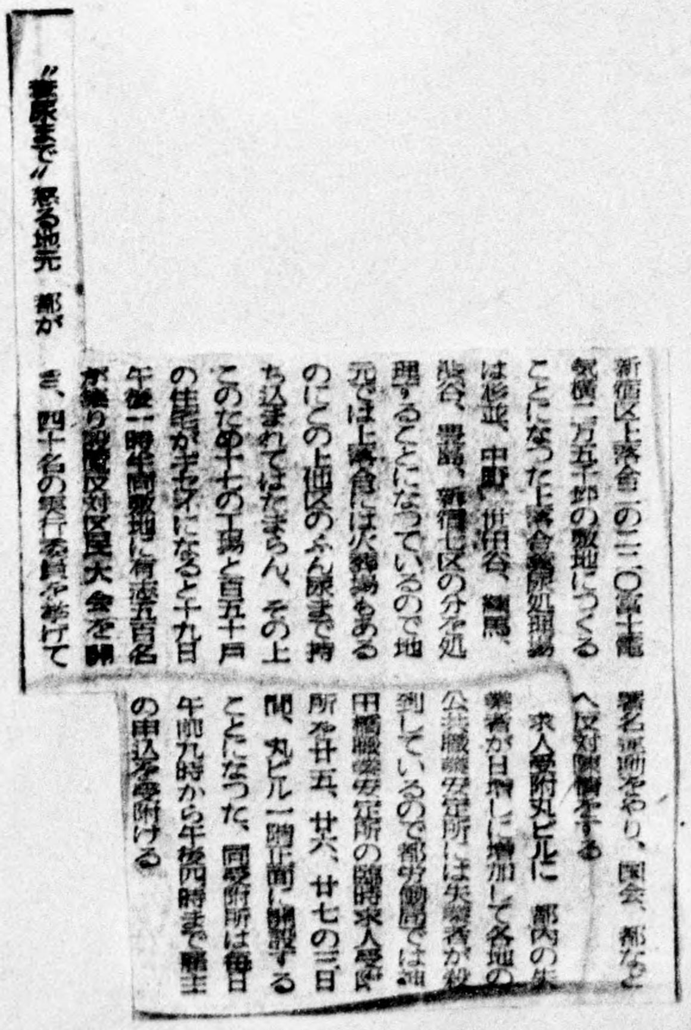
At 1:30 p.m. 19 May, 500 promoters assembled in the lot holding an Opposition Rally toward installing and carried resolution to elect 40 executives in order to motivate a signature collection campaign and plead the National Diet and Metropolitan Office in protest to the scheming.

Information Office in Marunouchi Bldg.

As the number of unemployed is increasing day by day, each public employment security office is being kept hectic by job-seekers. To alleviate this situation, the Labor Bureau of Tokyo-to is about to open a temporary information furnishing depot of Kandabashi Public Employment Security Office for 25, 26 and 27 May at the front gate of the ground floor of Marunouchi Bldg.

Applications of employers will be accepted between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Mainichi Shimbun
20 May 1949
Circulation: 1,553,000
Tokyo : 432,000



"糞尿まで"怒る地元 都が
新宿区上落合二の三〇富士電気機二万五千坪の敷地につくることになった上落合衛生処理場は杉並、中野、世田谷、練馬、渋谷、豊島、新宿七区の分を処理することになっているので地元では上落合には火葬場もあるのにこの上他区のふん尿まで持ち込まれてはたまらん、その上このため十七の工場と百五十戸の住居が立ちのくことになると十九日午後一時から同敷地に有志五百名が繰り出し反対区民大会を開き、四十名の実行委員を挙げて署名運動をやり、国会、都などへ反対陳情をする

求人受附丸ビルに 都内の失業者が日増しに増加して各地の公共職業安定所には失業者が殺到しているので都労働局では丸田橋職業安定所の臨時求人受附所を廿五、廿六、廿七の三日間、丸ビル一階正面に開設することになつた、同受附所は毎日午前九時から午後四時まで雇主の申込を受附ける

Nightsoil makes inhabitants get angry.

Tokyo-To is planning to establish a nightsoil disposal plant at Kami-Ochiai in a site of 25,000 tsubo near the Fuji Electric Co., 220,-2, Kami-ochiai, Shinjuku-Ku, where the nightsoil of Suginami, Nakano, Setagaya, Nerima, Shibya, Toshima, and Shinjuku wards are to be disposed.

Some 500 people gathered here at the stie held an opposition ward people's meeting at 13.00 hours, 19th Mayon a plead that they have here alreay a crematory and the planned nighstoil disposal plant will cause 17 factories and 150 dwellings to sacrifice.

40 people selected as executive committee men started a sign-collecting campaign and they are to bring up a petition to the Diet and city council.

The Maniichi, May 20th

Econ file

Buckley

3 Drainage Disposal Establishments in Metropolis

Y.I.

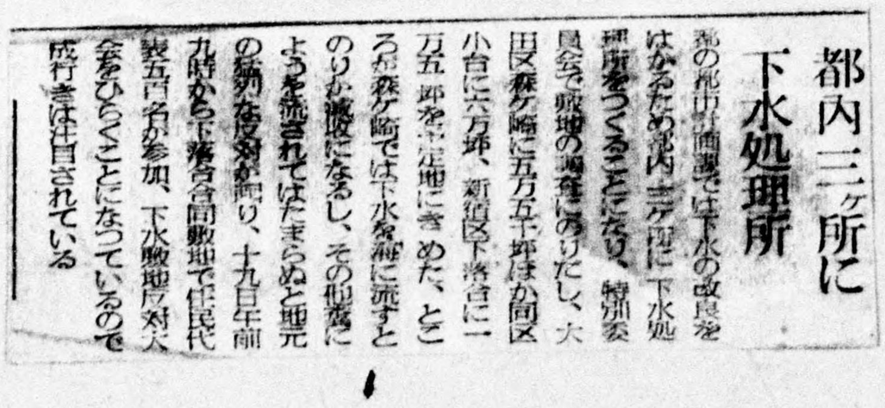
The City Planning Section of the Metropolitan Office launched on the project of 3 reservoirs for putrid running-water to be constructed in Tokyo To improve the present drainage condition, and commenced the inquiries of lots by the hand of Extraordinary Committee assessing 55,000 Tsubo at Morigasaki, Ota-Ward, 60,000 Tsubo at Odai, the same Ward and 15,000 Tsubo at Shimoochiai, Shinjuku Ward as proper sites.

But, all of a sudden, the dwellers near the designated Morigasaki reservoir took to a violant opposition on the ground of the possibility of decreased output of laver in case the putrid water be directed into the Tokyo Bay, and that unbearable stink of nightsoil would molest them immeasurably.

Consequently, 500 Protestants representing the nearby inhabitants are said to hold a Grand Meeting in Opposition to the Installment of Drainage Reservoirs at the Shimoochiai lot at 9 a.m. 19 this month. Its decision is being carefully watched on.

Yukan Chugai
19 May 1949

Circulations 100,000



都内三ケ所に
下水処理所

都の都市計画課では下水の改良をはかるため都内三ケ所に下水処理所をつくることになり、特別委員会で敷地の調査にかゝりたし、大田区森ケ崎に五万五千坪ほか同区小台に六万坪、新宿区下落合に一万五千坪を予定地にきめた、ところが森ケ崎では下水を海に流すとのりが被害になるし、その他落にようを流されてはたまらぬと地元の猛烈な反対が起り、十九日午前九時から下落合同敷地で住民代表五百名が参加、下水敷地反対大会をひらくことになつているので成行きは注目されている

1. What Kind of land?

Morigasaki, Ota Ward, ~~xx~~ at mouth of Nomikawa and Tokyo Bay.
65,000 tsubo ground required. 20 yr. project costing 36,000,000,~~xxx~~.
need 2,020,422 meters of sewer pipes. 2m. max dia. 90 cm min. dia.

90% land owned by Miki Tanaka of ~~xxxxx~~ Omori, Ota Ward.
1,400,000 people in area to be covered by plant. 320 liter per person.

All swamp land, and school to be built near by. about 30 to 40 houses must be razed.

Kamioochiai, Shinjuku Ward, 25,000 tsubo land required. 4-5 year project.
costing 6,730,000,000. 967,000 meters sewer mains needed. 1.7 m max dia.
50 cm min dia. 1,600,000 persons

15 factories, 120 houses on grounds presently.

Odai, Ota Ward. 60,000 tsubo land needed. burnt out area with 120 houses and factories and small gardens. 4-5 yr project costing 4,668,000,000.
480,000 m pipes needed 1.5 m max dia 50 cm min dia.

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report appearing in 19 May issue Yukan Chugai with circulation 1,000,000 stated people in Morigasaki area protested violently and 500 ~~xxx~~ persons near Kamioochia ~~xxx~~ held protest meeting 9 am 19 May.

Ishikawa, chief city planning, expects bitter and strong opposition to plans since several ~~xx~~members of tokyo-to city planning committee are city assemblymen and will uphold interests of voters. meeting to be held by special committee morning of 25 may to discuss requisition of land.

mr. allen
Public Health

Health file

Y.I.

150 Beds to be Installed

Anti-Leprosy Measure of Welfare Ministry

The Welfare Ministry will hold the"40th Anniversary Week of Enactment of Leprosy Prevention Law" for a week beginning from 20th June.

According to an investigation of the Welfare Ministry, there are only ten sanatoriums with the capacity for 9,000. The Ministry will appropriate ¥ 5 million to add 150 beds.

For the probable lepers who are hidden in all parts of Japan, every health centre of the country will be mobilized to consult the patients in a positive manner, and as a temporary step, hurriedly-built dwellings near the sanatoriums will be utilized as wards.

Jiji Shimpo
14 June 1949
Circulation: 270,000

Pub. Health & Pub. Welf.

Spurious contraceptives to be controlled M.H.

It has come out that spurious or similar contraceptives which contain no efficacious raw medicines are being sold and used in addition to the Gov't-authorized 27 items. In view of this fact, Supervision Section, Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry sent to the public health authorities of the respective prefectures notofications calling for strict supervision on spurious medicines.

Mainichi
7 June 1949
Circulation: ¥,553,000
Tokyo : 432,000

Pub. Health for Pub

M.H.

Letter to Editor from a
Receptionist of a Clinic

I am working as a receptionist of a certain clinic. Every day I receive visits of mothers who say imploringly "I want to get shot of BCG," "Do you have vaccine for whooping-cough?" or "I would like to get vaccinated for smallpox." I have often heard them say in anxiety "What shall I do with my child who shares a room with a T.B. patient?" "What is the best way to prevent little children from being infected with whooping-cough from which my eldest child is now suffering?" or "My children have not got vaccinated yet while smallpox is prevailing."

Thus, they ask for our help no matter how hard for us to meet their wishes. To our regret, however, we are not furnished with vaccine at present, although the ban on preventive inoculation has already been removed. We visited the Metropolitan Government Office many times to ask for supply of vaccine. But it, too, keeps no vaccine. Such being the case, even supply of vaccine for periodical vaccination can not be assured. As I asked one of the Tokyo To officials when it might be delivered to us, he answered, "Sometime in next year, may be." The reply was "no" when I asked a pharmaceutical company whether it could furnish us with vaccine. After we have tried every means to look into the cause of lack of vaccine, we found that it would be quite hopeless to get vaccine for the time being because of crisis of the management, insufficient facilities for manufacturing vaccine and neglect of examination of its quality on the part of the Government.

I feel sad whenever I have to turn visitors away saying "Very sorry". Earnest desire of mothers to bring up healthy children for the rehabilitation of the nation will be crushed if the present condition is left as it is. Isn't there any way to solve this serious problem?

Asahi Shimbun
14 June 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

Health file

ORL4

Interruptions of Conception are on Increase

S.K.

According to the Survey on population in February and March 1949 made public by the Statistic Investigation Section of the Welfare Ministry on 7 June, the actual number of births is 244,506 in Feb. and 249,484 in March. Natural increase in Feb. is 165,743 and in March 158,717. Birth rate in Feb. is 39.7 per 1,000 and in March 36.6 which show wide decrease compared with 47.9 of January.

However, the natural increase rates in Feb. and March, 27.1 and 23.4 respectively, are still bigger than in Feb. and March in 1935, 22 and 23 respectively.

Death rate in Feb. is 12.6 per 1,000 and in March 13.2. Still-birth rate of the whole country in Feb. is 54.0 per 1,000 and in March 60.4 which includes live-births and still-births. Among them, the interruption of conception in Feb. amounts to 16.3 and in March 19.8 in the whole country. Interruptions are more popularized in urban districts than in rural areas.

Moreover, these figures show the number of interruptions after the fourth month of pregnancy, and those less than the third month which need not to be reported would amount to a large figure, it is presumed by the authorities.

Asahi Shimbun
8 June 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

Health file

Blood Bank Y.I.

In order to prevent further happening of syphilis transfusion, the "Researches Committee of Japanese Blood Bank" was established.

The reason why bad blood is sometimes furnished is mainly because of hurried acquisition of blood from blood suppliers. Blood which has gone through out-and-out examination will be conserved in ice rooms, and a doctor's prescription will suffice to get it in time of need. It is not the way that we remit from the bank our deposited blood accounts; so it should prebably be called "Blood Bank" just like existing "Reconstruction Finance Bank".

As it is necessary to preserve constantly a certain amount of blood of each type in the bank, a person who have received blood must put back the same amount of blood by taking it from a member of his family or his friend. If it is impossible, he must have blood supply dealers give back that much.

Blood can be reserved only for a week or ten days even if it were preserved in ice room. Therefore, the old blood is used first. When we keep it three days in ice room syphilis spirochaeta dies out, so it is safer in this regard too.

There are many blood banks in USA, and 5 or 6 hospitals cooperate with one another to keep up a blood bank. Besides blood banks, cornea banks and bone banks are existing. If these things were kept with proper attention, their cellular organism won't perish. These are taken out of persons soon after death, and sometimes picked up in a surgical operation of living persons. They will be either cooled or frozen. They will be sent by air on demand. By transplantation of corneas or bones, there emerged a remarkable number of blinds who regained sight and wounded soldiers who resumed vitality.

Dried plasma is now created by the Tokyo To Hemoglobin Laborstory, but its capacity of output is limited. It is unable to meet the request of the whole country. And, in any case, it can not be substituted for genuine blood.

That is why we are yearning for the appearance of respectable and trustworthy Blood Bank.

Asahi Shimbun
12 June 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

Health file

Y.I.

Unsafe Contraceptives Manufactured

Welfare Ministry Lauches Reexamination

One and a half months have elapsed since the authorization of contraceptives. An investigation by the Welfare Ministry disclosed that out of 27 legal contraceptives, only several had been sold openly. Despite a regulation which stipulate that the labelled dru s must be submitted to the Welfare Ministry for examination, only 3 companies kept their promises, and the majority, lacking in manufacturing appliances, did not observe the regulation. They had acquired the license by semples and did not actually produce.

A certain company is said to be attempting to commit the manufacturing to another factory in its own name. Most of the companies are absorbed in only publicity and propaganda business.

Intrepid companies of this sort make a formidable blunder in discerning the prescribed formula of ingredients from time to time. In some extreme cases, noxious medicines were mixed and they were seized by the authorities right before they were put on sale.

The Welfare Ministry will conduct a clearing away drive of adulterations. Drugs of inferior quality will be seized at first and the maker will be subject to Administration Punishment of closedown of factories.

The one which made faulty prescription was a reputed company. After scrutiny of 1,000 bottles of samples, it was found that the main ingredient of acetic acid vineer zink had been mistaken for vineer acetic acid zink. Had it been put on sale, horrid situation would have been fermented for zink poisoning. Besides, a fellow tried to sell to a big company an adulteretion of acetic acid vineer zink. The authorities could not but be amazed to the ignorance of ~~the~~ pharmaceutical experts.

Such being the case, present policy of giving license to the sample which abides by the regulation was revoked. And before the reexamination of 27 items which were authorized are completed, no more contraceptives will be allowed sanction.

The Welfare Ministry asked respective prefecutral Gov't offices to conduct inquiries into veritable condition of contraceptives. And it will investigate the methods of examination of the medicine in every pharmaceutical company, and clear away unsafe contraceptives increasing allotment of materials to makers of superior contraceptives

Yomiuri Shimbun
14 June 1949
Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo : 493,000

Q Pub Health pp file

Japan Nurses Association Permitted to Revert to International Organization M.H.

Hora, Chief of Nursing Affairs Section, Welfare Ministry told that Miss Alt, Nursing Affairs Division chief of Public Health Section, GHQ, received a good news that the Japan Nurses Association has been granted to revert to the International Nurses Society.

The Japan Nurses Association, which had sent its representatives to the conferences of this international organization since its participation in 1931, was excluded from it later on account of the latest war.

Asahi Shimbun
13 June 1949

Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo: 413,000

Public Health Affairs

Japanese Nurses to Revert to International Nurses Society

M.H.

According to Miss Alt, Chief of Nursing Affairs Division, Public Health Section GHQ, SCAP, who has received a telegram from Miss Olson of the same Section now attending the Conference of the International Nurses Society at Stockhorm in Sweden, the Japanese nurses have been granted to revert to the said organization.

Tokyo Times
12 June 1949

Circulation: 180,000

Pub Health for Feb

Sanitary Sisters Institute

To Be Rendered from This Month **Y.I.**

Beginning from this year, the Welfare Ministry has decided upon revival of the day-nurses institute which were discontinued in 1945. As each district has finished preparations, it will be reopened at the beginning of June simultaneously in all parts of Japan. Lecture term: 5 months, qualifications for taking lectures: those who have studied midwifery, day-nurse or nurse course for more than one year.

Before the discontinuance, as a training school of second-degree sanitary sisters, it gave lessons to a holder of diploma on nursery for 6 months and set her into the actual world as a day-nurse. After the discontinuance, there remained two ways: one is to graduate from a Sanitary Sisters Institute after 2 or 3 years' course; the other is to go through State Examination.

In actuality, a very few enter the training institute and those who have undergone state examination are lacking in experience. As there was an increasing demand for the revival of the 2nd degree institute, the Welfare Ministry revised the Day-Nurses Regulations and prescribed 5 month-lecture before receiving state examination in an attempt to resuscitate short-time training and better the state examination.

Nippon Fujin Shimbun
6 June 1949

Circulation: 147,000

Pub Health for Pole

GKW

S.K.

Regular Production of Streptomycine is Under Consideration

(Kawasaki)

After his inspection of Penicillin Manufacturing factories in Kawasaki city on 4 June, Welfare Minister Hayashi announced that the regular production of streptomycine will be started.

The domestic production of penicillin has been increased so much as to take the mass production methods, and regular production of streptomycine is to be launched soon designating excellent penicillin manufacturing factories for this purpose. The quality of our streptomycine produced for trial by a few factories is nearly the same as that made in US. ¥ 360 million will be accommodated as the equipment fund to them by the Deposit Section of the Finance Ministry.

Nihon Keizai
5 June 1949
Circulation: 340,000

Rickets even in the Area of Abundent Ultra-Violet Rays

S.K.

In response to the demand of the people in Karuisawa-machi, the Nagano Red Cross Hospital despatched Dr. Enomoto of Pediatrics section and his party. As a result of their medical examinations for 200 infants(2 to 5 years old), it was found that more than 10 were stricken by rickets. This fact is being watched with much interests from all directions as it might overthrow the customary view that rickets is not seen in an area of abundant ultra-violet rays.

Nihon Keizai
5 June 1949
Circulation: 340,000

Pub. Health

S.K.

Inspection by Health Officers

Letter to Editor

The other day when I went to a barber shop, there came a party of seemingly health officers. The inspection is scheduled once a month, it is said. Therefore, it is natural that the barber shop was unusually clean on that day. It is exactly desirable tha t sanitary improvement in barber shops is attained through this inspection, but at the same time, I saw terribly muddy ditch and pool in this neighborhood. A lot of mosquitoes will be bred in these dirty places, and flies will also be grown in the mounds of rubbishes which are not rare in the neighborhood.

I wonder if the health officers inspect these unhealthy spots. It is too much to ask such a question as "why the people in the respective communities do not clean up for themselves. I know sanitation officers are in shortage, but it is absolutely the most important work. I want them to inspect the minutest tip of the health administration with more earnestness.

(Ishii in Arakawa Ward)

Tokyo Times
6 June 1949
Circulation: 180,000

C/I Pub. Health Sec.

A Rep.

Sanitation Inspectors and Insect-extermination Squad Members to be Increased for Prevention of Epidemics

M.H.

In view of the weather forecast that the rainy season will come earlier than normal year, Public Health Bureau of Tokyo To has decided to increase sanitation inspectors and insect-extermination group members who are expected to make tours of reopened restaurants to prevent the citizens from infectious diseases. The number of infectious disease cases in Tokyo up to date is as follows:

Dysentery (children's dysentery included)	280
Typhoid fever	294
Paratyphoid fever	204
Japanese Sleeping Sickness	1

Providing against probable increase of infectious disease cases in the rainy season, 1,500 insect-extermination squad members will be increased to 2,000 and 300 inspectors to 500. They will strive to get rid of mosquitoes and flies which convey germs of large intestinal catarrh and other various infectious diseases. Every citizen is hoped to take precaution against those diseases.

Note:

Food sanitation; Wash your hands, or noxious germs will grow in food.

Housing sanitation; Pay your attention to drainage and ventilation of kitchen and toilet-room. Water of pools and reservoir around your house must be changed everyday to prevent the growing of mosquitoes. Unnecessary pools must be filled up.

Clothes; Wash your sweaty clothes as often as possible.

Yomiuri Shimbun
31 May 1949
Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo : 493,000

C11 Health file

People's Life and Social Security System

M.H.

In view of the present inflational situation under which a mass unemployment is considered as inevitable, the "Deliberative Council on the Social Security System" has already appointed its directors and established sub-committees under it to launch concrete activities, aiming at the securing of the people's right to live and the cultural improvement of the masses' life. The following is the explanation given by Mr. Shin Suetaka, vice-chairman of the council, on the questions of "What is the Social Security System" and "What relation has it to the actual life of the people?"

On Medical Treatment

Registration System may be Advisable

At present, doctors can practise medicine freely and most of them are the health insurance doctors. It is true, though regrettable, that some of them charge too much for treatment and others discreminate their patients. This fact might be attributed to the defects in the existing medical system. It is advisable, therefore, that they are employed by the Government just as those who are working in state hospitals or that the registration system is adopted after the pattern of the system in England. Then, what is the registration system? It is a method that each of the people registers his name to the most reliable doctor to whom he leaves everything about his health during a certain period, for instance, one year. A considerable amount of subsidies to secure livelihood are given by the Government to the doctor and treatment expenses are paid from the insurance depository. If such a system is realized, all the doctors will conduct researches in medicine more seriously than ever and offer kind services to the public.

Yomiuri Shimbun
4 June 1949

Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo: 493,000

O Pub. Health fr. file

Abm

Be Cautious against Spurious Streptomycine

M.H.

Recently, while the imported streptomycine has became a topic of much conversation among T.B. patients, it has been cleared out that a vicious swindle ring has been secretly selling bottles of mere water, taking advantage of lack of knowledge about the medicine on the part of the people. Attaching much importance to the incident, the Public Peace Section of the Metropolitan Police Board is now conducting a thorough investigation into it and making arrangements to arrest all the swindlers.

Streptomycine is powder made from mould and is put in a small bottle which is sealed hermetically. There have been those T.B. patients who bought bottles of mere water deceived by the label and injected the water in their arms. They decomposed their upper arms or worsened tuberculosis.

The imported streptomycine is accepted by the newly-insuguruted International Trade and Industry Ministry which delivers to Sankyo, Takeda, Yamanouchi, Banyu and Shionogi pharmaceutical companies for stock. Only to one who is recognized by prefectural governor as the patients of tuberculosis serious enough to need streptomycine, it is given in exchange for the ticket. It is not too much to say that streptomycine sold through other routes than this is surely spurious one. In view of this fact, the health authorities are calling for the special precaution of the general public against forged streptomycine. A little amount of streptomycine is now being produced for research purpose by Medical Faculty of Tokyo University.

Nihon Fujin Shimbun
30 May 1949
Circulation: 147,000

Health file

Dentist Car Appears in Amusement Centres

M.H.

In the afternoon on 4 June, the 4th day of "Keep Your Mounth and Teeth Clean Week", which has been observed since 1st, a cream-colored Dentist Car ran through the streets of Tokyo stopping at Shinjuku, Shibuya, Shinbashi and Sukiyabashi, in order to give dental examination to the people on the streets with the help of the mobilized students of dental colleges in Tokyo. About 300 persons received examination at the respective places. 90 to 95 % of those people had decayed teeth, according to a dentist. He said deploringly, "The Japanese people seem not to think it necessary to clean their mouths and teeth from the point of countesy ". Picture shows a temporary "Mouth Sanitation Consultation Clinic" in front of the Shibuya Station.

Jiji Shimpo
5 June 1949

Circulation: 270,000

Health file

ARM

Investigation of the case of Turning Down Dying Patients Completed by Tokyo To M.H

As already reported, Hiroo Hospital and another Metropolitan hospital designated as first-aid stations refused the admittance to them of two emergency cases, Yoshino Sato, 53, No.1039, 3-chome, Nakameguro, Meguro Ward and Akigoro Otsuka (address unknown) who were brought in the hospitals by ambulances respectively on 24the of the last month.

The Public Health Bureau of Tokyo To, which has been conducting investigations in this connection, made an announcement on 4th on the real facts of the case as follows:

"It is most regrettable that the two serious cases were turned down by the hospitals. We issued warning to every hospital under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Government not to repeat such a kind of mistake in future. To our regret, the doctor in Hiroo Hospital who treated Mrs. Sato was not yet familiar with the custom of the hospital nor with the treatment of the patient of such kind, as he was graduated from a college only recently. Rumor has it that Mr. Otsuka was given a flat refusal by the Metropolitan Asylum. As matter of fact, however, the hospital authorities did not accept him as they found that he was not so seriously sick as should be admitted to a hospital after they gave him proper first-aid.

Mainichi Shimbun
5 June 1949

Circulation: 1,553,000
Tokyo: 432,000

Health file

Birth Control Must be Designated as National Policy

At Government Expenses for the Pauper; Counclusion of Welfare Committee of Councillor's House — Y.I.

The Welfare Committee of the House of Councillors which has been engaged principally in the population problem such as the bill for the amendment of Eugenic Protection Law and so forth in the entire course of the present Diet sessions was trying to arrive at a conclusion in regard to the "Survey on Population Measures and Birth Control". On 30th, the final draft having been given definition, the bill will be presented to the chairman of the House of Councillors as interim report so as to be in time before the Diet session adjourns.

The gist of the report (draft) is expected to carry such an unprecedented positive tone as never has been proclaimed by an official organ that the dissemination of birth control should be made a national policy in order to check the increase of the population.

The contents go as follows:

In the first place, starting from the theory that when the balance between the population and its catering power breaks off, the society, with its overflowing population, is doomed to destruction as Malthus's "Law of Extinction" stands for it, we will be obliged to say that the natural increase of the Japanese population is anomalous and there exist limits to the maintaining power of the population because of the defeated war.

Since the problem can not be solved by the enlargement of output, nor by emigration, it becomes prevalently essential to control birth together with the stabilized economy.

A family should have less than 3 children; otherwise, the rebuilding of the nation may not be attained. Therefore, the Government should draw out a conclusion to lower the birth percentage. As to the steps to popularize birth control, the Govt. urges two prerequisites:

1. Calculation of the criterion of population control, that is to say, of an ideal population and control period through the organ of a Deliberative Council of Population Problems.
2. In order to avoid the degradation of mental standards of the nation by the exercise of birth control on the part of intelligentsia and the wealthy, the general masses will be guided toward it and on principle, the poorer classes will benefit from the government expenses for carrying out birth control.

Mainich Shimbun
31 May 1949

Circulation: 1,553,000
Tokyo: 432,000

Health file

Three Nurses to Leave for U.S. for Study

m/h

With the aid of the Lockfeller Foundation, Kikue Shimizu of the Public Health Institution, Aya Maeda, in the service of GHQ, and Hideko Maniya in Okayama Model Nursery School are leaving Yokohama on 14th for study in America. Though schools they are to attend are undecided yet, they are supposed to complete their special courses respectively for a year. They are the seccnd group of nurses who could have chance to study abroad since the surrender. The first group is expected arrive in Yokohama 22 July.

The Nippon Fujin Shimbun
3 June 1949

Circulation: 147,000

Health - Section file

Miss Alt to Leave Here

m/h

Miss Alt, Chief of Nursing Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, who has exerted great efforts for the improvement and reform of nursing work in Japan is to go home in the U.S. for one year's study on leave of absence. She is scheduled to leave here on 6 June . Miss Olson of the same section will succeed her. Misses Pickens, Harter, Mathison and Mary Konagamitsu of the PH Section, Miss Panessa, Nursing Affairs Officer of Tokyo Military Government Team, and Miss Kincaid who has been undertaking to guide the Japan Red Cross Society will also leave for the U.S. shortly as their term of office will expire.

The Nippon Fujin Shimbun
3 June 1949

Circulation: 147,000

Pub Health Dept

Japan Red Cross and Hiroo Hospitals
Leave Serious Patient to Her Fate

Y.I.

Policeman and Fireman's Humaniterian
Hearts Nullified

A case was reported of a critical patient who although was brought in two hospitals by the hand of benevolence met with treatment far from "fraternal love" and succumbed. The parties concerned could not conceal their public wrath.

At about 2 p.m. 24th, in a second floor audience seat of Shibuya Toho Movie House, No. 23, 3-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya Ward, an aged woman lost conscience. Miss Kimiko Suzuki,23, health custodian of the Movie House, after giving her camphor injection, hurriedly reported to Shibuya Police Station. The latter having no emergency ambulance in good order, a fire engine of Nakano Fire Brigade driven out. Mr. Akira Onuma, 24, peace preservation policeman of Shibuya Police Station looked after her and took her to Hiroo Hospital, managed by the Metropolis, Toyozawamachi, Shibuya Ward.

However, the hospital, after a brief consultation, diagnosing her as sickness unknown and for the reason of no vacant wards, turned her back. Then, they visited Central Hospital of the Japan Red Cross, Miyashirocho, Shibuya Ward and were bluntly told by the information stand of the hospital as this:

"No mention of age, full name, references and without money, we can't issue a consultation ticket, so she cannot be admitted."

Policeman Onuma, after a stubborn deal, succeeded finally in having her consulted, but this time another difficulty assaulted:

"We don't have but type B, first class wards. The patient must pay ¥ 5,000 guarantee and ¥ 250 admission before entering."

The information staff seemed to have stuck and/to the hospital regulations. Mr. Onuma promised to guarantee her on his own account and the patient was allowed in the ward bed at about 4:30 p.m. She breathed her last at about 9:30 p.m. the same night because of long hours' car jolting.

The following morning (25th) the patient was identified as Mrs. Yoshino Sato, 53, foster-mother of Mitsuo Sato, 36, policeman chief, Accountant Section, Kitazawa Police Station. As she had been suffering from high blood pressure, while seeing the motion picture, she was caught with a fit of cerebral haemorrhage. The coldness of the two hospitals in the treatment of the patient set a flame of anger of policemen and firemen at the thought that future wayside sick cases would have to be left to fate.

Chief Doctor of Internal Diseases Section of Hiroo Hospital said:

"I didn't think the patient was dying, and she did not show any symptom of cerebral haemorrhage. I thought the patient could be moved in ambulance. Moreover, there was no vacancy available. We are not to blame."

A staff member of the dispensary of Japan Red Cross said:

"In Japan Red Cross, treatment personnel and clerical staff are completely separated from each other. We, dispensary staff, believe we did the very best."

Yomiuri Shimbun
26 May 1949

Pub. Health Jun Feb 6 a124

Owner of Non-registered Dogs Will Be Imprisoned or Fined

K.M.

Victims of Rabies Amount to 129

Rabies-infected dogs in Tokyo To have amounted to 58 as of 28 May since the beginning of the year, the victims bit by those dogs 129, 4 of them died. It is double the number of victims of last year. Moreover, increase is feared as it is getting warmer, judging from the tendency in every year.

There are about 50,000 dogs in Tokyo To, half of which are not registered or abondoned and are most likely to get the disease. In good cooperation with adjoining three prefectures, Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama, the Tokyo To will enforce the preventive injections for 10,000 owned dogs in the areas surrounding Tokyo and also will hunt 10,000 ownerless dogs as well as investigate registering situation of dogs by door-to-door checking.

On the other hand, a bill which prescribes 2 year imprisonment or a fine up to 50,000 yen for the owner of non-registered dogs in accordance with the Domestic Animals Epidemics Prevention Law will be presented to the next Metropolitan Assembly as a permanent measure.

The condition of rabies disease: about 2 weeks (exceptionally 2 or 3 years) after being bitten you feel headache and cold, afterwards your throat will get soar or you will secrete much urine or tear as a result of numbness of neurotic systems, or you cannot walk, and at last you will die after 3 or 5 days since the first omen of the illness.

There is no cure for the rabies by the present-day medical treatment, when it happens to show the symptoms, so you should report to the police station without fail when you are bitten by a dog, and also get the injection at one of the following three laboratories; the Epidemic Disease Laboratory (Shirogane Senko-cho, Shiba, Minato Ward), the Kitazato Laboratory (same address) or the Oshida Laboratory (Kobikicho, 1-chome, Edogawa Ward), the Tokyo To warned.

Yomiuri Shimbun
29 May 1949
Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo : 493,000

Special
~~Econ.~~ fdb

Health for fish

People Take Deep Interest In
"Insecticide Electric Apparatus"

To be Placed on Market Shortly

M.H.

Question: Please tell us the originator and sales agent of "Insecticide Electiric Apparatus" article about which we found in the "Observation on Economy and Commerce-Industry Consultation Column" in Yomiuri Press issued on 15th (Kazuo Matsuoka, Nagano Pref. and others)

Answer: "Insecticide Electric Apparatus" (provisional name) is now being manufactured for trial by K Company, but not yet placed on the market. Its sales agent is Nisso Kogyo Co., Ltd, c/o Katakura Bldg., 3, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku Tokyo. The electric apparatus of shape "B" which is a little different from the original one is expected to be put on sale shortly at ¥200. Jinzo Kimura of Koyo Chemical Institute, c/o Kyoei Bldg., 12, Iwamoto-cho, Kanda Chiyoda Ward, is the originator. (officer in charge)

Yomiuri Shimbun
30 May 1949

Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo: 493,000

Health file

Decrease of Infectious Diseases Seen

Hospitals are overcrowded with T.B. Patients

M.H.

Owing to the elevated public sense towards sanitation and strengthened prevention work against epidemics, marked decrease of infectious diseases is seen this year. At present, only 182 persons, 96 less than the number of patients a year ago, are in 5 Metropolitan hospitals. This number is 17% of that in 1940 and 41 when infectious diseases were so rampant that as many as 3,000 patients were put in hospitals. Anyway, the outbreak of infectious diseases this year marked the lowest record since hospitals for contagious diseases were founded.

On the other hand, however, tubercular patients are said to number approximately 120,000 out of which about 30,000 patients are required to enter hospitals to undergo treatment. As of the end of April, those who are in public and private hospitals for tubercular cases total 8,661. Others are now awaiting to be admitted to hospitals which have no vacancies at present. It is true that the patients who have made applications for admission to hospitals have to wait for 6 to 8 months until they can enter them. In view of this fact, the Metropolitan Govt authorities are panning to divert 500 beds in epidemic hospitals to be used to tubercular patients.

Shin Yukan
28 May 1949

Circulation: 68,000

Health Econ. file

Health for Peace

Utilization of Sanitation Inspectors

K.M.

The other day, Mrs Takita told a timely opinion under the title of "combined force of women" concerning sand-mixed wheat flour. I think it a lovely idea to have ferreted out a positive measure through cooperative mind of housewives. Generally speaking, it would be more advisable to make the better use of 3,000 Food sanitation inspectors scattered all over Japan.

As those people are working for the interest of the general masses to safeguard food maintenance and sanitation by means of itinerary inspection tours of various foodstuffs makers, retail stores and eating establishments making each health centre of each district their principal base.

If you have some problems to ask for proper solution, please let the inspectors know about them without hesitation.

(Food Sanitation Section, Public Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry)

Mainichi Shimbun
31 May 1949

Circulation: 1,553,000
Tokyo: 432,000

Health file

Disputes Sure to Decrease

Brig. General Tells Significance of Social Security System Advisory Council

Y.I.

Brig. General Crawford Sams, chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, told at a press conference on 27 that, on the occasion of the inauguration of Social Security System Advisory Council, it would become effective to lessen the number of labor disputes.

"The Japanese Government has appointed 40 members of the Advisory Council on Social Security. It has the liability and power to give advices to Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet in relation to the carrying out of legislature and administration on the problem. The expenditure to keep it going shall be covered by both the capitalists and laborers. The system is slated to guarantee against 4 hazardous events: unemployment, old age, illness and death.

In Japan where the resources are running short, this Social Security System Advisory Council will assist greatly in the economic reconstruction project if the system is well-balanced and it will increase the volume of labor, furthermore, it will help reconstruct and stabilize the economy checking the conflicts between capital and labor to the minimum.

As soon as the above-mentioned 4 hazards are cleared away, the number of labor disputes is sure to dwindle."

Brig. General Sams will leave for USA in order to attend the meeting of American Medical Convention on June 1st and be back on 17 after an itinerary tour of Washington, Atlantic City etc.

Asahi Shimbun
28 May 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

Pub. Health Japan

"Blood Bank" may be Set Up

Red Cross Society Launches Preparations for Establishment

M.H.

Aiming at the prevention of such an abominable incident as the transfusion of germ-carriers' blood that occurred some time ago, Japan Red Cross Society and Japan Medical Association have recently established the "Japan Blood Depository Establishment Investigation Committee" (provisional name). Its first meeting is slated for some time to come.

In America, "blood depository" is called "Blood Bank" and has many branches under it. Blood of those who want to offer is secured in the Bank and transfused to the people when necessary and free of charge. It is said that many wounded persons were saved thanks to blood-plasma sent from America when Fukui was hit by disasterous earthquakes last year.

Asahi Shimbun
31 May 1949

Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo: 413,000

Pub. Health for Feb

General Meeting of Nurses Association Held

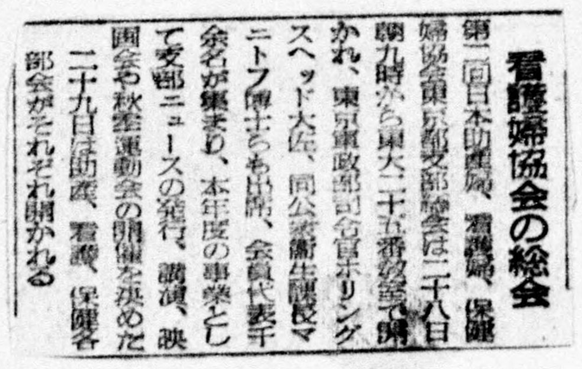
M.H.

Attended by Col. Hollingshead, Commanding Officer of TMGT, Dr. Manitoff, Chief of Public Health Section and more than 1,000 representative members, the 2nd general meeting of the Tokyo Branch of Midwives, Nurses and Day Nurses Association was held at 9 a.m. 28 May at No. 25 room in Tokyo University. At the meeting, they resolved, as the events of this year, upon the publication of the Tokyo Branch Newspaper and opening of lecture meetings, film-showings and athletic meet in fall.

Sectional meetings of midwives, nurses and day nurses are slated for 29 May.

Asahi Shimbun
29 May 1949

Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo: 413,000



看護婦協会の総会

第二回日本助産婦、看護婦、保健婦協会東京都支部総会は二十八日朝九時から東大二十五番教室で開かれ、東京軍政部司令官ホリングスヘッド大佐、同公衆衛生課長マニトフ博士らも出席、会員代表千余名が集まり、本年度の事業として支部ニュースの発行、講演、映画会や秋季運動会の開催を決めた二十九日は助産、看護、保健各部会がそれぞれ開かれる

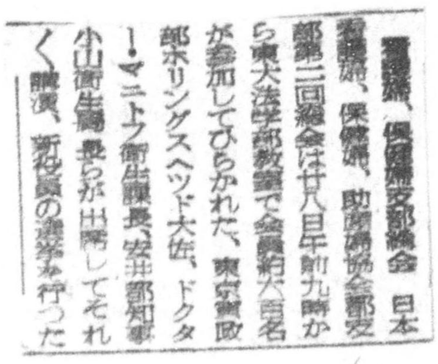
General Convention of Metropolitan Branch
of Nurses and Midwives Association

Y.I.

The 2nd general convention of the Tokyo Branch of Japan Nurses, Midwives and Day Nurses Association was held at 9 a.m. 28th May in the judiciary lecture room of Tokyo University with the attendance of 600 members of the Association. Col. Hollingshead, TMGT. Dr. Manitoff, head of Public Health Section, Mr. Yasui, governor of Tokyo To and Mr. Koyama , chief of Public Health Bureau of Tokyo To made speeches respectively. Afterwards, an election of new staff members was rendered.

Yomiuri
29 May 1949

Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo: 493,000


看護婦、保健婦、助産婦協会都支部総会　日本
部第二回総会は廿八日午前九時から東大法学部教室で会員約六百名が参加してひらかれた、東京都ホリングスヘッド大佐、ドクター・マニトフ衛生課長、安井都知事小山衛生局長らが出席してそれく祝辞、新役員の選挙を行った

Pub. Health Sec.

Allen

Designation of Nurses & Midwives Training Schools

K.N.

Designation regulation of day-nurses, midwives and nurses training schools was promulgated on 20 May as the departmental ordinance of the Education and Welfare Ministries. Under this regulation, training schools which submitted the application for permission will be authorized after the Central Advisory Council on Training Schools reexamins the actual inquiring reports conducted by the District Advisory Council on Training Schools and the completion of facilities and other conditions.
The whole conntry is divided into nine districts and the members of respective councils are now awaiting appointment. So, training schools are to be authorized after September.

The Nippon Fujin Shimbun
27 May 1949

Circulation: 147,000

指定は九月以降

保健、助産、看護婦養成所

保健婦助産婦看護婦養成所指定は

則は二十日付で公布、學生養令と

して発令された、これによつて現在都道府県で申し出ている養成所は地区、養成所審議会の実地審査の報告に基づき中央養成所審議会で再審査の上認可その他の條件が整つているものだけが指定養成所として認可されるが、また地区審議会は全國を九ブロックにわけて作られいま委員を人選中なので、養成所が指定されるのは九月以降となる見込みである

Pub. Health Sec'n file

K.N.

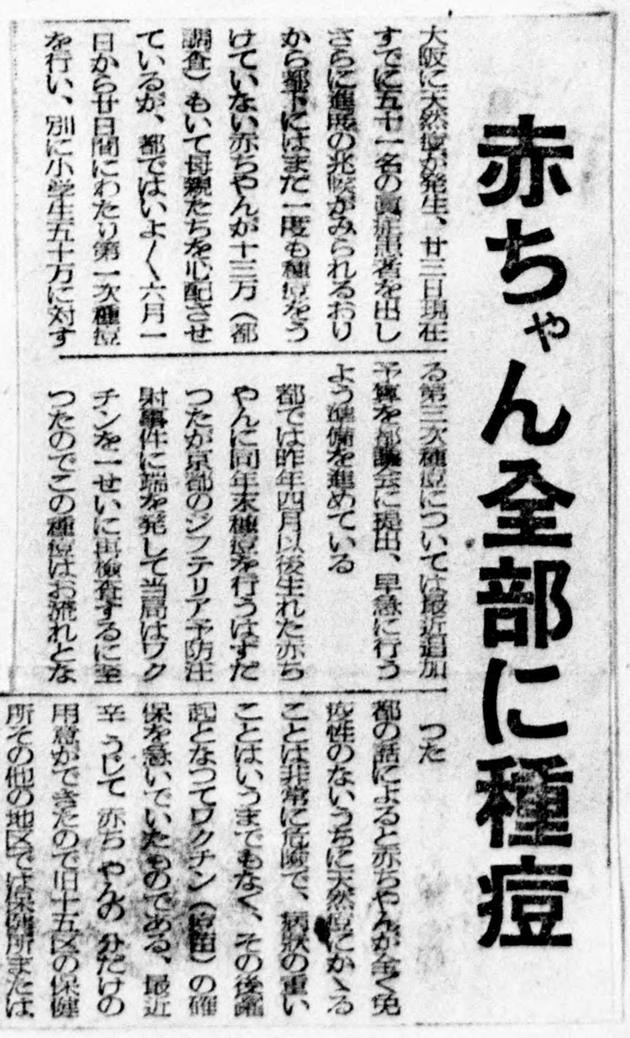
Vaccination for Every Infant

Up to date 51 victims were confirmed since smallpox ~~case~~ broke out in Osaka Prefecture and the sign of prevalence is evident. Here in Tokyo, there are 130,000 infants (according to investigation of Tokyo To) who have never been vaccinated, so fear of mothers is increasing.

Considering the above situation, Tokyo To is going to operate 1st vaccination for infants from 1 June to 20 June. Besides that, making a preparation to give 3rd vaccination for pupiles of primary schools without delay, Tokyo To has recently submitted a supplementary budget to the Tokyo To Assembly. Vaccination to babies born after April last year was to be done by the end of last year but it was put off indefinitely because the authorities held up all kinds of vaccine to be re-examined in view of the fact that some persons in Kyoto died of diphtheria preventive injections. According to the story told by Tokyo To, it is very dangerous for babies to be seized with smallpox when they have no immunity in their bodies. Naturally condition would be very serious.
Having been enthusiastic to secure vaccine, Tokyo To could succeed in getting it only for babies. Owing to the shortage of quantity, vaccination is to be done at public health centres in old 15 wards and public health centres or municipal hospitals in other districts. In cities, towns and villages babies will be vaccinated by the hands of commissioned doctors, but not by general phisicians.

Yukan Chugai
25 May 1949

Circulation: 100,000



赤ちゃん全部に種痘

大阪に大疱瘡が発生、廿三日現在すでに五十一名の罹病患者を出しさらに蔓延の兆候がみられるおりから都下にはまだ一度も種痘をうけていない赤ちゃんが十三万（都調査）もいて母親たちを心配させているが、都ではいよ〳〵六月一日から廿日間にわたり第一次種痘を行い、別に小学生五十万に対する第三次種痘については最近追加予算を都議会に提出、早急に行うよう準備を進めている

都では昨年四月以後生れた赤ちゃんに同年末種痘を行うはずだったが京都のジフテリア予防注射事件に端を発して当局はワクチンを一せいに再検査するに至ったのでこの種痘はお流れとなった

都の話によると赤ちゃんが全く免疫性のないうちに天然痘にかゝることは非常に危険で、病状の重いことはいうまでもなく、その後遺症となってワクチン（痘苗）の確保を急いでいたものである、最近辛うじて赤ちゃん分だけの用意ができたので旧十五区の保健所その他の地区では保健所または都民病院、市町村では委託医が行うが、ワクチンの分量が非常に少いので一般の医師には配布しないことになっている

Pub Health for file

Critical Patients Left to Die

"Overcrowded" First Aid Hospitals

Y.I.

On 24, two rejected cases of grave patients occurred one after another; one critical patient who was taken to a designated first-aid hospital by an ambulance was refused admittance and after an itinerary search of various hospitals he was perished the same night, and the other one, though received at last by a hospital, faces imminent death.

1. At about 1:30 p.m. 24th, in the Toho Movie House, Dogenzaka, Shibuya Ward, a woman of the age of 50, while looking at the screen suddenly collapsed. The Nakano emergency rescue squad of Tokyo Fire Board hurriedly dispatched the woman to Hiroo Hospital, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya Ward. The hospital diagnosed that she fell in because of a cerebral haemorrhage or of epileptic fit and injected tonics in her arm, but it refused her, saying that every ward was filled to the capacity.

The ambulance, then made for Japan Red Cross Hospital, Takagicho, Aoyama at about 4:30 with the lethargic patient in it, This time the diagnosis was cerebral haemorrhage but it turned her down under excuse of no vacancy for the third class patients (treatment gratuitous). Insisting on her admittance for half an hour, Akira Omma, policeman of Security Squad, Shibuya Police Station who pleaded the hospital: "I'll be her guardian, and I am going to guarantee for her" succeeded in getting her a first class wardroom. She passed away around 9 o'clock the same night.

It was later disclosed that the deceased was the mother of Mitsuo Sato (police lieutenant), Kitazawa Police Station. Dr. Saegusa, chief 1st Naika (general definition of internal diseases) of Hiroo Hospital observed:

"I was away at the time. I heard they treated the patient with the understanding of giving first aid only."

2. At about 4 p.m. 24th, in front of the Citizen's Welfare Bureau of Metropolitan Office, No. 5, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda Ward, Akigoro Otsuka, 34, address unverified, unemployed, was taken to the Attached Hospital of Tokyo-to Nursery at No. 1,376, 4-chome, Itabashi, Itabashi Ward by the hand of Emergency Rescue Squad after a downfall caused by a fit of gastric ulcer pains. The Nursery refused him for the reason of no beds available. The Squad went to Saiseikai Hospital, Akabanebashi, Mita, Minato Ward and talked the matter with the doctors, all in all, the answer was quite the same.

A relief came from another quarter. Toward 6.30 the Tokyo Hospital accepted him on condition that he gets out of it by the morning of 25th. At 8 a.m. 25th, Matashichiro Suzuki, 48, owner of a hospital, kindheartedly arranged the affair for the patient, welcoming him in his own hospital. So, the vagrant found haven after 16 hours' futile searching. Unfortunately, he won't live longer for delay of treatment.

Mainichi Shimbun
26 May 1949
Circulation: 1,553,000
Tokyo : 432,000

瀕死の病人見殺し

『満員』と救急指定病院

救急車で運ばれた生命危篤の患者が救急指定病院で入院を断られ病院を探して駆々一人はその後死亡他の一人はやっと民間の病院にひきとられたが、時すでに遅く死にひんしているという二つの事件が廿四日続いて起った

(その一)廿四日午後一時半ごろ渋谷区道玄坂東宝映画劇場内で観劇中の五十歳ぐらいの婦人が突然こん倒、東京消防庁中野救急隊が救急車併分、渋谷警保安係大沼明巡査(三)がたまりかね『自分が身元保証人になり、保証金を出す』といって五時すぎやっと二病院に入院させたが、同午後九時患者は死亡してしまったなおこの患者は廿五日朝目黒区中目黒三の一〇三九北沢警察署勤務佐藤三男巡査部長の母ヨシノさん(六)とわかった

広尾病院鍋一内科部長三枝医博談　私は不在だったが、応急措置だけでよければと了解を得てやったという話だ

(その二)廿四日午後四時ごろ千代田区丸の内二の五都民生局副で住所不定無職大塚政一郎さん(三)は胃かいようの発作で丸の内救急隊の手で板橋区板橋四の一三七六都養育院附属病院に運ばれた、養育院ではベッドがないという理由で収容を拒絶、救急隊は止むを得ず港区三田赤羽橋の済生会病院へ行き収容を交渉したがここもベッドがないといって断った

そこで午後六時半ごろ東京港区芝の東京病院に廿五日朝までという約束で一時収容、廿五日午前八時再び大塚さんを民間の千代田区神田神保町二の八神保医院院長鈴木又七郎氏(七)に事情を話して同氏の厚意で発病十六時間目にやっと入院、治療を受けることになったが、手当が遅れたため生命危篤である

quite dim, or whose spending of the loans extended by the Bank is not clarified, or those enterprises which require no urgency in the nation's economic reconstruction.

However, on the contrary, the Bank will assume a soft attitude toward those enterprise which are vitally important and are of a serious nature, through extension of the term of loans or relaxation of conditions attached to loans extended.

Disclosing the Bank's financial position for this current fiscal year, the Vice President said that the Bank estimates its revenues for the current fiscal year at ¥17 billion ¥ including interest and principle to be collected while its expenditures are estimated at ¥18,500,000,000 including new loans amounting to ¥5 billion.

(more)

Opt Health for 10's

akm

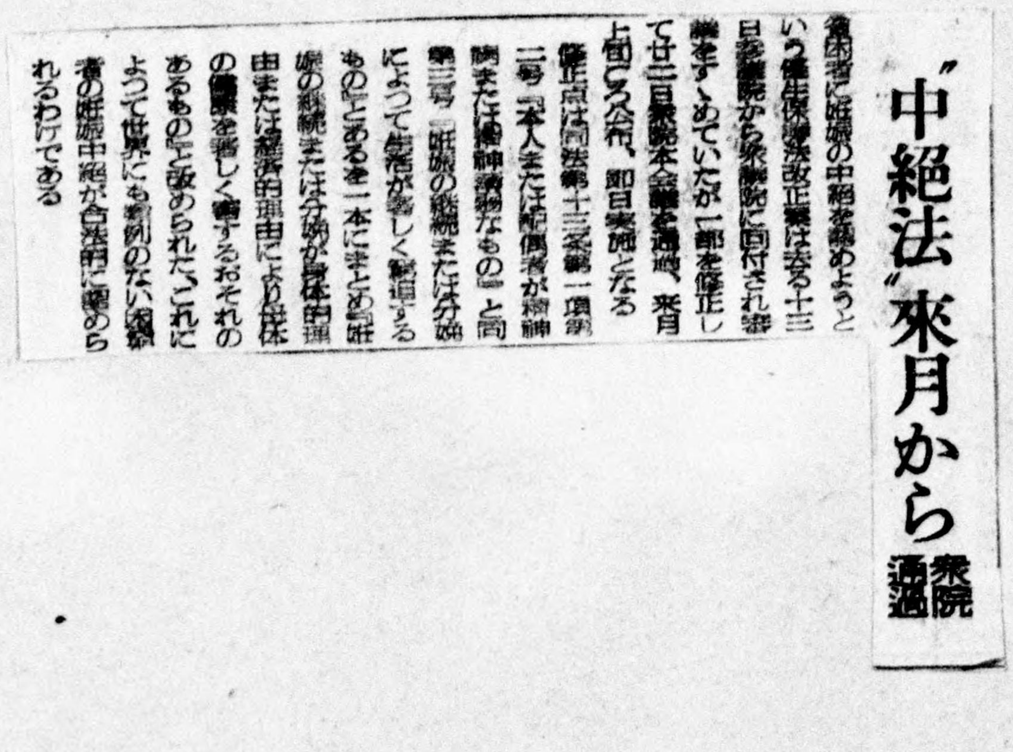
"Birth Interception" from Next Month
Passed the Diet

Y.I.

The draft revised Bill of Eugenic Protection Law which aims at authorizing the halting of conception for the poor and needy was sent over to the House of Representatives from the House of Councillors on last 13th May and was undergoing deliberation. On 22nd, it passed the plenary session of the House of Representatives with revision of part of the bill and shall be put into force about the beginning of next month to be effective from the same date.

The revision was made by uniting No. 2 and 3 of Item 1, Clause 13, which read respectively, "One who or whose consort is insane or mentally exhausted," and "One who might fall into hard financial situation by continuation of pregnancy or delivery of child" into "One whose continuation of pregnancy or delivery of child might cause serious damage to her health for physical or financial reasons."

Yomiuri Shimbum
23 May 1949
Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo : 493,000



"中絶法"來月から 衆院通過

優生保護法改正案は去る十三日参議院から衆議院に回付され審議をすゝめていたが一部を修正して廿二日衆院本会議を通過、来月上旬ごろ公布、即日実施となる

修正点は同法第十三条第一項第二号「本人または配偶者が精神病または精神病物なもの」と同第三号「妊娠の継続または分娩によって健康が著しく影響するもの」とあるを一本にまとめ「妊娠の継続または分娩が身体的理由または経済的理由により身体の健康を著しく害するおそれのあるもの」と改められた、これによって世界にも例のない優生者の妊娠中絶が合法的に認められるわけである

Nippon Times
28 April 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

POWDER INSECTICIDE MACHINE

U.S. Army

Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams (center), chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, and other Allied personnel and Japanese civilians see a demonstration of the "Fog Machine and Motor Duster" in Tokyo.

NEW MACHINE MADE TO CONTROL INSECTS

Japanese manufacturers have designed and are manufacturing machinery of high working efficiency designed to assist in control of agricultural insects and for use against those which carry human and animal diseases, according to E.A. Turner, chief of Public Health and Welfare Section's Sanitary Engineering Branch.

The machinery, an adaptation of principles used in the United States during and since the war for aircraft spraying and aerosol space treatment, is designed chiefly to control adult insects but has been effective also in mosquito larvae and fly control, Mr. Turner said.

Known as the "Fog Machine and Motor Duster," the machine utilizes a small gasoline-operated engine for speedy and effective dusting with DDT, or to generate a fog with liquid insecticide which forms an aerosol spray.

Simple in operation, the duster has been used to sterilize streets, buildings, warehouses, theaters, trains, streetcars and busses. It can also be used to disinfect human beings and livestock. When used as a fog machine, the aerosol spray generated and dispersed remains airborne for some time and is thus of maximum effectiveness when sprayed over large areas.

Health file

Nippon Times
20 May 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

GUINEA PIGS IMPORTED

About 2,400 guinea pigs, to be used for assay or testing of Japanese biologic products, arrived in Tokyo yesterday from aboard a specially chartered Alaska Airlines plane, via Anchorage.

SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section officials said the shipment was a stop-gap measure designed to meet immediate requirements since the scope of the re-assaying and testing program in Japan has been so great that the entire supply of guinea pigs has been exhausted. The guinea pigs are the first of a total of 10,000 purchased with GARIOA funds for use in Japan.

O Pub Health for PD6

ARC4

Japan Encephalitis Breaks Loose at Sumida

Y.I.

The first case of suspected Japan Encephalitis was reported in Tokyo a month earlier than last year: Yuji Sato (7), second son of Mr. Masaharu Kiikura, workman, No.12, 6 chome, west, Azumacho, Sumida Wd. He was said to have been caught up with high fever with nauseas toward evening of 7th May, subsequently was taken to Honjo Hospital (managed by the municipal office) the same night.

Since January, two cases of J.E. were recorded, each in Nagano and Chiba prefectures. This is the third one. Last year, the total score of patients was 4,029 with the death toll of I,354.

Yomiuri
May I0, 1949

Circulation	:	I,756,000
Tokyo	:	493,000

墨田に日本脳炎発生

東京ではじめての日本脳炎疑似患者が昨年より一ケ月も早く発生した、墨田区吾嬬町西六の一二工員新倉正治さん次男佐藤雄司(七つ)ちゃんで七日夕刻から高熱を発し吐気を催したので同夜都立本所病院に収容した

日本脳炎は今年になつてからすでに長野、千葉両県に各一名ずつ出ており東京は三番目、昨年は全国で四千廿九名が発病し、うち千三百五十四名が死亡

Health file

Contraceptive Medicines in
Great Demand

Y.I.

Production is said far behind
Majority required in Urban Areas

As a key holding the way to solve population problem, the Welfare Ministry sanctioned production and open sale of 20 items of contraceptive medicines.

Each major pharmaceutical Co. which has hitherto been selling them under the veil of "sexual science drugs" is now striving to publicize their respective specialities labeling "Absolutely Safe" or "Handy Directory" etc. Here we go amidst a contraceptive rush.

A famous pharmaceutical Co. at Nihonbashi used to sell through recommendation of doctors a contraceptive in form of jelly before the sanction. Other than this, a circle of elites did exist for which the company furnished about 30,000 sets of contraceptives (each set contains a tube of 15 grs of jelly and other gear at the price of ¥ 240). The four factories of Tokyo and 3 factories of Osaka and Fukuoka of the said company are planning to increase the output on a large scale on lifting of the ban. Regardless of insufficient material and equipment, in April alone, 100,000 sets of jelly, the sum of ¥ 24 million were sold out. In May, the Company wants to put on market additional 200,000 sets. The demand in advance has already superceded the production-capacity, as there are 400,000 to 500,000 prospective buyers waiting for the drugs. Out of this, 40 % is coming from Tokyo, 35 % from Osaka, 15 % from Fukuoka, the rest is from Hokkaido. This fact shows conspicuous requests from urban areas.

According to a dispensary of Kyobashi Ward., the top recorder is pills (each contains a dozen), 1,200 packages found its way. Principal clients of jelly are middle aged clerks or middle aged women. Pessary and condome are also in great demand. Each month the sale amounts to the average of 100. God knows if it is used for contraception or just for pleasure-seeking. By the way, the pharmaceutical Companies are being pressed with lots of demand which can not be answered. The pills of handy type are in vogue for newly-wed couples. For salaried classes of middle age, the jelly which may be birth-proof in the strict sense of the word is welcomed.

Bobby-Soxers' Favorite
Amorous-hunters on the increase

The 2nd Juvenile Section of the Metropolitan Police Board handled love-making cases as many as 213 (boys 97, girls 116) marking an increase of 25 % compared to 182 (boys 77, girls 105) of the same term last year. Some of them were detected to have used contraceptives which astounded the authorities enormously.

A bobby-soxer who was put under light holdup stealthily dropped a tube of sanitation drug, eluding a cop's inquisitive eyes.

A school teacher was asked by his pupil such an abashful question as what might be the effects of a contraceptive medicine.

A sundry goods dealer of Shibuya Ward after inquiring bobby-soxers (steady customers of that store) into the motive of buying rubber gears and sanitation drugs got the reply as it follows:

"As we are living in the age of open sale of contraceptive medicines, why shouldn't we get them as long as we take responsibility for what we do?"

Yomiuri Shimbun 14 May 1949 Circulation: 1,756,000 Tokyo: 493,000

売れる避妊薬

追付かぬ生産

殆どが都会の注文

人口問題解決の力ギとして廿歳目にのぼる避妊薬の製造、販売が厚生省で公認され、これら各製薬会社では"性科学薬"といういままでの仮面をぬぎすて"絶対安全"を宣伝に大童、いまや"避妊薬"全盛ラッシュ時代"を現出している

日本橋の某有名製薬会社では許可前は性科学薬としてゼリー状の避妊薬を医師を通して販売していたほか一部有職者で組織する会員に販売、一ケ月平均全国に約三万組（一組は十五ケ入りのチューブに入つたゼリーと器具付、二百四十円）を売りさばいていた、都内の四工場をはじめ、大阪、福岡などに三工場をもつ同社では"公認"となるやいままでの性病薬と共に大々的に増産計画をたてたが、資材、施設、その他が間にあわず四月中にゼリーだけで十万組、二千四百万円を売りつくした、五月はさらに廿万組を売り出そうとしているが、御問屋をはじめ都内各小売店からの注文が殺到、今月だけで約四、五十万組の申込みをうけいれしい悲鳴をあげている始末だこの注文のうち四十%が東京、三十五%が大阪、十五%が福岡残りが北海道の順でそれぐ農村地方よりも都会地の注文が目立つている

また京橋某婦人の話によると一番売れ行きのよいのが錠剤（一箱十二個入り）で今月に入つてから千三百箱が売れたという、ゼリーも中年の会社員や中年女性に買手が多くペツサリー、コンドーム類の器具もよく売れて毎月平均百本は出るが産制用なのか、享楽用かそこまでは一寸判断しかねるとは問屋層主人の話

ともあれ製薬会社は生産よりも注文が上回つている現状だが、用法簡便の錠剤が若夫婦向きたとみえて一般的に売れ行きもよく、中年以上のサラリーマン階級では多少用法が不便でも"絶対避妊"のゼリーに重点をおいているのも注目される

女学生が"愛用"

増加した桃色事件

警視庁少年二課が本年一月から四月末までに手がけた少年少女の桃色事件関係者は二百十三名（男九十七、女百十六名）で昨年同期の百八十二名（男七十七、女百五名）に比べ約二割増加しているが、これらのうちには避妊薬を使用しているものも相当あつて、係官を驚かせている

任意連行をうけた某女学生（一）は係官の目を盗んでそつと錠の中からチューブ入り衛生薬を捨てた、また某小学校教官は婦人の女生徒（一）から避妊薬の効用について質問をうけ赤面した渋谷区内雑貨商某女（一）は最近同店にしばしばゴム製品や衛生薬を買いに来る付近の某女学院の生徒たちに質問したところ"避妊薬"公認時代ですから、自分の行為について自分が責任をもてばいいのでしょう"と答えたという

Health file

M.H.

NCIU Head Feels Necessity of More Fundamental Measure than Birth Control

"Price of Contraceptives must be Cheaper", He Says

Sugamichi, Chairman of National Congress of Industrial Unions expressed his view on birth control as follows:

"It is queer that those people who have encouraged mothers to give birth to as many children as possible during the war are now advocating birth control or birth limitation to two children. I cannot agree to such an infirm and servile way of thinking. We laborers will strive for the establishment of a stabilized society in which mothers can bear children as they want. Under the present circumstances, to be sure, birth control or contraception is absolutely necessary whether the people are willing or not. But none of the Government-authorized contraceptives is assured of its 100 % effect at present. And the price is too high. If the Government advocates birth control or contraception, it should secure medicines, gears and facilities for it with full responsibility.

Fujin Minshu Shimbun
14 May 1949

health file

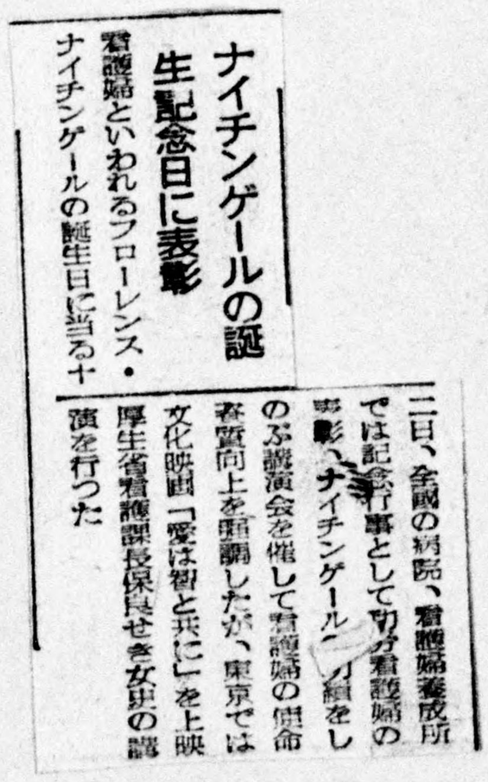
A-24-4

Commendation held on Nightingale's Birthday

S.K.

In commemoration of Florence Nightingale's Birthday, 12th May, an official commendation of distinguished nurses and a lecture reminiscent of Nightignale's achievements was held in each hospital and nurses training school all over Japan for the purpose of emphesizing improvement of nurses' mission and quality. In Tokyo, "Love with Wisdom", a cultural film, was screened and a lecture by Miss Seki Hora, chief of Nurse Section of the Welfare Ministry, was given.

Nihon Fujin Shimbun
13 May 1949
Circulation: 147,000



ナイチンゲールの誕生記念日に表彰

看護婦といわれるフローレンス・ナイチンゲールの誕生日に当る十二日、全國の病院、看護婦養成所では記念行事として功労看護婦の表彰、ナイチンゲール一代記の紹介をのぶ講演会を催して看護婦の使命と資質向上を強調したが、東京では文化映画「愛は智と共に」を上映厚生省看護課長保良せき女史の講演を行つた

講演は命しの所

Health file

A Rep

Y.I.

Popular Census on Birth Control

49 % Consent to Contraception
42 % Want 3 Children

With the natural increase of 1,7000,000 per annum, the Japanese Population surpassed 80 millions on August 1, last year. Dr. Thompson, director-general of the Scripps Population Researches Foundation, advocated as follows:

"The only way to solve Japanese population problem will be birth control, but it ought to be done by Japanese themselves."

The Japanese Government has set up the Population Problem Council and presented to the Diet the bill of revision of Eugenics Protection Law. The Asahi Shimbun conducted a popular census on this matter for three days. It was revealed:

First: Over-population is universally recognized among the people.
Second: Though the majority think it necessary to adopt birth control, rather few practise it.
Third: Emigration is bolstered by the masses more intensely than expected.

- Population Problem -

Question * Do you think the present population of Japan excessive or scarce?
80 % Excessive 8 % Satisfactory
1 % Scarce 11 % Unknown
* If excessive, what will be the proper measures?
39 % Birth control 35 % Emigration
17 % Production of more food, stimulation of foreign trade 1 % Other means 8 % Unknown
* Do you think the halt of population increase bears good effects on the future of Japan, or bad effects?
20 % Good 27 % Both good and bad
26 % Bad 2 % No effects
25 % Unknown
*Do you think by halting the increase poverty of the Japanese Nation could possibly be checked?
45 % Possible 25 % Impossible
30 % Unknown
* Do you aspire for emigration if it be sanctioned now?
31 % Yes 18 % No 30 % Unknown

- Real Aspect of Birth Contraception -

* Do you feel it urgent?
33 % Yes 59 % No 8 % Unknown
* For what reasons do you feel it urgent?
70 % Financial reason 22 % for safeguarding mother's body
1 % do not want to answer 7 % Miscellaneous
* Have you ever practised contraception?
9 % Yes 87 % No
4 % do not want to answer

* Did you think it was successful?
55 % Yes 15 % No
5 % do not want to answer

- Problem of Contraception -

* Are you for the encouragement of birth contraception as a national policy or against it?
49 % for 29 % against
22 % unknown
* What makes you stand for it principally?
61 % for checking population increase
27 % for safeguarding mother's body or eugenics reason
9 % miscellaneous 3 % no reason
* What makes you stand against it principally?
39 % for averting population decrease
43 % from religious or moral views
11 % miscellaneous 7 % no reason
* Do you think it advisable to allow abortion as a means to hold in check population increase or prohibit it as it is?
9 % allow it 38 % allow it with reservation
37 % prohibit it 16 % no opinion
* Do you think it necessary to install public establishments to look after birth control or to attend to handy medical consultations?
78 % Yes 8 % No
14 % Unknown

- Guidance is Most Needed -

Against surplus population, limitation of offsprings are most welcomed. Next comes emigration to overseas. Advocates of birth control are to be found among wage-earners, younger generations and people of higher education. It is noteworthy the gentle sex is largely taking the side of birth control. Industrialists, merchants and workers are willing to have an opportunity to emigrate. The results of contraception or abortion as viewed from the point of future prosperity of a nation are always an object of pros and cons, and 27 % finds both good and bad effects in it while 20 % anticipates good results and 26 % bad. Feeling it necessary, birth contraception is not observed on account of want of adequate knowledge or the lack of proper guidance organs. Those who are in need of contraception numbered 33 %. Not in need 59 %. Among those who do not need it, aged or barren persons are included. And, 56 % of answerers of unnecessary 56 % are more than 40 years of age. Thus, the true figures of those who are favorable will run to considerable high rate. The rural districts are lower than urban areas in this regard. As to the age of persons, those in the thirties are greatly in favor of contraception. The reason is mostly financial one. In doing contraception the lack of righteous knowledge and just guidance were noted.

What would the people think of adopting contraception as a national policy? About half of the nation favored its institution, mostly wage earners and industrial and commercial entrepreneurs. Men were more sympathetic than women toward its encouragement.

The more advanced in school-education, the more fervent advocates of this policy will people make. Farmers and fishermen are mainly against this direction. 61 % answered with a broad view to halt the population increase. Those against it are bolstered by religious or moral standpoints. Next comes the foothold of preventing the population of Japan from decreasing. These two are the mainstay of objection psychology.

In presentday Japan, the majority want 3 children, and in farming and fishing villages, more than half wish to have 4 or 5 children. The industrial workers usually want 4 or 5, commercial and industrial enterprisers want 3. Women want more children than men. Persons in the twenties want 3 children, in the thirties or above want 4 or 5. City-dwellers want 3, villagers 4 or 5.

Asahi Shimbun
14 May 1949
Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo : 413,000

Pub. Health for June

Draw.

Infectious Disease Season In

Beware of "Mouth" above all

Competent Organs Ready to Fight Tuberculosis Unflinchingly

Y.I.

The epidemic disease season is here again. Such diseases as typhoid and dysentery, etc., which showed declining tendency for some time, have again risen in the number of patients. On the reopening of restaurants, the danger would be doubled, as this sort of disease is easily got from raw food. And, tuberculosis in Japan is so notorious as to give her a disgraceful title of world No. 1. Taking this fact into consideration, the Prevention Bureau of Welfare Ministry is busily engaged in finding efficacious measures. We will see to what can be done, and will be done this year.

Preventive injection for typhoid has already begun in some localities. Each word of Tokyo To will shortly follow the same pattern which is expected to be through by the end of June. On the other hand, employees of eating and drinking establishments will be checked up to discover the potential disease bearers. As an adage goes, "Disease is carried through mouth", 80 % of the cause of acute diseases such as typhoid, para-typhoid, dysentery and cholera, etc., can be attributed to the neglected mouth sanitation. The Food Sanitation Section of Metropolitan Office will put the inspectors on the streets thereby enforcing unexpected check-ups on the restaurants.

Besides, a lecture or something of that kind is under contemplation for the cooks and specialists in cutting raw fish who directly concern about foodstuffs in order to diffusing and popularizing sanitary concepts. The insect extermination movement which was undertaken in April, this year, will be carried out through summer season and by annihilating flies, mosquitoes and fleas it is hoped the cases inflicted with typhoid, dysentery and para-typhoid which totalled 25,000 last year will be reduced by one third with the decreased death rate of half the last year's total: 5,000. This report was obtained from the Epidemics Prevention Section.

The contagious diarrhoea which recently broke out in Yamaguchi Prefecture and other districts was identified as caused by a virus far microscopic than typhoid bacteria, and preventive means are being sought for at present.

The T.B. patients who occupy top-grade in the statistics of death rate are calculated to be approximately 1,500,000 in all corners of Japan, and 145,256 persons died last year. The Prevention Section is about to set out in a prevention drive on a thorough-going scale in line with the "Preventive Vaccination Law" which will be put into force from July. The following shall be important steps.

1. Refitting of T.B. beds: About 62,000 beds (42,000 at State Sanatoriums and hospitals) will be repaired and readjusted to increase the beds to about 80,000 for state sanatoriums only)

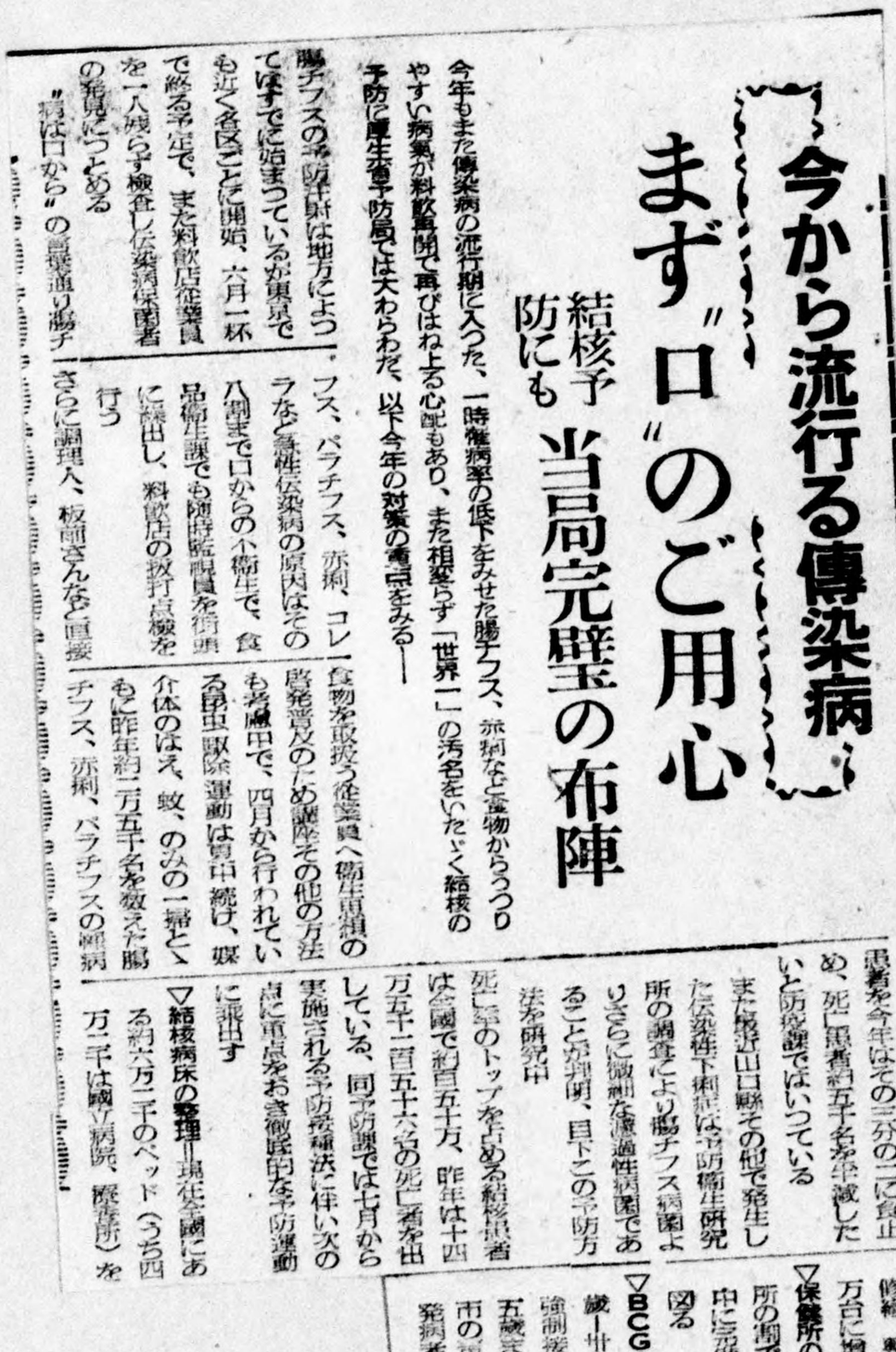
2. Readjustment of health centers: health centers which are undergoing enlargement at the rate of 1 to each 100,000 inhabitants will be completed in the course of this year and early discovery of patients will be assured.

3. Compulsory Vaccination of BCG: As from this year, all persons

of negative reaction between the ages of one and 29 (between 7 and 24, last year) shall be compulsorily vaccinated once a year, and particularly, the youths of urban areas where many fall into this disease shall receive BCG twice a year, by thus doing, the real patients will decrease to half the present total and the death rate will be lowered down to one eighth to one tenth, the Section claims with confidence. To make the matter complete, a large-scale anti-T.B. Week will be held in this autumn.

In this conjunction, the same Section will effectuate a Mouth Sanitation Week to get rid of decayed teeth.

Yukan Chugai
May 11 1949
Circulation: 100,000



今から流行る傳染病
まず"口"のご用心
結核予防にも光
当局完璧の布陣

今年もまた傳染病の流行期に入つた、一時驚病率の低下をみせた腸チフス、赤痢など食物からうつりやすい病氣が料飲業開で再びはね上る心配もあり、また相変らず「世界一」の汚名をいたゞく結核の予防に厚生省予防局では大わらわだ、以下今年の対策の重点をみる——

腸チフスの予防注射は地方によつてはすでに始まつているが東京でも近く各区ごとに開始、六月一杯で終る予定で、また料飲店従業員を一人残らず検査し伝染病保菌者の発見につとめる

"病は口から"の言葉通り腸チフス、赤痢、コレラなど急性伝染病の原因はその八割迄で口からの不衛生で、食物を取扱う従業員へ衛生思想の啓発普及のため講座その他の方法も疎開中で、四月から行われている昆虫駆除運動は疎開中続け、媒介体のはえ、蚊、のみの一掃と共に昨年約二万五千名を数えた腸チフス、赤痢、パラチフスの伝病患者を今年はその三分の二に食止め、死亡患者約五千名を半減したいと防疫課ではいつている

また最近山口県その他で発生した伝染性下痢症は予防衛生研究所の調査により腸チフス病菌よりさらに微細な濾過性病菌であることが判明、目下この予防方法を研究中

死亡率のトップを占める結核患者は全国で約百五十万、昨年は十四万五千二百五十六名の死亡者を出しているが、同予防課では七月から実施される予防接種法に伴い次の点に重点をおき徹底的な予防運動に乗出す

▽結核病床の整理＝現在全国にある約六万二千のベッド（うち四万二千は国立病院、療養所）を修繕、整備して約八万台に増加する予定

▽保健所の整理＝人口十万に一個所の割で増設中の保健所を今年中に完備し、早期発見の徹底を図る

▽BCGの強制接種＝今年から二歳—廿歳までの陰性者全部に強制接種する（昨年は八歳—廿五歳まで）特に患者の多い都市の青年層には年二回実施し、発病者を二分の一に減少させ、死亡者を八分の一から十分の一に低下させると意気込んでいるが、さらに秋には大々的な結核予防週間を開催するなお厚生省では六月一日から口腔衛生週間を実施してムシ歯退治にも乗出すという

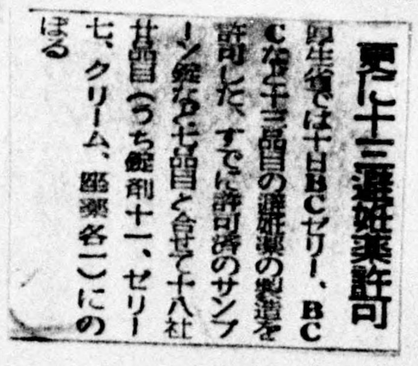
Pub. Health for Girls

S.K.

13 Additional Contraceptives are Authorized

Permission of manufacturing and selling 13 contraceptives including B.C. Jelly, B.C.C., etc. was made on 10th May by the Welfare Ministry. The authorized contraceptives total 20 (11 of pill type, 7 of jelly, each one of cream and suppository) of 18 manufacturers, adding to 7 contraceptives such as Sanpoon, etc. permitted some time ago.

Mainichi Shimbun
11 May 1949
Circulation: 1,533,000
Tokyo : 432,000



更に十二避妊薬許可

厚生省では十日BCゼリー、BCCなど十二品目の避妊薬の製造を許可した、すでに許可済のサンプーノ錠など七品目と合せて十八社廿品目（うち錠剤十一、ゼリー七、クリーム、坐薬各一）にのぼる

Pub Health for Jpn

S.K.

Allocation of Imported Streptomycine for 5,000 people begins today

Domestic production of streptomycine, the new medicine for tuberculosis, has already been planned with the estimated capital, 30,000,000 yen. On the other hand, the Welfare Ministry has made the decision on allocating and using imported streptomycine for 5,000 people from 11 May.

About 20 per cent of it will be allotted to practitioners whom the newly established Streptomycine Research Council have designated and the rest to state hospitals, sanatoriums, medical colleges and laboratories. Charges will be:

¥ 300 - ¥ 450 per injection into muscle
¥ 200 per injection into spine

Mainichi Shimbun
11 May 1949
Circulation: 1,553,000
Tokyo : 432,000

輸入ストレプトマイシン

五千人分をきょうから配給

結核新薬ストレプトマイシンはすでに生産設備資金三千万円を予定して国内生産の計画が審議されているが、差し当って厚生省では輸入ストレプトマイシン五千人分の配給及び使用計画を決定、十一日から実施する

割当は約二割が新設のストレプトマイシン研究協議会の指定した一般開業医に、他は国立病院療養所、医大、研究所に配給される、なお料金は筋肉内注射一本三百一四百五十円、脊髄腔内注射一本二百円

Pub. Health for 8-6

Gibby

A Dozen of More Contraceptives

Y.I.

The Welfare Ministry has authorized to add the following twelve items as 2nd officially-licensed contraceptive medicines on 10 May:

Jelly -	Sunsee Jelly	(Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co.)
	Oceran	(Taiyo Pharmaceutical Co.)
	Birthlogne Jelly	(Chiyoda Pharmaceutical Co.)
Pill -	Birthlogne	(do)
	Save	(Minami Nihon Pharmaceutical Co.)
	Contran	(Nihon Pharmaceutical Chemical Co.)
	Slife	(Toyo Zoki Pharmaceutical Co.)
	Mercury	(Jikei Society Clinic Medicine Chemical Laboratory)
	Thunger Pill	(Sanwa Pharmaceutical Co.)
	Ruhe	(Aoyama Pharmaceutical Laboratory)
Cream -	BCC	(Kyowa Pharmaceutical Co.)
Suppository -	Neo-Anticorn	(Anticorn Pharmaceutical Co.)

Yomiuri Shimbun
May 11 1949
Circulation: 1,756,000
Tokyo : 493,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 Sec. 3.5, NSC Memo, 11/98, State Dept. Guidelines

TRANSLATION:

Dr. S. Toda, the Emeritus Professor of the Kyoto University has advocated a very radical birth-control theory (two children system). He said; "The government should take strict policy to keep the population under 70,000,000 for 20 years long. There will be no trouble for reconstruction of Japan, even if no new birth are expected for 5 years long because the 600,000 repatriates are coming back and being regarded as superior new born baby". He published his theory at the Hygienic Medical Convention at Kyoto on 3rd of May and intends to present to National Diet through STAC (Scientific Technical Administration Committee). According to his treatise, "The maintenance of Balance of Livelihood and Population" he explained "The population in Japan in the month of April of 1947 was 74,020,000, in August of 1948 was 80,217,000 and it is sure to increase up to 90,000,000 in 1955".

"The total foods for self support at present time are already too short 1,000,000 tons due to 7,000,000 population surplus."

"If the population increases up to 90,000,000, 3,000,000 tons of main foods have to be imported. That means the Japanese people have to work only for securing the foodstuffs."

"However, if we can keep the population up to 70,000,000 we are able to save 1.5 to 2 times of surplus foods.

"For this purpose, he will dare advocate two children system for a couple,

"As the conclusion he will emphasize that the following points should be carried out immediately."

1. Acknowledge the two children system officially for 20 years long and permit artificial abortion for the 3rd child of a married couple officially.

2. Promote the marriage in late age and the young people should wait until around 30 years old for marriage.

3. If the child is harmful for the community, out of eugenic standpoint of view, the government has to permit the artificial abortion.

Newspaper. Mainichi 9th, May. 1949

Pub. Health for file ?

K.M.

Letter to editor

Young buds of Move by Women's Organization Picked up.

To make our own town clean and bright is, I think, one of the simplest and most fruit-bearing services for the society a housewife can render. The Izumi Women's Association of Ebara Ward was organized in Autum of 1946 in response to the hope of women to accomplish this purpose. I can say with assurance that towns in Ebara Ward have become cleaner through their close cooperation in disposal of filth, extermination of mosquitoes and flies, catching of rats or prevention of contagious diseases.

As you know, the nightsoil-tickets were issued by Tokyo To starting in May. Our Association planned, with the approval of Cleaning Section of Tokyo To, to distribute the tickets by our own hands and charge a small fee with which to make the disposal of filth more satisfactory.

Right before we begin this work, the Shinagawa Ward Office interfered with our intention and took the work away from us. Leaders of the Association negotiated with Mayor Kaburagi (a councillor of the Association), but he flatly rejected our request. In case a ward office handles this business, they are allowed to pay the charge of the nightsoil-tickets to Tokyo To three months behind time, I heard. As they get money from citizens in exchange for tickets, they are able to appropriate the money for welfare work of citizens during that period.

I don't know what useful ways of spending they have in mind. Anyway, as this job seemed profitable for them, they tried to snatch it away from us.

It is a fixed knowledge that disposal of filth always accompany unpleasant disputes. Can a ward office deal with it without complaints? No! So we have made up our mind to do it independently and have done our utmost for that purpose. I am afraid that this will be a precedent for them to handle everthing for the sake of their expediency. Also I regret that women's enthusiasm for the cooperation with the democratic government is trampled down when it is only a young bud.

(Aiko Yamaguchi, Shinagawa Ward)

Mainichi Shimbun
7 May 1949

Circulation: 1,553,000
Tokyo: 432,000

Public Health for '49

Setting up of Sewage Dumping Ground Objected by Ota Ward People **S.K.**

Ota Ward Living Rights Protection Mass Meeting was held at the square in front of Omori Station on 28th at 13:00 p.m., sponsored by Ota Ward May Day Executive Committee for the purpose of protecting their ward, the center of industry.
In the wake of All Metal Labor Union Light Alloy Branch members there gathered more than 1,000 people, laborers of each labor union, merchants, house wives, Koreans' League and Omori Fishery Association's fishers carrying the placard which read "We object to the establishment of sewage dumping ground at Morigasaki". They decided ten items such as the objection against the change for the worse of labor laws, the absolute oppositions to discharge, closing of factories, delayed and missed payment of wages as well as the protection of factories and shops from seizure through an excessive taxation. The incidental motion, offered by Mr. Mosuke Oikawa, President of Haneda Fishery Association, "Tokyo-to is planning to set up the sewage dumping ground at Morigasaki which will, in event of its establishment, exterminate laver, shell-fish and fish from our fishery ground and Morigasaki will be full of flies and epidemics. This is a matter of life or death not only for fishers or merchants but for all people in Ota Ward", was passed with one accord and decided to present it to the Ward Assembly. In the spring rain that had just started, they made a demonstration to the Ota Ward Office and the Omori Tax Office.

On the other hands, the Ota Ward Assembly Special Committee held at 10:00 a.m. on the same day decided unanimously that "We have an absolute objection against the establishment of sewage dumping ground which will victimize a number of fishers" and the movement of making a petition for Tokyo-to was decided to be made.

Akahata
30 April 1949
Circulation: 110,000
Tokyo : 20,000

Nippon Times
11 May 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

Pub. Natl. file

Nurses on Hunger Strike

Six nurses of the Nurse Training Institute of Kyoto University Hospital resumed their hunger strike Monday morning in protest against the failure of the hospital to employ them, reported Kyodo.

Nippon Times
11 May 1949

Pub. Health for file

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

DIETMEN TO INTRODUCE BILL OKAYING ABORTION

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times

As a remedy for the ever-aggravating overpopulation, the Welfare Committee of the House of Councillors is expected to bring up in the plenary session of the House shortly a bill for permitting abortion in a wide range of cases.

The committee Monday consulted the views of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, social worker, and three notables and reached a decision on the abortion issue. As soon as the understanding of the related quarters are obtained, it will introduce the bill in the plenary session. Immediately on passage, the act will take effect.

The new law is designed to enable the poor to practise abortion and to protect mothers against ill-health due to illegal abortion methods. It is also to be applicable in cases of pregnancy "in a state of physical or mental prostration," extending the present stipulation regarding abortion in case of rape.

health file

DRU

Nippon Times
6 May 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

FLU CASES REPORTED FROM HOKKAIDO AREA

Disease Hits Two Villages; Schools Ordered Closed

Influenza, recently reported at the village of Miruto, Hokkaido, has spread to two more villages in the island, according to reports reaching the prefectural office in Sapporo Wednesday, reports Kyodo.

At the village of Kokuryu, 227 out of a total of 273 school pupils are absent from school, while 111 are absent out of 287 middle school students on account of the flu. The prefectural office has ordered the two schools closed for a week.

From the village of Mashike where flu cases are reported, no exact figures on the number of patients have as yet been reported.

The present flu in the island is not the Italian influenza, according to prefectural health authorities.

Nippon Times
10 May 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

Pub. Health fr file

TOKYO DISCLOSES CASE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

This year's first sleeping sickness case was reported in Tokyo yesterday.

The patient suspected of having sleeping sickness is 7-year-old Yuji Sato of Azuma-cho, Sumida Ward, who now is confined at the Honjo Municipal Hospital.

Last year, there were more than 1,500 sleeping sickness cases reported in Tokyo alone during the summer season.

Pub Health for fish

Nippon Times
8 May 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

BIRTH CONTROL BACKED BY JAPANESE DOCTOR

By The United Press

A Japanese physician has written to a Tokyo newspaper demanding birth control practice as one of two methods to bring about Japan's economic recovery.

Dr. Kiichiro Ono, of Shiga Prefecture assailed the "uncontrolled" increase of Japan's population notwithstanding the country's reduced territory because of the war and the fact the nation cannot exist without American aid.

He contended that the current natural increase of population aggravates living conditions and is a serious obstacle to the nation's recovery. He said birth control and expansion of industry are the only two means to help "pauper Japan."

Dr. Ono claimed that in the Tokugawa period—100 to 300 years ago—abortions were legally permitted for the purpose of "eliminating" what was considered exeess population. Dr. Ono asked the authorities to take "drastic" action in solving Japan's population question.

Pub Health for Pork aka

Nippon Times
8 May 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

RESTAURANT BILL IS PASSED BY DIET

Nation Asked by Gov't to Adopt a Sane Approach to New Measure

As the bill to reopen restaurants became law with its passage by the Lower House following amendments by the Upper House, the Government issued a statement asking the people to adopt a sane approach to the new measure.

It said the law is motivated by the desire to stamp out the blackmarket in staple foodstuffs and to promote the effective use of such food.

The people should not interpret it as an "encouragement to lavish entertainment," the statement said, adding "the people are asked to lead lives of austerity, following the example of the British people."

TPO Bill Still Snagged

The Table of Personnel Organization Bill, in the meantime, still remained snagged in the Cabinet over the question of the retirement allowance for discharged Government employees.

Government Ministers are asking for a minimum discharge allowance equivalent to four months' basic pay while the budget provides for only a three-month retirement pay.

Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda, ill since Friday, is expected to conduct final consultations with the quarters concerned tomorrow.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda yesterday declared that the TPO bill would probably be sent to the Diet on Tuesday.

Health Film

Nippon Times
5 May 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

DDT IS RELEASED FOR DISTRIBUTION

Domestic Product to Be Used for All Public Health Programs

SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section announced yesterday release of controls on distribution of Japanese-manufactured DDT for public use throughout the country.

Estimated production in Japan of 100 per cent DDT and other DDT products during the current fiscal year, PH&W officials said, will be sufficient to satisfy all public health programs. In addition, finished insecticides will be available for general public use from indigenous production.

Commenting on the steady progress by the Japanese pharmaceutical industry in DDT output, Sidney F. Ascher, Chief of PH&W's Production Branch, pointed out that production of DDT in Japan is a postwar enterprise, since three years ago the country was wholly dependent on United States imports of 100 per cent DDT for processing into finished insecticides.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLJ/NARS

Nippon Times
29 April 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

Pub. Health

for File

Birth Control: Pro and Con

Gov't-Planned Program Against Overpopulation Raises Storm of Controversy

By TSUGI SHIRAISHI
Women's Editor

The pending legalization of birth control in an earnest move by the Government to cope with Japan's overpopulation has stirred up a storm of pro's and con's in all parts of the country.

One line of the Government's two-pronged drive seeks to legalize abortion for women, economically and socially undesirous of bearing children, in contrast to the current practical of only allowing abortion for purely medical reasons.

The other is the legalization of the sale of contraceptives and the wide dissemination of knowledge of contraceptive methods.

Expect for a very small minority, contraception by mechanical means is generally favored by the Japanese people.

Contraceptive methods, of course, are multitudinous, ranging from the method typified by Onan of Biblical days to suppositories, ray treatments and surgical operations.

Dr. Kakuichi Ando of the Keio University Hospital. claims that he has produced a suppository that is 100 per cent effective.

On the other hand, Mrs. Shizue Kato, known as the Margaret Sanger of Japan, states that only 50 per cent of the women using this very method have been able to avoid contraception.

Yet, the House of Councillors is preparing a list of contraceptives of the suppository type to be sanctioned for sale in the drugstores of the country.

Dr. Ando expressed the fear that the sales of contraceptives may degrade moral standards of the country, "unless proper guidance is given in ethics and in boy-girl relations."

He accuses the Government of not providing for sufficient countermeasures, and cited coeducation as a case where optimistic consequences were expected without due regard to safeguards against juvenile delinquency.

On the other hand, Mrs. Kato expressed fears that only women of the intelligentsia will practice birth control while women in urban districts, particularly in the lower social brackets, will remain indifferent, thus giving rise to a grave question of eugenics.

Dr. Okazaki, Director of the Population Research Institute of the Welfare Ministry, stressed the need for rural birth control education as the natural increase was 38 to 40 per cent in the rural areas as compared with 32.4 per cent for Tokyo.

Mrs. Kato was all for abortions.

In the meantime, the Government is planning the establishment of birth control consulation centers in all parts of the country, to be placed under the supervision of Central Eugenics Protection Committee

Public Relations for File

Nippon Times
29 April 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

RESTAURANTS SET TO REOPEN MAY 1 AS BILL GIVEN OK

Lower House Also Stamps Approval on Plan to Up Rail Fares

The reopening of restaurants and the raising of railway passenger fare rates—both on May 1—were assured yesterday as the Lower House at its plenary session approved Government-drafted bills to that effect.

Both bills were passed by the Lower House over the opposition of the Socialists, Communists, and the Labor-Farmers.

The railway fare revision bill calls for a 60 per cent increase in passenger rates.

Reopening of the restaurants is expected to boost revenues from taxes on amusement, food, and drink by about ¥6,000 million, according to a Government survey.

SCAP OK's Reopening

In connection with the reopening of restaurants, Floyd L. Whittington, chief of the Price and Distribution Division, ESS, SCAP, told a press conference that Gen. Douglas MacArthur has authorized the Japanese Government to take steps necessary to permit the reopening of restaurants "under proper controls."

Restrictions on the serving of rationed foodstuffs will be continued, the SCAP official said, adding that the Economic Investigation Board of the Japanese Government would supervise the restaurant operation.

While the bill approved by the Diet set the date for the reopening for May 1, it was indicated that the definite date would be worked out later.

No Plenary Session

Meanwhile, it was indicated that the Lower House would not hold plenary sessions between May 1 and 5, because of the one Sunday and two holidays coming next week.

A resolution, in the meantime, expressing gratitude to Americans and Japanese in North and South America for LARA, CARE and other relief goods was passed unanimously by the Lower House yesterday.

On the other hand, the revision bill on labor laws and regulations is expected to be presented to the Diet today.

Nippon Times
29 April 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

Pub. Health

for File

TO FIGHT MOSQUITOES

Drive to Aid in Prevention of Encephalitis, Says Wheeler

The Welfare and Agriculture-Forestry Ministries have completed plans for the launching of a vigorous early season mosquito-control program designed to prevent an epidemic of Japanese B Encephalitis usually appearing in the hot summer months, it was disclosed by Dr. C. M. Wheeler of the Preventive Medicine Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, at a press conference yesterday.

Dr. Wheeler said that in the nation-wide program all known mosquito control measures will be utilized, including the application of DDT residual effect spray to interiors of cow barns, stables and houses. (Radiopress)

Pub. Health for file

SEVEN CONTRACEPTIVES ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE

The following seven contraceptives were officially authorized by the Ministry of Welfare on 30 April;

Of jelly type ... Papillon, Haoma and Contra.

Of pill type .... Sanpoon, Hinol, Gontol and Semori.

This is the first permission and will be followed by the second authorization of ten kinds by 10 May.

PRODUCTION OF VACCINE PERMITTED

Production of biological medicines such as vaccine or serum which is effective for the prevention or treatment of epidemics was banned last November since the anti-diphtheria injections in Kyoto and Shimane had caused many troubles. The Ministry of Welfare, however, permitted nine ( ) makers, including Kitazato Laboratory, among thirty-five (35) makers of its production on 30 April.

避妊藥七種
厚生省で決る
避妊藥は廿日厚生省で次の七品目が正式決定
ゼリー狀ではパピロン、ハオマ、コントラの三種類、錠劑ではサンプーン錠、ヒノール、コントル、セモリの四種類
今回は第一次許可であとは十日までに第二次許可十品目が決定する

ワクチン製造許可
傳染病の予防や治療に用いられるワクチン血淸など生物學的製劑の製造は昨年十一月の京都、島根のジフテリア注射液禍以來禁止されていたが、厚生省は三十日三十五製造業者のうち北里研究所ほか九社に製造許可をあたえた

Asahi Shimbun
1 May·1949

Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo: 413,000

Pub. Health file

Nippon Times
30 April 1949

Circulation: 50,000
Tokyo: 30,000

Birth Control Opposed

Catholic Chaplains Here Take Exception to Statement of Dr. Warren Thompson

Taking strong exception to a statement regarding birth control recently made by Dr. Warren Simpson Thompson, consultant to the Natural Resources Divison of SCAP, and published in this paper, Catholic chaplains of the Tokyo-Yokohama area yesterday issued a statement in which they set forth their stand on this controversial issue.

The statement points out that Dr. Thompson is said to have "scoffed at the idea that the Catholic Church or any other considerable body of opinion in the United States or elsewhere would oppose birth control measures in Japan." Dr. Thompson was further quoted as having said that "the only thing that the Church opposes is birth control for immoral purposes."

The Catholic chaplains, in their reply, declare:

"While we have no intention of interfering with the political or economic policies of the Allied Occupation or of the Japanese Government, we consider ourselves bound in duty, both as American citizens and as Catholic priests, to protest most emphatically against Dr. Thompson's reported misrepresentation of public opinion in the United States and his reported misrepresentation of the teachings of the Catholic Church.

"To begin with, according to these reports, Dr. Thompson clearly intimates the kind of birth control he has in mind as 'artificial birth control.' This intimation he gives by his continual reference to the alleged advance in science that has made possible contraceptives and other mechanical and medical devices. Furthermore, he repeatedly advocates the widest possible spread of information concerning this kind of birth control.

"It is not only false but calumnious to assert that the Catholic Church in the United States would not oppose artificial birth control for Japan; or, to assert that the Catholic Church is opposed to artificial birth control only when it is practiced for immoral purposes.

"The teaching of the Catholic Church on artificial birth control is clearly laid down in the encyclical teaching of the Holy See and in the popular preaching of her pulpits the world over. 'Any use of the marriage act that robs the act of its natural power to generate life is an abuse of nature; and those who so use the act are guilty of a serious sin against the law of God.' Such is the doctrine laid down by Pius XI in his encyclical on Christian Marriage. Sermons preached from the pulpits of the Catholic Church in Japan, in the United States, and in the rest of the world leave the faithful in no doubt as to the teachings of their Church about artificial birth control—it is an abuse of nature; a violation of the laws of the God of nature; a desecration of marriage which, in many cases, brings the punishment of suffering and misery already in this life; a desecration of marriage which robs a woman of her sublime dignity of wife and mother and clothes her with the shoddy trappings of a mistress. This is the Catholic position on artificial birth conrol."

AUTHORIZED CONTRACEPTIVES WILL BE
ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.

The Ministry of Welfare is preparing for the authorization of contraceptives. They had a meeting of standing committees of the Medical Committee on 23 April to decide on the official standards of them, and they will soon announce descriptions.

The standards include that the contraceptive has proved no trouble in more than thirty cases, and that it is accompanied by a doctors report of more than fifty cases which are observed during twelve months and prove that the contraceptive has the chief element of sufficient effect and has no by-effects.

Asahi Shimbun
24 April 1949

Circulation: 1,427,000
Tokyo: 413,000