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OF THE
UNITED STATES

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Headquarters, World War II)

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
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VOLUNTEER SERVICE INFORMATION LETTER NO. IV.

TO: All Chapters 13 May 1948

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: SELECTION OF VOLUNTEER CHAIRMEN and MEMBERS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE COMMITTEES.

Persons having a great deal of control over the success or failure of the Volunteer Service program will be the Volunteer Service Chairmen and committee members selected to serve at each level of administration - National, Chapter, Branch and Sub-Branch and Sub-Cho. Consequently the selection of this group is of prime importance.

In general there are three qualities which these leaders should have: first, administrative ability; second a capacity for leadership; and third, the ability to plan and direct training courses. The chairman at every level should have these abilities to a stronger degree than the committee members.

Equally important as the above listed abilities and capacities, which can be measured in a rather specific manner, are the qualities which are more intangible and not so easily defined - the qualities on which the success of any enterprise involving human relationships depends. Leaders of any group of people must have and practice a true respect for all individuals, regardless of their social, political or economic status. A genuine love of people must be manifested by leaders if the proper influence is to be exerted.

The leaders of the Volunteer Service program, particularly, must have the ability to express appreciation for the service rendered by the workers and convey to them that their service is both important and necessary. The leaders must also be capable of encouraging workers and of stimulating their interest. A leader's job is that of keeping an entire program running smoothly and in order to do this, the leader must show a constant awareness of all problems and must have a clear understanding of the total operation.

Perhaps one of the most necessary of these intangible qualities desirable in a leader is that ability enabling the individual to get along with others and avoid, at all times, any attitude which might convey to the group that they are working for the leader, as an individual. It is always the leader's responsibility to build an "esprit de corps" among the workers and develop their loyalty to the organization and its objectives.

A good leader must know the members of the group and understand them. In the development of any effective program there must be a mutual respect existing between the individual in charge and the workers - this kind of relationship can exist only when there is a complete understanding on the part of everyone.

The relationship between the leaders and the volunteers must be one of sharing together the opportunity of serving where there is a need. Need is the only thing which justifies any Volunteer Service project and if we are constantly aware of this fact, nothing should arise to hinder the development and growth of a strong Volunteer Service program in the Japanese Red Cross. In fact, because the need is so great and there is so much to be done, the Japanese Red Cross has a great opportunity to organize its resources, to strengthen and expand its services to meet ever increasing needs.

The success of the Volunteer Service program will depend entirely upon the proper selection of Volunteer Service Chairmen - select carefully and wisely - with these leaders well chosen we cannot fail.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE LETTER NO. V.

17 May 1948

TO: All Chapters

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: SYSTEM OF RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING.

I. PURPOSE OF RECORDS and REPORTS

It is important in the development of any organization to establish a method to measure its progress and growth. This factor makes it necessary to maintain a system of records and reports.

Statistical data obtained from records and reports serves to guide and direct those persons responsible for the organization in its growth and provides valuable material for publicity purposes. It is also important to keep staff members, both paid and volunteer, informed of their achievements and regular statistical reports are invaluable for this purpose, particularly in a Volunteer Service program.

Records will be kept primarily for two purposes: first, to inform Red Cross officials of the progress of the Volunteer Service program, and second, to provide an accurate account of time given by Volunteer workers in order to make awards and give proper recognition for the services rendered.

II. METHOD OF KEEPING RECORDS

The unit leaders will have the responsibility of keeping the records of individual workers' time. This will be done by using an individual record card for each Volunteer worker. Attached is a sample. This card will be referred to as "Individual Record of Volunteer Service - Volunteer Service Form No. 1, April, 1948". These cards will be supplied by National Headquarters to each Chapter in sufficient amount to provide chapters with sample supplies to be used at the Chapter Training Course. It will be the responsibility of each chapter to provide additional forms for the Branch, Sub-Branch, and Sub-Cho Volunteer Service Chairmen for training courses which will be given for their respective committees. Every Chapter Headquarters must keep an adequate supply of Volunteer Service Form No. 1. When a project is organized in a local community the Red Cross Representative will request the Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho Committee Chairman to secure the necessary number of record forms from the Chapter Headquarters for the specific project. The request should be made through the Sub-Branch Head in those areas. The Sub-Cho Chairmen would make the request directly to the Branch Head and in the Cities, Branch and Branch Headquarters, a supply should be kept on hand.

It is suggested that each Unit Leader keep the Volunteer Service Forms No. 1 in a small box which will stay at the agency or institution where the specific project is in operation. There will be

card for each Volunteer and the Volunteer will be responsible for recording his or her hours. A place can be arranged for this box with the liaison person. If the project is in a park or playground with no office available it will be necessary for the Unit Leader to arrange a special plan for recording the individual's volunteer time.

It is also suggested that a weekly schedule of Volunteer Workers be made and posted so that the "liaison person" (individual designated by the agency or organization to work with the Red Cross Volunteers), and all Volunteer Workers will have a clear understanding of the time they are expected to be on duty. This schedule should not take the place of the individual record, Form No. 1, as this is the official and continuous record for reports and will furnish information which determines eligibility for individual awards.

III. COMPILATION AND ROUTING OF REPORTS

A report must be compiled on the last day of each month from the Volunteer Service Form No. 1 by each Unit Leader. This report will be made in three copies. One copy will be retained by the Unit Leader. Two will be given to the Red Cross Volunteer Service Representative, who will keep one on file and give one copy to the Sub-Branch Committee Chairman or the Sub-Cho Committee Chairman. The Unit Leader's report will be made according to Volunteer Service Form No. 2 (See attached sample). Reports will be compiled and routed as follows:

A. The Local Office Branch Area:

The Sub-Branch Volunteer Service Chairman will combine all figures from the Unit Leaders' reports and record the totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 3 "Monthly Report for Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho". Volunteer Service Form No. 3 will be made in three copies. One will be retained by the Sub-Branch Chairman and two will be sent to the Branch Head by the Sub-Branch Head marked "Attention Branch Volunteer Service Chairman." The Branch Volunteer Service Chairman will combine figures from all of the Sub-Branch reports and record the totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 4, "Monthly Report for Branch". This will be made in three copies. One will be kept by Branch Volunteer Service Chairman and two forwarded to the Chapter Headquarters. (One copy of all sub-branch reports should be attached to the Branch Report sent to Chapter Headquarters.)

B. City Branch Areas:

The Sub-Cho Volunteer Service Chairman will combine all figures from the Unit Leaders' Reports and record the totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 3 "Monthly Report for Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho". Volunteer Service Form No. 3 will be made in three copies, one will be retained by the Sub-Branch Chairman and two will be

sent to the Branch Head by the Sub-Branch Head marked "Attention Branch Volunteer Service Chairman". The Branch Volunteer Service Chairman will combine figures from all of the Sub-Branch Reports and record the totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 4, "Monthly Report for Branch". This will be made in three copies. One will be retained by Branch Volunteer Service Chairman and two forwarded to the Chapter Headquarters. (One copy of all Sub-Cho reports should be attached to the Branch report sent to Chapter Headquarters).

C. <u>City Branch Areas (Five Large Cities)</u>:

The Sub-Cho Volunteer Service Chairman will combine all figures from the Unit Leaders' Reports and record the totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 3, "Monthly Report for Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho". Volunteer Service Form No. 3 will be made in two copies. One will be retained by the Sub-Cho Chairman and one will be sent to the Branch Office Head by the Sub-Cho Chairman marked "Attention Branch Office Volunteer Service Chairman". The Branch Office Volunteer Service Chairman will combine figures from all of the Sub-Cho reports and record the totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 4, "Monthly Report for Branch". This will be made in four copies. One will be retained by the Branch Office Volunteer Service Chairman and three will be sent to the Branch Headquarters Head marked "Attention Branch Headquarters Volunteer Service Chairman". The Branch Headquarters Volunteer Service Chairman will combine all figures from the Branch Office Reports sent in on Volunteer Service Form No. 4 and compile the Branch Headquarters report which can also be recorded on Volunteer Service Form No. 4. This will be made in three copies. One will be retained at the Branch Headquarters by the Branch Headquarters Volunteer Service Chairman and two will be sent to the Chapter Headquarters Director marked attention "Volunteer Service Section". (Two copies of all Branch Office reports should be attached to the Branch Headquarters report sent to Chapter Headquarters.)

D. <u>Tokyo-To Metropolitan Area</u>:

The Sub-Cho Volunteer Service Chairman will combine all figures from the Unit Leaders' reports and record these on Volunteer Service Form No. 3, "Monthly Report for Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho". Volunteer Service Form No. 3 will be made in two copies. One will be retained by the Sub-Cho Chairman and one will be sent to the Branch Head marked "Attention Branch Volunteer Service Chairman". The Branch Volunteer Service Chairman will combine all figures from all of the Sub-Cho reports and record the totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 4, "Monthly Report for Branch". This will be made in three copies. One will be retained by the Volunteer Service Branch Chairman and two will be sent to the Tokyo Chapter Headquarters Director marked "Attention Volunteer Service Section".

E. Summation:

Each person having the responsibility of preparing reports should realize that prompt attention is necessary and even though reports go through several steps, it is most important that they reach Chapter Headquarters at the earliest date possible after the first of each month. The Chapter should set the date for all reports to be in. When all reports have been received at the Chapter Headquarters, it will be the responsibility of the Volunteer Service paid staff member and the Chapter Volunteer Service Chairman to promptly combine the figures from all Volunteer Service Forms No. 4 and record all totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 5. This should be made in duplicate. One report will be sent immediately to National Headquarters marked "Attention: Volunteer Service Section", and one copy will be retained at Chapter Headquarters in the Volunteer Service Section. Attached to each Chapter report sent to Headquarters there should be one copy of all Branch reports on Volunteer Service Form No. 4. It will be the responsibility of the National Headquarters staff to combine all of the Chapter reports from Volunteer Service Form No. 5 and record the totals on Volunteer Service Form No. 6, "National Report on Volunteer Services.

The specific uses of information provided through this form of reporting will be discussed in another Volunteer Service Information Letter in relation to the responsibilities of various heads and chairmen in the entire administrative set-up.

In addition to the statistical report, each person responsible for sending reports to a higher headquarters should write a brief narrative report making comments regarding the progress of the Volunteer Service program and pointing out problems which are confronting them. Suggestions for additional projects can be included in these comments and the Chapter Headquarters and National Headquarters will in this way have information direct from the local communities which will help them in future planning. During the initiation of the program, and while training courses are under way, there will be little to report in the way of projects and Volunteer hours. However, in order to be aware of progress and developments being made in the local communities, it is important that a brief statement be sent in concerning the progress being made. For example, if the Chapter is conducting its training course for the Chapter Volunteer Service Committee members and Branch Heads a narrative report should be made to this effect giving dates, number of persons attending, etc. Similarly Branch Heads would be requested to keep the Chapter Headquarters informed of the progress which they are making and the same would apply to the Sub-Branch and Sub-Cho Volunteer Service Chairmen. Consequently the early reports on the Volunteer Service program will be in narrative form. The Chapters will be responsible for sending to National Headquarters a summary report of this information, attaching copies sent from the Branch Heads.

It is requested that the names and addresses of all persons completing these Training Courses on the Chapter, the Branch, the Sub-Branch and the Sub-Cho levels be included in the reports that are sent to National Headquarters by the Chapters. The National Headquarters wishes to send a letter directly to all of these persons expressing appreciation of the National organization for their interest and giving a word of encouragement to these persons who are lending their time, interest and efforts in the initiation of the Volunteer Service program. Chapter Directors are urged to give particular attention to seeing that a careful record is kept of these Volunteer Workers at all levels.

Having all of this information from every Chapter in Japan will be of invaluable assistance to the National Headquarters Volunteer Service Section in planning supervisory field trips for the Headquarters staff in order to assist with Training Courses and special problems in the various Chapters.

At the earliest possible time a news sheet will be sent to Chapters giving information regarding progress of the new Volunteer Service program throughout Japan. The news sheet will be composed of information reported by the Chapters. Therefore every Chapter Director should be keenly aware of the plans and progress in his Chapter area and be responsible for getting reports to National Headquarters promptly. In this way each Chapter will have the opportunity for proper recognition which will inspire and encourage them in developing their programs.

(VS Form No. 1)

JAPANESE RED CROSS

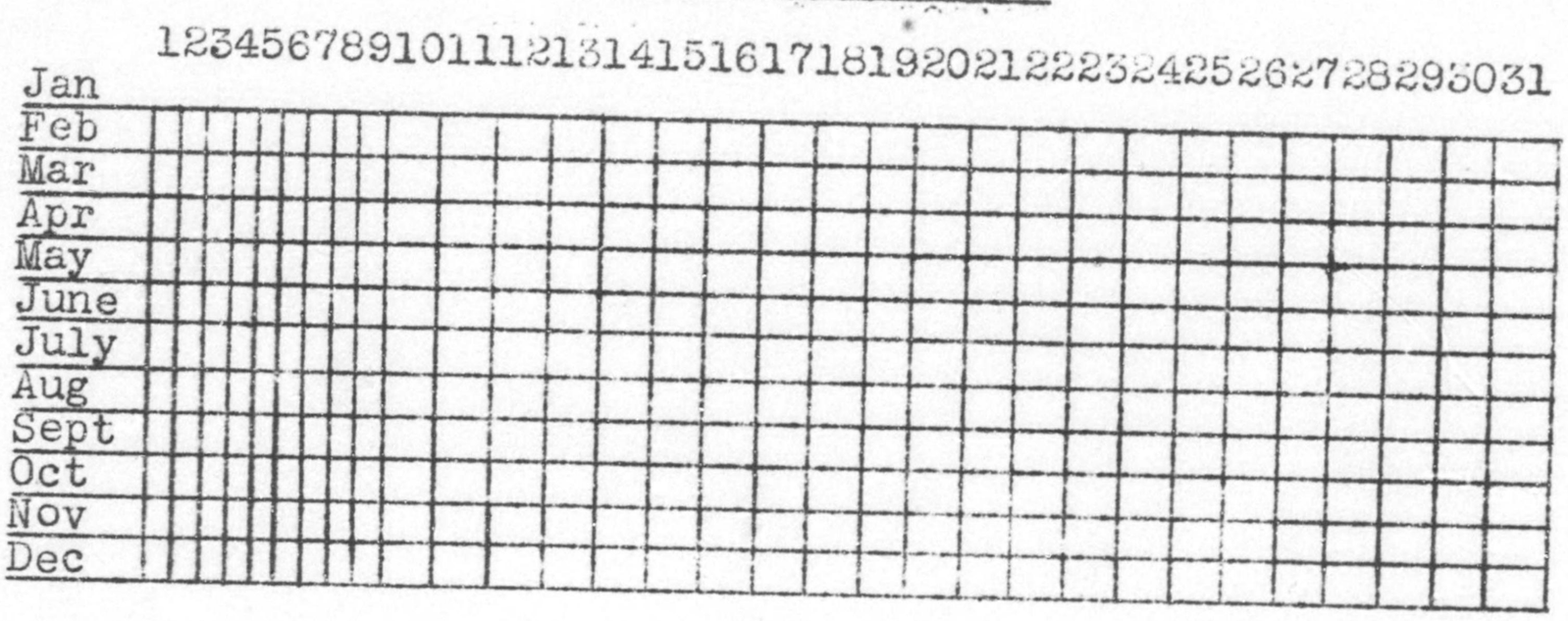
INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE

Name and Location of Project

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____

Hours of Service



(VS Form No. 2)

JAPANESE RED CROSS

Volunteer Services

MONTHLY REPORT FOR UNIT LEADER

Date_____

TYPE OF PROJECT:_____

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS:_____

NUMBER OF HOURS:_____

NARRATIVE:

_____
Location of Project

_____
Unit Leader

_____
Address

(VS Form No. 3)

JAPANESE RED CROSS

Volunteer Services

MONTHLY REPORT FOR SUB-BRANCH OR SUB-CHO

Date_____

	Type of Project	Number	Number of Volunteers.	Number of Hours.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
	Total Number Projects Total Number Volunteers Total Number Hours			

NARRATIVE:

_____

Name and Address of Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho

_____

Sub-Branch Head

_____

Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho Volunteer Service Chairman.

JAPANESE RED CROSS (VS Form No. 4)

Volunteer Services

MONTHLY REPORT FOR BRANCH

1. Local Office ( ) 2. City Branch ( ) 3. Branch Office or Hdqs. ( ) 4. Tokyo-To ( )
(Mark type of Branch)

Type of Project	No. of Projects	No. of Volunteers	No. of Hours	Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho Reporting Projects	Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho Not Reporting Projects.
Total No. Projects					
Total No. Volunteers					
Total No. Hours					
Total Sub-Branches and Sub-Chos with Projects.					
Total Sub-Branches and Sub-Chos without projects.					

(VS Form No. 5)

JAPANESE RED CROSS
Volunteer Services
MONTHLY REPORT FOR CHAPTERS

TYPE OF PROJECTS	NUMBER	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	HOURS	BRANCHES REPORTING PROJECTS.	BRANCHES WITHOUT PROJECTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

Total Number Projects

Total Number Number Volunteers

Total Number Hours

Total Number Branches with Projects

Total Number Branches without Projects

JAPANESE RED CROSS (VS Form No. 4)

Volunteer Services

MONTHLY REPORT FOR BRANCH

1. Local Office ( ) 2. City Branch ( ) 3. Branch Office or Hdqs. ( ) 4. Tokyo-To ( )
(Mark type of Branch)

Type of Project	No. of Projects	No. of Volunteers	No. of Hours.	Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho Reporting Projects	Sub-Branch or Sub-Cho Not Reporting Projects.
Total No. Projects					
Total No. Volunteers					
Total No. Hours					
Total Sub-Branches and Sub-Chos with Projects.					
Total Sub-Branches and Sub-Chos without projects.					

Japanese Red Cross
Volunteer Services
MONTHLY REPORT FOR BRANCH

(VS Form No. 4)

NARRATIVE REPORT:

Name And Address of Branch

Branch Head

Branch Volunteer Service Chairman

JAPANESE RED CROSS
Volunteer Services
MONTHLY REPORT FOR CHAPTERS

(VS Form No. 5)

	TYPE OF PROJECTS	NUMBER	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	HOURS	BRANCHES REPORTING PROJECTS.	BRANCHES WITHOUT PROJECTS
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Total Number Projects					
Total Number Number Volunteers					
Total Number Hours					
Total Number Branches with Projects					
Total Number Branches without Projects					

Japanese Red Cross
Volunteer Services
MONTHLY REPORT FOR CHAPTERS

(VS Form No. 5)

NARRATIVE REPORT:

Name and Address of Chapter

Chapter Director

Chapter Volunteer Service Chairman

VOLUNTEER SERVICE LETTER NO. VI.

17 May 1948

TO: All Chapters

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

It is important that Volunteers receive recognition for their efforts, not only in the form of verbal commendation, but it is also necessary to provide awards for Volunteers who give a specified number of hours in service.

I. TWENTY-HOUR VOLUNTEER SERVICE PIN

The first award will be in the form of a Volunteer Service pin. When a Volunteer worker has given twenty hours of Volunteer Service, this person will be eligible for the Japanese Red Cross Vol unteer Service pin. Chapters will be furnished a supply of these pins by National Headquarters. The presentation of pins to Volunteer Workers will be decided by the recommendations of the Chapter Volunteer Service Committee. Presentation ceremonies can be used as opportunities to further publicize Red Cross activities and serve as another means of making Red Cross Activities known to the local communities.

II. ADDITIONAL AWARDS

In addition to the first award, others will be planned for Volunteer workers as they continue to give their service. A special award will be presented when a worker has given one hundred hours of Volunteer Service. This award will be made by National Headquarters. The exact form and design of the one-hundred hour pin will be decided upon at a later date after suggestions and recommendations have been made by the National Volunteer Service Committee. Additional awards will also be recommended by the committee.

III. WEARING OF PINS AND INSIGNIA

Volunteer Service Pins should always be worn when the Volunteer is on duty. Off duty the wearing of the pin will be optional, but encouraged.

In order for Volunteer workers to be easily identified regardless of the agency or place they are working, a badge will be provided for them to wear. These badges will be worn by Volunteer workers on duty and on the occasion of special meetings or presentation ceremonies. The badges are being made at National Headquarters and will be sent to all Chapters at the earliest possible time. A supply of badges will be kept at the Chapter Headquarters and requisitioned from that source when needed by Sub-Branch and Sub-Chairmen through proper channels.

IV. USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE PINS ALREADY SENT TO CHAPTERS

Last fall when instructions were sent to all Chapters regarding the formation of Volunteer Service groups, a large number of Volunteer Service pins were made and sent out. You have been informed to disregard all instructions sent to Chapters in September, 1947 and to establish your Volunteer Service organization in accordance with the new Handbook instructions, but as yet, no information has been given to you regarding the disposition of the pins. We know that many pins have been given out by Chapters and there is still a large supply on hand at National. Since this very general distribution of these original Volunteer Service Pins, without any relation to the individual's actual Volunteer Service, has destroyed their significance as a special award, these cannot be used as the twenty-hour service pins. However, it has been decided that temporarily these pins will be used as identifying insignia for Volunteers working on projects. This will provide some identification until the badges are available. Chapters should notify Headquarters immediately concerning the number of these pins needed. There will be a special pin made for the Twenty-hour Volunteer Service Award.

Further information will be sent in another Information Letter regarding awards, insignia and badges.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE LETTER NO. VII.

17 May 1948

TO: All Chapters

FROM: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President, Japanese Red Cross

SUBJECT: THE USE OF SPECIAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN ALL COMMUNITIES.

The initiation of plans and programs is an extremely important step in any organization. Therefore it is wise to secure the assistance and advice of persons who have a special knowledge and active experience in those specific fields in which Volunteer Service projects will be operating.

At the National Volunteer Service Training Conference on May 4 and 5 Chapter representatives were told of the splendid assistance rendered by special Advisory Volunteer Service Committee members who have helped in the development of this entire program and who are at present actually writing the manuals which will be sent out for all chapters to be used as guides for establishing specific projects and training Volunteers. It is strongly recommended that all Chapters follow the same plan of forming a special Volunteer Service Committee composed of the leaders who are engaged in the fields in which Volunteer projects will operate, such as children's institutions, parks and playgrounds, hospitals, nutrition, child education, etc. When such a group is informed of the new programs of the Japanese Red Cross, they will undoubtedly be willing to give their service on such a committee which would have a temporary status. Other persons, such as representatives from the Welfare and Education Ministries, as well as outstanding business and lay leaders should also be included. All of this group are the leaders of their communities and therefore are interested in assisting with plans that will make their towns, villages, cities and entire prefectures better places to live.

Such leaders will be anxious to assist the Japanese Red Cross when they are informed about the new programs of the agency which are intended to improve the communities for the people of Japan.

It is recommended that the plan of using special advisory committees be encouraged at every level. In other words, the leaders in these fields will be the most helpful persons in assisting Red Cross in planning and carrying out local programs.

The use of such special committees serves a dual purpose: These specialists advise the Japanese Red Cross, and, at the same time, become informed about the new Japanese Red Cross programs. Their effectiveness does not end at that point, for equally important is the role of such leaders in the community who are informed about the Japanese Red Cross and in their respective fields they can interpret its aims and objectives and can recommend the use of Japanese Red Cross programs and projects in meeting community needs.

These committees can be extremely valuable to all of the regular Volunteer Service Chairmen and committee members and paid Volunteer Service staff who will be responsible for the administration and operation of the program.

These Committees will be guided and directed by the Japanese Red Cross personnel, paid and Volunteer, responsible for the administration of the Volunteer Service program. They will serve because of their ability in particular fields. At Headquarters the Special Advisory Committee's chief contribution has been that of preparing the manuals. At the Chapter level such a committee might well be used to review all manuals, make suggestions as to the greatest need in the prefectural communities and perhaps assist in giving the first training courses to Volunteers working in the fields under their jurisdiction. Representatives from government agencies on the committees may well act as informants to such agencies concerning potential Red Cross services available. The same usage could be made of the committees on the Branch and Sub-Branch level.

This type of committee should be of invaluable assistance in giving advice and recommendations in special fields. It should not take the place of the committees already established to assist in the administration of the Volunteer Service program in the Chapter, the Branch, the Sub-Branch and Sub-Cho areas.

Prior to the Chapter Volunteer Service Training Course it is also recommended that Chapter staff members and selected Volunteers visit several types of institutions in which Volunteer Service projects may be needed. These field visits should be arranged in cooperation with the Branch Head and Branch Volunteer Service Chairman of the prefectural capital city as these persons will have the responsibility of following up the initial contacts. This plan has been used at National Headquarters in cooperation with the Tokyo Chapter and has proved most helpful.

Restricted

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

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

31 May - 6 June

1948

Number 75

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SECTION III - Medical Services
SECTION IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION V - Supply
SECTION VI - Narcotic Control
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Restricted

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Restricted.

SECTION I

GENERAL

Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

In order to expedite the Health Center training program, arrangements have been made to hold short intensive training courses for key personnel of each of the 12 basic services of a Health Center. These courses will be conducted through the coordinated efforts of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, the Ministry of Welfare, the Institute of Public Health and the Suginami Model Health Center in Tokyo for each specific group. The first course will be for the benefit of Public Health Nurses and will be conducted from 21 to 30 June. Persons attending this course will be (1) the Chief Nurse of the Prefectural Health Department of each prefecture and (2) the Chief Nurse of the Model Health Center in each prefecture.

It is very important that all of the above personnel attend this course. Military Government Public Health Officers are urged to maintain close liaison with the prefectural Health Officers in order to make certain that there persons will be in attendance. It is also of the utmost importance to see that the personnel selected are the best available and that they will continue to serve in the job for which they are being trained.

The importance of this training cannot be over emphasized as these are the people who are going to be responsible for the proper functioning of particular service in the Model Health Center. They will also be responsible for the training and supervision of similar personnel and services in each Health Center throughout the prefecture.

Notification to the prefectural governors concerning the above mentioned course was dispatched by the Ministry of Welfare on 1 June.

Similar courses for the key personnel of each of the other (11) basic services of the Health Center will be held as soon as Model Health Centers have secured personnel who are capable of receiving the training and who are reasonably certain to continue to serve in the job for which trained. Military Government Health Officers will be notified through this Bulletin concerning these courses.

Training of Public Health Personnel

Seven different refresher training courses for public health personnel are currently being conducted simultaneously at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. These courses are for different types of personnel and the duration of each course varies from two to four months. Consequently all courses do not begin and

with the prefectural Health Officers in order to make certain that there persons will be in attendance. It is also of the utmost importance to see that the personnel selected are the best available and that they will continue to serve in the job for which they are being trained.

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Name of Course	No. Students	Date of Next Class
Third P.H. Pharmacists Refresher Course	50	1 July - 31 August
Third P.H. Veterinarians Refresher Course	50	1 July - 31 August
Fifth P.H. Medical Officers Refresher Course	50	12 July - 2 October
Fifth P.H. Sanitarians Refresher Course	50	12 July - 2 October
Fifth P.H. Nurse Refresher Course	50	2 August-31 November

Restricted

Restricted

Information relative to these courses has already been dispatched to the prefectures by the Institute of Public Health. It is important that Military Government Health Officers exercise surveillance to insure that one qualified representative from every prefecture attends each course. Each prefecture must make financial provisions for their representatives according to the instructions issued by the IPH. The amount of funds needed for food is currently ¥3,200 for each month of the course. Transportation expenses and incidental expenses are also to be borne by the prefectures.

Model Health Centers

Recent staff visits made for the purpose of observing and advising on the Health Centers, particularly the Model Health Centers, have proven most encouraging. However, progress on development of Model Health Centers varies considerably. It appears that some prefectures will not have completed the Model Health Center by 1 July, while others will have completed the facilities but not the staff, and others will have completed both. Military Government Health Officers should encourage this project to the utmost. Its importance cannot be overemphasized because the sooner this project is completed the sooner it will be possible to complete the reorganization of all Health Centers within each prefecture. Health Centers are the basic units of the public health administrative organization and for this reason their reorganization must not be delayed.

Generally speaking the building selected and plans being executed for development of Model Health Centers will result in more adequate facilities than those of the Model Health Center in Tokyo. This is encouraging. However, Military Government Health Officers should be careful to see that prefectures do not invest so heavily in the Model Health Center that nothing will be available for the other Health Centers. The entire program must be considered in the light of adequate facilities for all Health Centers.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 17 - 22 May:

May 17, 1948 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu No. 547)	From: Director, Public Health Bureau	To: All Prefectural Governors
	Subject: Establishment of Model Health Center.	
May 17, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu No. 744	From: Director, Social Bureau	To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
	Subject: Directions for permission of establishment of the Karitasu Society, Inc.	
May 17, 1948	From: Director, Civil Affairs	To: All Prefectural Governors

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Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period 17 - 22 May:

May 17, 1948 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu No. 547) — From: Director, Public Health Bureau — To: All Prefectural Governors

Subject: Establishment of Model Health Center.

May 17, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu No. 744) — From: Director, Social Bureau — To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis

Subject: Directions for permission of establishment of the Karitasu Society, Inc.

May 17, 1948 (Attorney General's Office Civil Affairs A No. 1310)(Ji-Hatsu No. 275) — From: Director, Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney General's Office; Director, Children's Bureau — To: All Prefectural Governors

Subject: Description of the birth report to Maternal and Child's Handbook.

May 17, 1948 (To-Ji No. 19) — From: Director, Children Bureau — To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis

Subject: A written application for permission of establishment of Japan Child Association, Foundation Juridical Person.

May 17. 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No. 277) — From: Director, Children Bureau — To: All Prefectural Governors

Subject: The current repertoir of acrobatic feats or performance to be presented by circus companies.

Restricted

May 18, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No. 281)
From: Director, Children Bureau
To: Director, Civil Welfare Bureau, Tokyo Metropolis
Subject: Allocation of European paper for the second quarter, 1948-49.

May 18, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No. 285)
From: Director, Children Bureau
To: Governor of Chiba Pref.
Subject: Appointment of the principal of a home for juvenile training and education.

May 18, 1948 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No. 550)
From: Director, Public Health Bureau
To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Survey of condition of hospital rationing program.

May 19, 1948 (Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-Gyo No. 559)
From: Director, Relief Bureau, Repatriation Relief Bureau
To: Governor of Toyama Pref.
Subject: Parcels to be carried by Koreans to be repatriated.

May 19, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No. 287)
From: Director, Children Bureau
To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Distribution of sweets or candies for the nation-wide child welfare week.

May 19, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No. 293)
From: Director, Children Bureau
To: Governor of Niigata Pref.
Subject: Approval for establishment of child welfare station.

May 19, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu, No. 633)
From: Director, Prevention Bureau
To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Survey and research of patients of infectious diarrhea.

May 19, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No. 773)
From: Director, Insurance Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section
To: All Prefectural Governors; Chief of each branch office of social insurance
Subject: Notification of disbursement program of annual

(Repatriation Relief Board Hatsu-Gyo No. 559)

Repatriation Relief Bureau

Subject: Parcels to be carried by Koreans to be repatriated.

May 19, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No. 287)

From: Director, Children Bureau — To: All Prefectural Governors

Subject: Distribution of sweets or candies for the nation-wide child welfare week.

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Subject: Survey and research of patients of infectious diarrhea.

May 19, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No. 773)

From: Director, Insurance Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section — To: All Prefectural Governors; Chief of each branch office of social insurance

Subject: Notification of disbursement program of annual expenditure, business account, Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for 1948-49.

May 20, 1948 (Ho-Hatsu, No. 778)

From: Director, Insurance Bureau — To: All Prefectural Governors

Subject: Handling of a written bill of medical fee of Health Insurance.

May 20, 1948 (Ji-Otsu-Hatsu, No. 21)

From: Director, Children Bureau — To: All Prefectural Governors

Subject: Presentation of reference data concerning foster parents.

May 20, 1948 (Ko-Ho-Hatsu, No. 565)

From: Director, Public Health Bureau — To: All Prefectural Governors

Subject: Designation of hospital rationing.

Restricted

Restricted

May 20, 1948 (Hatsu-Sha, No. 51)
From: Director, Social Bureau
To: Tokyo and other 5 Prefectures
Subject: Distribution of budget of national subsidy for protection expenses under Daily Life Security Law for 1948-49.

May 20, 1948 (Hatsu-Sha, No. 754)
From: Director, Social Bureau
To: Tokyo and other 8 Prefectures
Subject: Alteration of special allocation of LARA relief materials and clothings.

May 18, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu, No. 622
From: Director, Prevention Bureau
To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Physical examination and a health certificate of persons being engaged in entertainment.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 745)
From: Director, Social Bureau
To: Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
Subject: Allocation of electric wire for construction of a social work institution.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 747)
From: Director, Social Bureau
To: Governor of Shimane Pref.
Subject: Survey of condition of public assistance Daily Life Security Law.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 748)
From: Director, Social Bureau
To: Governor of Fukuoka Pref.
Subject: Inquiry concerning the standard payment of public assistance to families of in-patients in national hospitals.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 749)
From: Director, Social Bureau
To: Governor of Kumamoto Pref.
Subject: Limit of compensation for actual costs under Disaster Relief Law.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 750)
From: Director, Social Bureau
To: Ibaraki and other three prefectures

Subject: Allocation of electric wire for construction of a social work institution.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 747)

From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Shimane Pref.

Subject: Survey of condition of public assistance Daily Life Security Law.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 748)

From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Fukuoka Pref.

Subject: Inquiry concerning the standard payment of public assistance to families of in-patients in national hospitals.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 749)

From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Kumamoto Pref.

Subject: Limit of compensation for actual costs under Disaster Relief Law.

May 18, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 750)

From: Director, Social Bureau To: Ibaraki and other three prefectures

Subject: Sending of contributed money for a flood disaster.

May 19, 1948 (Kai-Hatsu, No. 463)

From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare Workers' Mutual Aid Association To: All Bureau and Division Directors Chief

Subject: Amendment of unit price per one point for social insurance medical fee.

May 19, 1948 (Kai-Hatsu, No. 465)

From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare Worker's Mutual Aid Association. To: All Bureau and Division Directors Chief

Subject: Handling of benefits from Mutual Aid Association.

May 19, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No. 195)

From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Chief, Health Division of each prefecture

Subject: Amending the weekly report of in-patients to monthly report.

Restricted

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May 19, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No. 202)
From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Yamaguchi and other 9 prefectures.
Subject: Control of smuggling of narcotics.

May 20, 1948 (Hatsu-Sha, No. 755)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Allocation of important chemical products for the first quarter.

May 20, 1948 (Sha-Otsu-Hatsu, No. 80)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Preliminary arrangement of community chest affairs.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 758)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Niigata Pref.
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 759)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Saitama Pref.
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 760)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tottori Pref.
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnal for social work.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 761)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Iwate Pref.
Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 762)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Gifu Pref.
Subject: Alteration of establishment program of the protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 759)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Saitama Pref.

Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 760)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Tottori Pref.

Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 761)
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Subject: Appointment of full time service guidance personnel for social work.

May 21, 1948 (Sha-Hatsu, No. 762)
From: Director, Social Bureau To: Governor of Gifu Pref.

Subject: Alteration of establishment program of the protection institution under Daily Life Security Law.

May 21, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No. 198)
From: Director, Medical Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors

Subject: Price of DDT Solution.

May 21, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No. 201)
From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Hokkaido and other 34 prefectures

Subject: Special distribution of medicine.

May 21, 1948 (I-Hatsu, No. 205)
From: Director, Medical Bureau To: Governors of Okayama and other 6 prefectures

Subject: Inspection by H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu

May 21, 1948 (Kai-Hatsu, No. 477)
From: Headquarters of Ministry of Welfare Workers' Mutual Aid Association To: All Bureau and Division Directors Chief

Subject: A statement of revenue and expenditure and a report on state of business.

Restricted

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May 21, 1948 (Kai-Hatsu, No. 479)
From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governor of Kumamoto Pref.
Subject: Alteration of less for use of land.

May 21, 1948 (Kai-Hatsu, No. 482)
From: Chief, Accounts Section To: Governors of Fukuoka and Kagoshima Prefectures
Subject: Auditing of accounts.

May 22, 1948 (Yo-Hatsu, No. 656)
From: Director, Prevention Bureau To: All Prefectural Governors
Subject: Purport of administration of extermination of rodent and insect control.

May 22, 1948 (Ji-Hatsu, No. 301)
From: Director, Children Bureau To: Governor of Ishikawa Pref.
Subject: Approval for establishment of a child welfare station.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

Attention of all Health Officers is suggested to a recently published book entitled "The Control of Venereal Disease" by R. A. Vonderlehr, MD and J. R. Heller, Jr., MD, (Chief, Venereal Disease Division U. S. Public Health Service).

Although this book cannot be procured through official channels, it is considered to be of sufficient value to be recommended reading. The regular edition ($2.75) is available from the publishers, Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc., 8 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York. A paper-bound "educational edition" (price $1.25) is available from the American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

Insect and Rodent Control

A list of subsidies from the Japanese Government to the prefectures to help in financing the necessary Insect and Rodent Control activities is included with this Bulletin (See Inclosure #5). This money must be matched by the prefectures on a 50% labor cost and two thirds material cost basis. The purpose is not to completely finance the operation but to encourage the establishment of permanent agencies to handle this work.

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SECTION III

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Civilian hospital strength report for the week ending 14 May shows a total of 3,446 hospitals with bed capacity of 210,420, of which 98,713 were occupied. During this period, 324,055 out-patient treatments were rendered.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Diseases

The following outbreak of animal diseases occurred as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for period 29 May to 4 June:

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Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Hokkaido	Hog Cholera	2
Shizuoka	Swine Erysipelas	4
Fukushima	Hog Cholera	36
Gumma	Swine Erysipelas	1
Saitama	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	4
Gifu	Hog Cholera	8
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Hog Cholera	5
Shimane	Black Leg	1
Kagoshima	Swine Erysipelas	1

Note: Serums and vaccines have been sent to the areas involved as a means of controlling the epidemic.

The Veterinary Division of Keio University was inspected and found to be inadequate to successfully train students in the field of veterinary medicine. Recommendations for the temporary closing of this school until satisfactory facilities are made available has been presented to the Council on Veterinary Affairs for action.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5,031 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 23 - 29 May.

A total of 241,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 53,750 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray and 6,430 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed during the period 23 - 29 May. At the same time, a total of 3,200 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, and 41,450 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received from the manufacturing plants. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 29 May include 3,174,948 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 280,177 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 122,979 vials of typhus vaccine.

A special allocation of Type III cement, excess to Occupation Forces needs, total 5,000 tons, in addition to the regular quarterly allocations for April, May, June, has been received by Ministry of Welfare and allocated to the various categories as listed below:

Recommendations for the temporary closing of this school until satisfactory facilities are made available has been presented to the Council on Veterinary Affairs for action.

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Category	Allocation
Public Bath Houses	1,000 tons
Health Centers	550 tons
General Hospitals and Clinics	1,500 tons
Tokyo First National Hospital (Model hospital for Medical Center plan)	45 tons
Social Relief Facilities	530 tons
Child Welfare Institutions	530 tons
Quarantine Stations	65 tons
Acute Infectious Disease Hospitals	250 tons
National Health Insurance Ass'n Clinics	530 tons
Total	5,000 tons

Further detailed breakdown of allocations within the various categories will be included shortly in a future issue of this Bulletin. The allocation tickets are being issued by the Ministry of Welfare at the present time.

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Present plans of the Ministry of Welfare call for the distribution during June of 45 tons of wire screening materials to implement scheduled mosquito and fly control programs. The balance of 25 tons of the total allocation of 70 tons will be distributed during July. Ministry of Welfare is issuing the allocation tickets at the present time. Detailed breakdown of the allocation plan will be included in a future issue of this Bulletin.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 16 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 23 - 29 May. A total of 2,782 were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Iwate	0	0	0	150
Yamagata	48	0	0	0
Tokyo	180	109	0	100
Tochigi	312	0	0	0
Saitama	216	6	0	0
Chiba	0	35	0	0
Gumma	0	56	0	0
Kanagawa	0	180	0	0
Nagano	0	6	0	0
Yamanashi	0	50	50	0
Osaka	0	110	0	0
Okayama	0	0	80	150
Tottori	0	102	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	100	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	100	150
Fukuoka	192	0	0	100
Total	1,148	754	230	650

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 926 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to 15 prefectures in the period 24-31 May. This is equivalent to 1,389,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below:

DISTRIBUTION OF PYRETHRUM EMULSION, 30X, 24 - 31 MAY

Prefecture	Quantity 50-gal Drums
Gumma	64
Saitama	60
Chiba	26
Tokyo	95
Kanagawa	45

Kanagawa	0	180	0	0
Nagano	0	6	0	0
Yamanashi	0	50	50	0
Osaka	0	110	0	0
Okayama	0	0	80	150
Tottori	0	102	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	100	0	0
Nagasaki	200	0	100	150
Fukuoka	192	0	0	100
Total	1,148	754	230	650

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Prefecture	Quantity 50-gal Drums
Gumma	64
Saitama	60
Chiba	26
Tokyo	95
Kanagawa	45
Toyama	60
Aichi	45
Shiga	26
Osaka	280
Hyogo	34
Tottori	31
Yamaguchi	48
Ehime	50
Fukuoka	30
Miyazaki	32

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Violations

A Japanese female physician, an addict, who illegally obtained narcotic order forms and forged the names of nine other physicians thereon, was sentenced in the Tokyo Court to two years penal servitude.

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Narcotic Agent Training School

Narcotic agents attending the Narcotic Agents Training School to be held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 June will receive instruction from SCAP's Narcotic Control Officers and from officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, and Criminal Affairs Bureau, Attorney General's Office. The agents will also receive practical instruction in arrest from the Tokyo Police Department, and will visit Tokyo Courts and narcotic installations in Tokyo.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Several conferences have been held regarding the advisability of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross conducting the "joint campaign" this Fall, reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 74 (for the period 24 - 30 May).

A conference was held on 1 June to reach an agreement between the officials of the Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest in conducting a "joint campaign" and it was agreed that for the fiscal year 1948-49 the two organizations would conduct such a campaign, in harmony and cooperation, with the intrinsic characteristics of the organizations mutually respected. It was further agreed that the Japanese Red Cross reserves the right of conducting a separate campaign after this year.

The outline of the "joint campaign" (for the Fall of 1948 only), as agreed upon, is given below:

"1. Principle.

(1) In principle, the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross fund raising should be conducted separately. However, for the year 1948 only, a joint fund raising will be undertaken in consideration of the pressing time element in preparations, adequate timing of the campaign date, etc. (It is understood that from the year 1949 onwards this agreement will not be binding.)

(2) In undertaking the campaign, which is to be conducted under a special circumstance, each will understand and respect the special characterisitcs of the other.

(3) In the advertisement of the campaign, the idea underlying the Community Chest and spirit of the Red Cross will be propagated side by side, in mutual respect of each other on the part of the Community Chest Committee and the Japanese

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(2) In undertaking the campaign, which is to be conducted under a special circumstance, each will understand and respect the special characterisitcs of the other.

(3) In the advertisement of the campaign, the idea underlying the Community Chest and spirit of the Red Cross will be propagated side by side, in mutual respect of each other on the part of the Community Chest Committee and the Japanese Red Cross Society.

(4) The general public will be appealed to, to understand the purposes of the campaign, and to willingly contribute to the Community Chest and to the Japanese Red Cross.

2. The campaign for this year will be called:

Joint Fund Drive for the Community Chest and the Red Cross Operation.

3. The campaign date will be from 1 October 1948 to 31 October 1948 (one Month).

4. Organization.

Local Community Chest Committees as well as the Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross Society will establish separate fund raising secretariats, and these secretariats will closely cooperate with each other through the form of a joint fund raising committee or a liaison conference, etc., depending on local circumstances.

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5. Deciding the goal.

Amount to be raised for the Community Chest and for the Japanese Red Cross Society will respectively be carefully assessed, and to these will be added the expense necessary for the campaign management. The total of these three will be considered as the goal of the campaign. The total and the amount to be raised for each party will be indicated to the people.

As an example, if the amount to be raised is: for the Community Chest ¥7,000,000, for Red Cross ¥3,000,000 and for management ¥1,000,000, the total ¥11,000,000 will be the goal.

6. Campaign Method.

(1) Publicizing the goal.

When a goal is decided the basis of calculation of the goal will be clearly indicated and publicized so that the people will trust in the cause and support the campaign.

(2) While the Community Chest and the Red Cross will closely cooperate with each other, the special characteristics of each will be mutually respected as it relates to the conduct of their normal routine business and activities.

7. Publicity and collection.

For publicity purposes the names Community Chest and Red Cross as well as the purposes of both will appear on the same poster in so far as possible, while separate publicity is not forbidden covering routine activities.

(1) The token of contribution will be a red feather.

(2) Red Cross buttons will be given to those persons whose contributions to the Red Cross amount to its membership fee. (See paragraph 9 below).

(3) On the collection boxes already prepared by the Community Chest, the emblem of Red Cross will be added by the side of the mark for Community Chest. When Red Cross boxes are used, they will also carry Community Chest marks.

(4) Immunity certificates and the receipt will be in the name of both parties.

8. Method of distribution of the fund raised.

In the first place, the management expense will be subtracted from the total amount collected. The remainder will be divided for the Community Chest and

with each other, the special characteristics of each will be mutually respected as it relates to the conduct of their normal routine business and activities.

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8. Method of distribution of the fund raised.

In the first place, the management expense will be subtracted from the total amount collected. The remainder will be divided for the Community Chest and the Red Cross through the fund raising secretariats according to the ratio of the respective goals.

In the example shown above, let us assume a total of 12,000,000 yen was raised. Subtracting management expense, the remainder will be:

¥12,000,000 - ¥1,000,000 = ¥11,000,000

Pro rata division of this amount will be respectively:

C. C. ¥11,000,000 x $\frac{7}{10}$ = ¥7,700,000

R. C. ¥11,000,000 x $\frac{3}{10}$ = ¥3,300,000

The same pro rata division will apply in all cases, when the amount collected goes over the goal or when it falls short of the goal.

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9. Treatment of the donors for membership in the Red Cross.

All the donors will be considered as having understood both the idea underlying the Community Chest and the spirit of the Red Cross and have made donations in sympathy of and to support these objectives. Accordingly all donors will become supporting members of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The persons donating an amount which is equal to or is over the regular and the special Red Cross membership fees after the pro rata division is computed will be considered as such members.

Using the same ratio as in the above stated example, that is 3/10 for Red Cross, we get the following two equations:

$$¥100 \times \frac{3}{10} = ¥30$$

$$¥1,670 \times \frac{3}{10} = ¥501$$

The persons donating 100 yen will be regular Red Cross members; and persons donating 1,670 yen will be special Red Cross members.

10. Collection fee (Commission) or returning of the fund to the Locality where such a fund was collected is strictly forbidden. The allocation of the fund for the participating members of the present campaign, namely the beneficiaries, in the cities, towns and villages does not fall under this rule.

11. Expenses.

(1) The campaign expenses in the center (for the joint efforts) will be borne by the two parties at the ratio of the total goals for the entire country for the Community Chest and the Red Cross respectively.

(2) Local Expenses.

a. In the same manner as in the above stated example the management expense amounting to 1,000,000 yen will be borne by the two parties as follows:

$$\text{C. C. } ¥1,000,000 \times \frac{7}{10} = ¥700,000$$

$$\text{R. C. } ¥1,000,000 \times \frac{3}{10} = ¥300,000$$

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$$\text{C. C. } ¥1{,}000{,}000 \times \frac{7}{10} = ¥700{,}000$$

$$\text{R. C. } ¥1{,}000{,}000 \times \frac{3}{10} = ¥300{,}000$$

b. While the expenses will be borne pro rata by the two parties as shown above for the Joint Expenses, independent expenditure for undertakings carried out separately, each will pay his own.

12. The details of the present agreement will be worked out by the fund raising secretariats through the Joint Committee or the Liaison Conference, etc."

Japanese Red Cross (Volunteer Services)

The instructional and informational material for the Volunteer Services Program, as previously announced, has been compiled in the form of "Volunteer Service Information Letters" which, in bound form, will constitute the Volunteer Service Handbook.

English translations of the instructional and informational Volunteer Service material have been inclosed, when available, in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin. Volunteer Services Information Letters, No. I, II and III (English Translations) were inclosed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins, No. 70 (for period 26 April - 2 May) and No. 73 (for period 17 - 23 May), respectively.

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the insurance society or association and then back to the Medical Association, which paid the doctor. In some instances this procedure has delayed the payments for as much as four to six months.

Under proposed legislation, each medical care claim should be paid within a period of 10 to 20 days. The new provisions will permit the doctor to submit his claim directly to the Insurance Section in the prefectural office for immediate payment with the understanding that the claim will be reviewed by a competent authority, including medical representation, and subject to readjustment if found unjust or not correct.

National Health Insurance

In connection with the description of current reporting requirements begun in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin #73, for period 17-23 May, there are given below the data reportable by each National Health Insurance association in connection with its application for national government subsidies. Although this application falls outside the operational reporting, it contains, a number of important checks on the proper functioning of the respective association. Also it is important that this application, which serves as the basis for the allocation of national government subsidies, be filed promptly by all associations and forwarded speedily by the prefectural Insurance Section. Deadlines set for the receipt of said applications vary in the several prefectures. However, all of them were due at the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, not later than 31 May. Latest reports from the Insurance Bureau indicate that several prefectures have failed to meet this deadline.

Data required:

1. Date of establishment of the National Health Insurance association requesting the subsidy.

2. Average number of insured, January through December 1947.

3. Share of the total cost of medical services to be borne by the insured requiring such services.

4. Ratio of cases treated to the number of insured.

5. Administrative expenditure as estimated for the current fiscal year. This figure must be broken down into personnel cost (salaries of full and part-time officials of the association), traveling expenses, and other expenditures (supplies, repairs, budget of the association's assembly, and miscellaneous).

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5. Administrative expenditure as estimated for the current fiscal year. This figure must be broken down into personnel cost (salaries of full and part-time officials of the association), traveling expenses, and other expenditures (supplies, repairs, budget of the association's assembly, and miscellaneous).

6. Estimated cost of nursing personnel's salaries (number and salaries of licensed Public Health Nurses and such other nurses and midwives employed as have not yet been licensed as Public Health Nurses) and the estimated cost of their travel.

7. Estimated cost of maintaining health facilities and preventive services.

8. Estimated cost of (educational) publicity.

9. Estimated revenue from membership contributions during the current fiscal year, total and per member.

10. Estimated cost during the current fiscal year of services and benefits, total and per insured.

11. Number of hospitals (if any) under direct management of the association.

Having received all applications, the prefectural Insurance Section shall prepare the following summary table, giving under each paragraph the number of associations, the number of insured, and the amount of money.

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1. Number of applications received.

2. Administrative expenditure: Aside from the total figure, a breakdown is required showing administrative cost in relation to the share of medical care cost borne by the association and according to the ratio of cases treated to the number of insured.

3. Health nurses: In addition to their total number and cost, a breakdown is required according to Public Health Nurses and other nurses not qualifying as such, and according to their salaries. "Standard" annual salary is ¥29,200.

4. Association doctors: In addition to their total numbers and salaries, separate figures are required for each of the following three categories of doctors.

a. Those receiving from the association an annual fixed salary in addition to their medical fee. The amount of their salary is to be shown; "standard" is ¥24,000 per year. (Up to ¥8,000 may be received for each doctor in this category from national subsidies).

b. Doctors working on a straight salary basis in hospitals and clinics directly managed by National Health Insurance associations. These are not subsidized.

c. Doctors concurrently in charge of more than one association. (In respect to such doctors subsidies may be received but the combined subsidy must not exceed ¥8,000.)

5. Finally, a summary tabulation is required, separate from the statement containing the above four points, to show the number of associations, classed according to the contribution they levy on their insured (in classes ranging from ¥50 or less to ¥300 and over per capita) and the ratio of cases treated to the number of insured (in classes ranging from 25% and less to 80% and over). The number of partially suspended associations must likewise be shown. These are associations which had suspended, by 1 May, all operations except services offered by their health nurses.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS

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SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

6 Inclosures:
1. Selection of Volunteer Chairmen and Members of Volunteer Service Committees. (Letter No. IV)
2. System of Record Keeping and Reporting. (Letter No. V)
3. System of Awards. (Letter No. VI)
4. The Use of Special Volunteer Service Advisory Committees in all Communities. (Letter No. VII)
5. Subsidy for Insects and Rodents Control to Each Prefecture.
6. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 29 May 1948.

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Subsidy for Insects and Rodents Control to Each Prefecture

Prefecture	Subsidy for exp. for insects and rodents control				Subsidy for members for insects and rodents in prefectures office	Total
	Exp. for Inspector	Exp. for Sanitary Team	Exp. for drags	Exp. for Equipments		
	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	
Hokkaido	1,039,500	7,770,000	3,892,000	382,687	297,122	13,113,899
Aomori	324,000	2,340,000	1,176,000	125,125	74,152	4,039,277
Iwate	337,500	2,490,000	1,246,000	137,313	74,652	4,285,465
Miyagi	418,500	3,120,000	1,568,000	162,500	27,512	5,296,512
Akita	337,500	2,460,000	1,232,000	139,750	74,152	4,243,402
Yamagata	364,500	2,640,000	1,330,000	143,000	27,212	4,504,712
Fukushima	540,000	4,170,000	2,086,000	219,375	74,752	7,090,127
Ibaraki	553,500	3,990,000	2,014,000	227,500	27,512	6,812,512
Tochigi	418,500	3,030,000	1,540,000	167,375	27,412	5,183,287
Gumma	432,000	3,120,000	1,582,000	166,562	74,352	5,374,914
Saitama	567,000	4,230,000	2,124,000	219,375	27,512	7,167,887
Chiba	580,500	4,260,000	2,142,000	224,250	74,752	7,281,502
Tokyo	1,350,000	11,560,000	5,362,000	340,438	77,152	18,689,590
Kanagawa	594,000	5,290,000	2,170,000	164,937	74,552	8,293,489
Niigata	648,000	4,860,000	2,450,000	260,813	28,012	8,246,825
Toyama	256,500	1,950,000	980,000	96,687	27,212	3,310,399
Ishikawa	256,500	1,860,000	938,000	87,750	27,412	3,169,662
Fukui	189,000	1,470,000	742,000	78,000	27,612	2,506,612
Yamanashi	216,000	1,620,000	826,000	87,750	27,012	2,776,762
Nagano	553,500	4,110,000	2,072,000	221,813	27,812	6,985,125
Gifu	405,000	2,940,000	1,484,000	156,812	27,212	5,013,024
Shizuoka	634,500	4,770,000	2,408,000	232,375	27,512	8,072,387
Aichi	850,500	7,110,000	2,072,000	224,250	76,552	10,333,302
Mie	378,000	2,850,000	1,442,000	138,125	27,212	4,835,337
Shiga	229,500	1,710,000	854,000	88,563	74,252	2,956,314
Kyoto	513,000	15,540,000	7,784,000	856,375	75,652	24,769,024
Osaka	904,500	6,750,000	3,388,000	252,687	77,152	11,392,339
Hyogo	823,500	6,210,000	3,122,000	278,688	75,952	10,510,140
Nara	216,000	1,560,000	784,000	84,500	74,052	2,718,652
Wakayama	256,500	1,950,000	980,000	95,875	74,152	3,356,527
Tottori	162,000	1,170,000	588,000	61,750	26,812	2,008,562
Shimane	229,500	1,770,000	896,000	95,062	74,252	3,064,814
Okayama	459,000	3,270,000	1,512,000	172,250	27,612	5,440,862
Hiroshima	540,000	4,080,000	2,072,000	199,063	28,112	5,919,175

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Hyogo	823,500	6,210,000	3,122,000	278,688	75,952	10,510,140
Nara	216,000	1,560,000	784,000	84,500	74,052	2,718,652
Wakayama	256,500	1,950,000	980,000	95,875	74,152	3,356,527
Tottori	162,000	1,170,000	588,000	61,750	26,812	2,008,562
Shimane	229,500	1,770,000	896,000	95,062	74,252	3,064,814
Okayama	459,000	3,270,000	1,512,000	172,250	27,612	5,440,862
Hiroshima	540,000	4,080,000	2,072,000	199,063	28,112	5,919,175
Yamaguchi	391,500	3,030,000	1,512,000	127,562	27,712	5,088,774
Tokushima	229,500	1,740,000	896,000	90,188	26,912	2,982,600
Kagawa	243,000	1,800,000	924,000	96,687	74,052	3,137,739
Ehime	391,500	2,910,000	1,456,000	146,250	27,712	4,931,462
Kochi	175,500	1,710,000	854,000	90,188	73,852	2,903,540
Fukuoka	850,500	6,450,000	3,248,000	294,937	76,152	10,919,589
Saga	243,000	1,830,000	924,000	99,125	26,812	3,122,937
Nagasaki	405,000	3,030,000	1,540,000	147,875	27,412	5,150,297
Kumamoto	472,500	3,570,000	1,792,000	184,438	27,412	6,046,350
Oita	324,000	2,460,000	1,232,000	125,937	27,612	4,169,549
Miyazaki	283,500	2,040,000	1,022,000	104,813	74,152	3,524,465
Kagoshima	472,500	3,510,000	1,764,000	190,125	27,312	5,963,937

Inclosure No. 5

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 29 MAY 1948

There were 12,726 cases of communicable disease reported for the twenty-second week, ended 29 May 1948, compared with 14,660 cases in the preceding week. Two prefectures (Saitama and Kanagawa) failed to submit reports on 11 acute communicable diseases: diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, cholera, Japanese "B" encephalitis, and plague. Only one prefecture failed to report these diseases last week. Six prefectures (compared with two last week) did not send in reports for measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza and malaria. These prefectures were: Miyagi, Saitama, Kanagawa, Niigata, Okayama, and Kagoshima.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza accounted for 93 percent (11,871) of the total cases (12,726) recorded for the 17 communicable diseases included in this report. All five of these diseases decreased from last week's level. It should be noted, however, that the decreases are in part due to the failure of 6 prefectures to send in reports for the current week.

Tuberculosis cases decreased 11 percent from 8,524 last week to 7,581 currently. The current number was 12 percent less than the figure (8,653) recorded in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates, per 100,000 population per annum, were 507.6 and 440.6 respectively.

The incidence of pneumonia declined and the current rate was the lowest recorded since the first week of 1948. There were 1,676 cases reported this week compared with 2,128 last week and 5,308 in the twenty-second week of 1947. The current case rate (112.2) was less than half the cumulative rate (239.7).

Measles cases decreased 17 percent from 2,160 to 1,791. The current cases were less than 18 percent of the number (10,226) recorded for the twenty-second week last year. The current and cumulative case rates were 119.9 and 90.1 respectively.

Whooping cough cases decreased approximately 10 percent from 888 last week to 793 currently. In the twenty-second week of 1947, there were 5,444 cases of whooping cough - nearly seven times the current number. The current and cumulative case rates were 53.1 and 52.2 respectively.

Influenza cases (30) were approximately two thirds the number (48) reported last week and only one fifth those (149) recorded for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 6.4 respectively.

The remaining 12 communicable diseases accounted for 855 cases and 86 deaths

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Influenza cases (30) were approximately two thirds the number (48) reported last week and only one fifth those (149) recorded for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 6.4 respectively.

The remaining 12 communicable diseases accounted for 855 cases and 86 deaths currently compared with 912 cases and 88 deaths in the preceding week.

The incidence of diphtheria decreased for the second consecutive week. The current cases (252) were 16 percent less than the number (300) reported last week. Deaths rose from 11 to 16. The number of cases reported this week were less than 40 percent of the figure (647) recorded for the same week of 1947 and less than 20 percent of the cases (1,345) for the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 16.9 and 24.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 2.4.

There was little change in dysentery with 131 cases and 32 deaths reported currently compared with 129 cases and 32 deaths in the preceding week. The cases this week were a little more than one third the total recorded for the corresponding week of 1947 (358) and 1946 (389). The current and cumulative case rates were 8.8 and 4.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 1.0.

The incidence of typhoid fever continued its upward trend. Cases increased 9 percent from 192 to 209. However, deaths dropped from 27 to 20. Increases of from 1 to 11 cases were recorded in 20 prefectures. Fourteen prefectures reported decreases of from 1 to 9 cases. The current number of cases was 38 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (336) and 84 percent less than in the twenty-second week of 1946 (1,298). The current and cumulative case rates were 14.0 and 8.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 1.0.

Paratyphoid fever cases (62) showed anll percent decrease from last week's total (70). However, last week's figure should be corrected to 65 - Shimane Prefecture reported 5 cases in error. This would make the decrease very slight. Deaths rose from 5 to 7. The current number of cases was well below the figure recorded in the twenty-second week of 1947 (82) and 1946 (263). The current and cumulative case rates were 4.2 and 2.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases have been reported for two weeks and no deaths this year. In the twenty-second week of 1947, there were 25 cases and for the corresponding week of 1946 there were 400 cases. The cumulative case rate for 1948, to date, was 0.1.

Typhus fever (8 cases and 1 death) was about the same as previously (9 cases and no deaths). In the tabular presentation, 70 cases have been subtracted from the cumulative total of typhus fever in Tokyo. These cases were reported over the 5 month period of 1948, but laboratory tests proved they were not typhus fever. Twenty cases of typhus fever were reported in the twenty-second week of 1947 and 971 cases in the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.1. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Malaria showed little change. There were 90 cases currently compared with 87 last week. No deaths were reported in either week. In the twenty-second week of 1947 there were 243 cases recorded. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.0 and 4.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases decreased nearly 8 percent from 78 to 72. No deaths were reported currently compared with 3 last week. The total cases (72) this week were 21 percent less than the recorded figure (91) for the same period of 1947, but 44 percent greater than the number (50) for the corresponding week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 3.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased for the first time in four weeks. There were 31 cases currently compared with 47 last week - a decrease of 34 percent. Deaths remained the same (10). Decreases of from 1 to 5 cases were registered in 16 prefectures. The current cases were exactly one third the number (93) reported for the same period last year, and less than one half that (77) for the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 3.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.8.

No suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis cases were reported in the current week, nor were there any for the corresponding period last year. The cumulative case

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Epidemic meningitis cases decreased for the first time in four weeks. There were 31 cases currently compared with 47 last week - a decrease of 34 percent. Deaths remained the same (10). Decreases of from 1 to 5 cases were registered in 16 prefectures. The current cases were exactly one third the number (93) reported for the same period last year, and less than one half that (77) for the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 3.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.8.

No suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis cases were reported in the current week, nor were there any for the corresponding period last year. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 4,551 and 100,735 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,290 and 108,835; and for chancroid, 631 and 19,921. Decreases, from last week's level, were recorded for all three diseases. The reported incidence of syphilis was nearly 50 percent greater than for the corresponding week of 1947 when 3,059 cases were reported. Both gonorrhea and chancroid recorded less cases in the current week than in the twenty-second week of 1947 when there were 4,566 and 801 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates for these diseases were: syphilis, 304.7 and 306.6 respectively; gonorrhea, 287.2 and 331.2; and for chancroid 42.2 and 60.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week ending 29 May 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	18	3	655	89	2	-	74	12
AOMORI	2	-	124	7	1	-	5	-
IWATE	5	-	173	18	5	1	32	6
MIYAGI	11	-	222	15	2	-	29	2
AKITA	7	-	316	21	2	1	23	6
YAMAGATA	6	-	140	12	5	-	56	3
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	96	7	-	-	22	6
IBAPAKI	7	-	166	5	5	2	29	12
TOCHIGI	6	-	192	19	-	-	23	12
GUMMA	6	1	142	28	1	-	42	8
SAITAMA	NR	NR	194	16	NR	NR	29	9
CHIBA	3	1	72	5	2	2	37	9
TOKYO	17	-	532	80	26	5	237	59
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	217	21	NR	NR	48	15
NIIGATA	8	1	367	33	3	1	127	7
TOYAMA	3	-	52	8	1	-	11	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	145	13	-	-	6	1
FUKUI	3	-	53	6	2	-	19	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	40	-	6	-	12	-
NAGANO	5	2	212	10	-	-	16	3
GIFU	5	-	58	8	1	-	15	3
SHIZUOKA	4	-	135	20	5	3	32	11
AICHI	4	1	232	26	12	2	53	14
MIE	7	1	137	13	-	-	12	1
SHIGA	1	-	49	2	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	4	1	122	16	5	-	41	10
OSAKA	12	1	147	18	7	1	53	9
HYOGO	6	2	231	28	-	-	41	6
NARA	2	-	63	2	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	58	3	-	-	8	3
TOTTORI	-	-	38	3	3	2	9	5
SHIMANE	3	-	*131	12	2	2	4	3
OKAYAMA	2	-	143	15	-	-	7	2
HIROSHIMA	9	-	221	6	1	1	28	4
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	164	5	1	-	11	3
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	61	* 8	2	-	6	2

	5	1	72	5	2	2	37	9
TOKYO	17	-	532	80	26	5	237	59
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	217	21	NR	NR	48	15
NIIGATA	8	1	367	33	3	1	127	7
TOYAMA	3	-	52	8	1	-	11	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	145	13	-	-	6	1
FUKUI	3	-	53	6	2	-	19	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	40	-	6	-	12	-
NAGANO	5	2	212	10	-	-	16	3
GIFU	5	-	58	8	1	-	15	3
SHIZUOKA	4	-	135	20	5	3	32	11
AICHI	4	1	232	26	12	2	53	14
MIE	7	1	137	13	-	-	12	1
SHIGA	1	-	49	2	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	4	1	122	16	5	-	41	10
OSAKA	12	1	147	18	7	1	53	9
HYOGO	6	2	231	28	-	-	41	6
NARA	2	-	63	2	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	58	3	-	-	8	3
TOTTORI	-	-	38	3	3	2	9	5
SHIMANE	3	-	*131	12	2	2	4	3
OKAYAMA	2	-	143	15	-	-	7	2
HIROSHIMA	9	-	221	6	1	1	28	4
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	164	5	1	-	11	3
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	61	* 8	2	-	6	2
KAGAWA	3	-	62	*11	5	1	19	4
EHIME	5	-	*226	28	6	3	36	11
KOCHI	1	-	81	5	1	1	11	2
FUKUOKA	17	-	426	27	2	-	56	12
SAGA	10	-	316	22	1	-	17	7
NAGASAKI	3	-	231	30	2	-	*40	5
KUMAMOTO	7	-	87	7	3	1	26	10
OITA	19	2	254	32	2	1	12	17
MIYAZAKI	5	-	*183	18	7	2	*35	*6
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	193	17	-	-	9	2
TOTAL	252	16	*8159	*795	131	32	*1466	*326
Rate								
Current	16.9	1.1	24.8	2.4	8.8	2.1	4.5	1.0
Previous	20.1	0.7			8.6	2.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	1	73	4	1	-	21	1
AOMORI	1	-	27	4	-	-	3	1
IWATE	1	1	14	1	2	-	11	2
MIYAGI	4	-	41	4	1	-	24	-
AKITA	3	-	17	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	2	-	30	7	-	-	3	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	48	8	-	-	9	2
IBARAKI	7	1	52	10	2	1	18	1
TOCHIGI	4	1	29	4	-	-	16	1
GUMMA	1	-	40	8	4	-	24	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	67	10	NR	NR	12	1
CHIBA	-	-	56	4	-	-	8	-
TOKYO	26	4	458	44	17	2	307	8
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	137	17	NR	NR	41	-
NIIGATA	2	-	77	12	1	-	28	1
TOYAMA	4	1	40	7	-	-	7	1
ISHIKAWA	6	-	22	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	4	-	26	1	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	6	-	12	-	10	3	18	6
NAGANO	3	-	43	3	-	-	15	-
GIFU	17	-	123	17	2	1	25	3
SHIZUOKA	8	-	102	7	-	-	44	1
AICHI	9	2	99	9	2	-	31	1
MIE	2	1	86	9	1	-	27	2
SHIGA	1	-	8	1	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	15	-	76	9	3	-	30	3
OSAKA	9	3	122	22	4	-	22	-
HYOGO	12	1	127	24	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	8	-	58	5	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	4	-	19	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	3	1	42	4	2	-	*6	-
OKAYAMA	2	1	43	9	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	7	-	75	5	2	-	12	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	6	3	-	-	5	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	*34	5	2	-	4	-
KAGAWA	-	-	19	7	1	-	14	2
EHIME	2	-	45	6	-	-	11	-

NIIGATA	2	-	77	12	1	-	28	1
TOYAMA	4	1	40	7	-	-	7	1
ISHIKAWA	6	-	22	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	4	-	26	1	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	6	-	12	-	10	3	18	6
NAGANO	3	-	43	3	-	-	15	-
GIFU	17	-	123	17	2	1	25	3
SHIZUOKA	8	-	102	7	-	-	44	1
AICHI	9	2	99	9	2	-	31	1
MIE	2	1	86	9	1	-	27	2
SHIGA	1	-	8	1	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	15	-	76	9	3	-	30	3
OSAKA	9	3	122	22	4	-	22	-
HYOGO	12	1	127	24	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	8	-	58	5	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	4	-	19	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	3	1	42	4	2	-	*6	-
OKAYAMA	2	1	43	9	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	7	-	75	5	2	-	12	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	6	3	-	-	5	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	*34	5	2	-	4	-
KAGAWA	-	-	19	7	1	-	14	2
EHIME	2	-	45	6	-	-	11	-
KOCHI	2	-	38	6	-	-	19	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	74	8	1	-	19	-
SAGA	1	-	7	-	1	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	2	2	35	9	1	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	13	1	1	-	8	1
OITA	13	-	65	4	-	-	5	2
MIYAZAKI	1	-	*29	2	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	209	20	*2668	327	62	7	*890	45
Rate								
Current	14.0	1.3	8.1	1.0	4.2	0.5	2.7	0.1
Previous	12.9	1.8			4.7	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 May 1948
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	*4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	6	-
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	1	-	*39	3
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	19	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	138	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	1	-	*39	3
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	19	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	138	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	20	-	8	1	*371	30
Rate								
Current	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.1
Previous	-	-			0.6	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	10	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	13	-	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	119	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	49	-	NR	NR	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	42	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	*12	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	60	-	252	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	16	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]	4	-	119	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	49	-	NR	NR	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	42	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	*12	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	60	-	252	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	16	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	-	58	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	127	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	NR	70	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	90	-	*1415	11	-	-	-	-
Rate								
Current	6.0	-	4.3	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	5.8	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES Current Cases	MEASLES Cumulative Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Current Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cumulative Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Current Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	61	774	80	994	603	12204
AOMORI	16	197	8	228	127	2310
IWATE	47	603	12	321	190	3989
MIYAGI	NR	595	NR	431	NR	2995
AKITA	7	151	5	315	195	2722
YAMAGATA	13	119	12	168	107	1995
FUKUSHIMA	23	341	13	328	198	2939
IBARAKI	35	382	4	267	105	1981
TOCHIGI	7	191	12	527	134	1859
GUMMA	10	219	38	528	97	1669
SAITAMA	NR	35	NR	241	NR	2095
CHIBA	5	31	6	165	157	2090
TOKYO	40	491	66	1302	957	15590
KANAGAWA	NR	81	NR	677	NR	5863
NIIGATA	NR	*555	NR	*956	NR	*4445
TOYAMA	70	*479	60	931	256	3537
ISHIKAWA	57	361	21	480	103	2526
FUKUI	97	603	17	218	89	944
YAMANASHI	-	22	15	149	49	796
NAGANO	34	628	32	545	154	3237
GIFU	110	1357	8	205	149	2161
SHIZUOKA	25	611	22	298	245	3388
AICHI	35	485	23	370	241	4993
MIE	45	923	4	245	95	1524
SHIGA	10	397	17	238	87	1215
KYOTO	64	444	40	295	240	3299
OSAKA	4	292	5	234	410	6552
HYOGO	79	646	17	176	185	2420
NARA	2	29	-	17	29	851
WAKAYAMA	8	107	-	106	65	991
TOTTORI	52	639	1	54	95	1628
SHIMANE	31	177	42	619	237	3251
OKAYAMA	NR	2281	NR	308	NR	2085
HIROSHIMA	231	2777	28	393	275	5707
YAMAGUCHI	13	251	8	143	76	1600
TOKUSHIMA	71	1238	2	92	78	1434

CHIBA	5	31	6	165	157	2090
TOKYO	40	491	66	1302	957	15590
KANAGAWA	NR	81	NR	677	NR	5863
NIIGATA	NR	*555	NR	*956	NR	*4445
TOYAMA	70	*479	60	931	256	3537
ISHIKAWA	57	361	21	480	103	2526
FUKUI	97	603	17	218	89	944
YAMANASHI	-	22	15	149	49	796
NAGANO	34	628	32	545	154	3237
GIFU	110	1357	8	205	149	2161
SHIZUOKA	25	611	22	298	245	3388
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MIE	45	923	4	245	95	1524
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SHIMANE	31	177	42	619	237	3251
OKAYAMA	NR	2281	NR	308	NR	2085
HIROSHIMA	231	2777	28	393	275	5707
YAMAGUCHI	13	251	8	143	76	1600
TOKUSHIMA	71	1238	2	92	78	1434
KAGAWA	78	1865	6	113	89	1042
EHIME	132	3292	31	413	256	4288
KOCHI	57	1908	3	146	62	1257
FUKUOKA	48	507	73	1365	557	8665
SAGA	13	144	16	310	75	1472
NAGASAKI	22	349	14	347	189	2704
KUMAMOTO	62	664	15	285	118	1640
OITA	67	*400	11	*221	92	*1989
MIYAZAKI	10	*311	6	*113	115	*1544
KAGOSHIMA	NR	659	NR	272	NR	1297
TOTAL	1791	*29611	793	*17149	7581	*144783
RATE						
Current	119.9	90.1	53.1	52.2	507.6	440.6
Previous	144.6		59.5	51.8	570.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARIET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS (Suspects)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	12	-	263	1	3	3	109	19	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	6	-	-	-	24	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	11	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	26	1	-	-	46	6	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	9	-	2	-	37	8	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	22	8	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	-	2	1	56	13	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	28	-	2	-	45	10	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	5	-	20	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	5	-	42	1	1	-	15	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	30	-	NR	NR	17	4	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	8	-	-	1	12	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	11	-	240	4	10	2	242	68	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	NR	NR	45	2	NR	NR	62	13	NR	NR	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	9	-	-	-	17	7	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	22	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	35	-	1	-	20	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	24	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	28	3	-	-	27	5	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	75	-	2	1	13	2	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	19	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	21	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	-	43	-	1	1	29	12	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	-	44	-	-	-	36	7	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	20	1	-	-	19	8	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	10	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-

GUMMA	5	-	42	1	1	-	15	4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	30	-	NR	NR	17	4	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	8	-	-	1	12	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	11	-	240	4	10	2	242	68	-	-	-	-
KANAGAVA	NR	NR	45	2	NR	NR	62	13	NR	NR	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	9	-	-	-	17	7	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	22	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	35	-	1	-	20	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	24	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	28	3	-	-	27	5	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	75	-	2	1	13	2	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	19	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	21	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	-	43	-	1	1	29	12	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	-	44	-	-	-	36	7	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	20	1	-	-	19	8	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	10	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	*3	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	14	-	-	-	*11	*5	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	15	1	1	-	24	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	10	-	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	5	-	1	1	15	6	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	72	-	1230	17	31	10	*1053	*257	-	-	1	-
Rate												
Current	4.8	-	3.7	0.1	2.1	0.7	3.2	0.8	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	5.2	0.2			3.1	0.7			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table

Weekly Report - 29 May 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Current Cases	PNEUMONIA Cumulative Cases	INFLUENZA Current Cases	INFLUENZA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	150	5594	3	123
AOMORI	4	1215	-	13
IWATE	22	1231	1	11
MIYAGI	NR	1758	NR	5
AKITA	39	1138	-	-
YAMAGATA	41	850	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	67	2264	-	24
IBARAKI	50	2791	-	-
TOCHIGI	31	1539	-	41
GUMMA	33	1702	1	27
SAITAMA	NR	1387	NR	53
CHIBA	8	829	-	-
TOKYO	98	4211	3	115
KANAGAWA	NR	2533	NR	61
NIIGATA	NR	*2942	NR	39
TOYAMA	112	2684	-	25
ISHIKAWA	25	1549	-	70
FUKUI	35	589	-	*73
YAMANASHI	6	537	-	*20
NAGANO	59	1853	-	27
GIFU	45	1829	2	50
SHIZUOKA	35	1857	-	17
AICHI	58	2316	1	68
MIE	23	1467	-	8
SHIGA	23	894	1	81
KYOTO	36	1124	-	108
OSAKA	55	1887	4	67
HYOGO	15	*964	-	7
NARA	5	358	-	2
WAKAYAMA	17	1773	-	61
TOTTORI	37	711	-	12
SHIMANE	40	2301	-	33
OKAYAMA	NR	1139	NR	40
HIROSHIMA	70	2594	4	184
YAMAGUCHI	30	988	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	26	1694	-	66
KAGAWA	16	889	-	10

TOKYO	98	4211	3	115
KANAGAWA	NR	2533	NR	61
NIIGATA	NR	*2942	NR	39
TOYAMA	112	2684	-	25
ISHIKAWA	25	1549	-	70
FUKUI	35	589	-	*73
YAMANASHI	6	537	-	*20
NAGANO	59	1853	-	27
GIFU	45	1829	2	50
SHIZUOKA	35	1857	-	17
AICHI	58	2316	1	68
MIE	23	1467	-	8
SHIGA	23	894	1	81
KYOTO	36	1124	-	108
OSAKA	55	1887	4	67
HYOGO	15	*964	-	7
NARA	5	358	-	2
WAKAYAMA	17	1773	-	61
TOTTORI	37	711	-	12
SHIMANE	40	2301	-	33
OKAYAMA	NR	1139	NR	40
HIROSHIMA	70	2594	4	184
YAMAGUCHI	30	988	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	26	1694	-	66
KAGAWA	16	889	-	10
EHIME	120	3806	-	127
KOCHI	32	1223	-	4
FUKUOKA	71	3255	9	*289
SAGA	22	1503	1	10
NAGASAKI	29	1294	-	2
KUMAMOTO	43	1281	-	26
OITA	30	*801	-	*81
MIYAZAKI	18	*591	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	1038	NR	3
TOTAL	1676	*78773	30	*2089
Rate				
Current	112.2	239.7	2.0	6.4
Previous	142.5		3.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending 29 May 1948	Week Ending 31 May 1947	Week Ending 1 June 1946	Cumulative Number for First 22 Weeks 1948	Cumulative Number for First 22 Weeks 1947	Cumulative Number for First 22 Weeks 1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	252	647	1345	8159	15124	24731
Dysentery	131	358	389	1466	2258	2476
Typhoid	209	336	1298	2668	4850	17823
Paratyphoid	62	82	263	890	1215	2644
Smallpox	-	25	400	20	332	16835
Typhus Fever	8	20	971	371	743	27498
Malaria	90	243	NA	1415	3999	NA
Cholera	-	-	1	-	-	5
Scarlet Fever	72	91	50	1230	1210	859
Epidemic Meningitis	31	93	77	1053	2201	811
Japanese B Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	1	1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	16	35	56	795	1410	2282
Dysentery	32	56	50	326	435	541
Typhoid	20	38	79	327	611	2323
Paratyphoid	7	9	4	45	76	140
Smallpox	-	-	69	-	31	2480
Typhus Fever	1	1	125	30	63	2364
Malaria	-	-	NA	11	13	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	17	26	69
Epidemic Meningitis	10	33	8	257	662	196
Japanese B Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending 29 May 1948	Week Ending 31 May 1947	Week Ending 1 June 1946	Cumulative Rates For First 22 Weeks 1948	Cumulative Rates For First 22 Weeks 1947	Cumulative Rates For First 22 Weeks 1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	16.9	43.3	93.1	24.8	46.0	77.8
Dysentery	8.8	23.9	26.9	4.5	6.9	7.8
Typhoid	14.0	22.5	89.9	8.1	14.7	56.1
Paratyphoid	4.2	5.5	18.2	2.7	3.7	8.3
Smallpox	-	1.7	27.7	0.1	1.0	53.0
Typhus Fever	0.5	1.3	67.2	1.1	2.3	86.6

Typhoid	20	38	79	327	611	2323
Paratyphoid	7	9	4	45	76	140
Smallpox	-	-	69	-	31	2480
Typhus Fever	1	1	125	30	63	2364
Malaria	-	-	NA	11	13	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	17	26	69
Epidemic Meningitis	10	33	8	257	662	196
Japanese B Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Rates For First 22 Weeks		
	29 May 1948	31 May 1947	1 June 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	16.9	43.3	93.1	24.8	46.0	77.8
Dysentery	8.8	23.9	26.9	4.5	6.9	7.8
Typhoid	14.0	22.5	89.9	8.1	14.7	56.1
Paratyphoid	4.2	5.5	18.2	2.7	3.7	8.3
Smallpox	-	1.7	27.7	0.1	1.0	53.0
Typhus Fever	0.5	1.3	67.2	1.1	2.3	86.6
Malaria	6.0	16.2	NA	4.3	12.2	NA
Cholera	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	4.8	6.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	2.1	6.2	5.3	3.2	6.7	2.6
Japanese B Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.1	2.3	3.9	2.4	4.3	7.2
Dysentery	2.1	3.7	3.5	1.0	1.3	1.7
Typhoid	1.3	2.5	5.5	1.0	1.9	7.3
Paratyphoid	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	4.8	-	0.1	7.8
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.1	0.2	7.4
Malaria	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.6
Japanese B Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 29 May 1948

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year to date.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID (C)	CHANCROID (T)	GONORRHEA (C)	GONORRHEA (T)	SYPHILIS (C)	SYPHILIS (T)
HOKKAIDO	23	500	225	4426	170	3178
AOMORI	3	225	76	1509	32	917
IWATE	-	52	18	441	22	647
MIYAGI	2	201	25	1104	22	969
AKITA	3	111	35	1313	44	1417
YAMAGATA	1	35	26	479	42	1002
FUKUSHIMA	2	208	82	1472	59	1223
IBARAKI	8	465	57	1804	44	1844
TOCHIGI	2	188	46	1397	100	2078
GUMMA	6	94	72	1044	105	1069
SAITAMA	NR	180	NR	933	NR	939
CHIBA	13	800	130	4930	88	4181
TOKYO	35	912	286	5427	203	7146
KANAGAWA	NR	991	NR	6446	NR	3961
NIIGATA	13	265	79	1665	72	1784
TOYAMA	3	157	50	1139	60	1282
ISHIKAWA	NR	202	NR	1085	NR	876
FUKUI	16	97	45	785	39	818
YAMANASHI	-	80	9	646	9	465
NAGANO	6	151	73	4587	51	3531
GIFU	7	270	49	1557	35	957
SHIZUOKA	9	301	110	2646	127	2814
AICHI	97	4180	410	11156	381	9500
MIE	11	321	38	1268	82	1644
SHIGA	8	257	28	641	26	669
KYOTO	37	*945	139	3814	145	3606
OSAKA	78	*1004	206	*4271	277	*5137
HYOGO	70	1299	536	7548	919	10199
NARA	8	211	69	1042	58	1145
WAKAYAMA	19	*155	178	2096	111	1533
TOTTORI	8	140	38	1026	41	904
SHIMANE	2	62	8	441	26	453

TOCHIGI	2	188	46	1397	100	2078
GUMMA	6	94	72	1044	105	1069
SAITAMA	NR	180	NR	933	NR	939
CHIBA	13	800	130	4930	88	4181
TOKYO	35	912	286	5427	203	7146
KANAGAWA	NR	991	NR	6446	NR	3961
NIIGATA	13	265	79	1665	72	1784
TOYAMA	3	157	50	1139	60	1282
ISHIKAWA	NR	202	NR	1085	NR	876
FUKUI	16	97	45	785	39	818
YAMANASHI	-	80	9	646	9	465
NAGANO	6	151	73	4587	51	3531
GIFU	7	270	49	1557	35	957
SHIZUOKA	9	301	110	2646	127	2814
AICHI	97	4180	410	11156	381	9500
MIE	11	321	38	1268	82	1644
SHIGA	8	257	28	641	26	669
KYOTO	37	*945	139	3814	145	3606
OSAKA	78	*1004	206	*4271	277	*5137
HYOGO	70	1299	536	7548	919	10199
NARA	8	211	69	1042	58	1145
WAKAYAMA	19	*455	178	2096	111	1533
TOTTORI	8	140	38	1026	41	904
SHIMANE	2	62	8	441	26	453
OKAYAMA	10	544	85	2256	48	1818
HIROSHIMA	5	592	105	3133	133	2272
YAMAGUCHI	13	409	118	2946	88	2179
TOKUSHIMA	5	104	30	706	31	720
KAGAWA	5	186	27	570	39	753
EHIME	6	157	78	1248	67	1235
KOCHI	6	102	38	763	24	579
FUKUOKA	59	1359	339	6911	364	5569
SAGA	5	162	74	1801	59	1314
NAGASAKI	16	356	79	2630	141	1949
KUMAMOTO	4	157	65	1907	76	1641
OITA	5	163	56	1412	57	1044
MIYAZAKI	2	*83	53	*878	34	*548
KAGOSHIMA	NR	*88	NR	*1536	NR	*1226
TOTAL	631	*19921	4290	*108835	4551	*100735
Rate						
Current	42.2	60.6	287.2	331.2	304.7	306.6
Previous	58.6		339.5		324.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASE IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED 29 May 1948	WEEK ENDED 31 May 1947	WEEK ENDED 1 June 1946	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR First 22 Weeks 1948	1947	1946
NUMBER						
CHANCROID	631	801	547	19,921	17,645	9,735
GONORRHEA	4,290	4,566	2,675	108,835	82,495	41,814
SYPHILIS	4,551	3,059	1,338	100,735	56,370	23,640
RATES						
CHANCROID	42.2	53.5	37.9	60.6	53.6	30.6
GONORRHEA	287.2	305.2	185.2	331.2	250.7	131.6
SYPHILIS	304.7	204.5	92.7	306.6	171.3	74.4

NOTE: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.

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

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

5. "NA" indicates data are not available.

6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.

7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

NOTE: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.

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