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PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRESS REPORTED

Kabul THE KABUL TIMES in English 1 Jul 78 pp 1, 3

/Text/

KABUL, June 29, (Bakhtar).—In purusance of the Basic Lines of Revolutionary Duties of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the field of public health, Dr. Shah Wali, the Minister of Public Health, while Sultan Ali Kishtmand, the Minister of Planning was also present, laid the foundationstone of the new building of National Institute for Campaign against Tuberculosis at a ceremony this morning in Darulaman.

At the beginning of the function a few verses from the Holy Koran were recited. Afterwards, the Minister of Public Health in a speech said: It is a matter of pleasure that in pursuance of the Basic Lines of Revolutionary Duties of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the field of public health, today I lay the foundationstone of a national institute for which dire need is felt.

You all know that the Saur Revolution ushered in a new stage in the country and its major aim is to save the people from the clutches of poverty, disease and other social pains.

Dr. Shah Wali referring to the radio speech of Noor Mohammad Taraki, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister who said "ensuring of free health services and putting an end to anti—social and anti—health businesses, campaign against different diseases and expanding and spreading the preventive and curative medicines are among our revolutionary duties", added that the people of Afghanistan have not been able to make use of health services.

The Minister of Public Health said, three—fourth of our people are deprived from public health services. Similarly, on the basis of the surveys carried out, tuberculosis is a disease from which a great number of our toiling people are suffering and some fifty to sixty thousand people suffer from open TB, and the TB cases reach to three hundred thousand. Those figures show that our toiling people are faced with difficulties and afflictions, however, with the completion of, this Institute a great achievement will be made in curing the people.

The Minister of Public Health expressing thanks to our friendly country of Japan in assisting the completion of this Institute said it is hoped that these cooperations are expanded. He expected that the National Institue for Campaign against TB will soon be completed by toiling Afghan workers and assistance of friendly country of Japan and render valuable services.

Similarly, Toshikazu Maeda, the Ambassador of Japan to Kabul, expressed pleasure over attending the ceremony for laying the foundationstone of the national TB Institute and said the construction of this centre is an another valuable step taken towards providing health services in Afghanistan. He added that the government of Japan along with other world health organisations in effort to eliminate tuberculosis from Afghanistan has helped with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and wishes to expand its cooperations in this regard.

The Bakhtar correspondent adds that Abdul Ghaffar Aref, on behalf of workers of Afghan Construction Unit and Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Khairkhwa, the head of the TB Institute delivered speeches.

The ceremony was attended by Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, the Deputy Minister of Radio—Television, Assadullah Amin, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, some officials and workers of Afghan Construction Unit and representatives of WHO, UNDP and UNICEF in Afghanistan.

A source of the Ministry of Public Health said the new building of the Institute which is being built by Afghanistan Construction Unit covers 28,400 square metres will be completed in 13 months costing 750 million Japanese Yen ($3,500,000) through grant-in-aid of friendly country of Japan.

CSO: 5400

CHOLERA SCARE AT CHAUNGZON

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 9 Jul 78 p 4

[Text]

YWALUT, 4 Jul—Four persons died of gastro enteric disorders in Chaungzon Township recently.

Twenty-six persons suffering from gastro enteric disorders from 13 village-tracts were warded at Township People's hospital during June.

Of those who died of gastro enteric disorders, three were from Ywalut, Kunyaik and Nyaunglan villages. Cholera germs were found from Maung Kyaw Win of Paingkada village.

A team comprising Township Party Unit members, Township People's Councillors and Health Department personnel has been touring the villages and carrying out preventive measures against cholera since 3 July.—(237)

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

CHOLERA IN AKYAB--Akyab, 15 Jun--Five persons died of gastroenteric disorders in this township recently. One out of 13 patients who sought treatment at the township hospital died. The other four persons did not seek treatment at the hospital. Various wards where gastroenteric disorder cases broke out were Baungdwuttharsu, Baukthisu, Hsingu, Lanmadaw South, Lanmadaw North, Minay, Narzi, Doewan, Tayarthisu and Rupa North wards and Kyaydawywama and Thetkaypyinywama villages. A meeting to discuss measures for suppression of cholera was held at township party unit here yesterday. The meeting decided among other things to ban the sale of manhinga, letthoke and other food which can easily cause bowel disorders. Surface wells and ponds in the town are being chlorinated while health department personnel are giving educative talks to the working people. [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in Burmese 20 Jun 78 p 1 BK]

CSO: 5400

AIRPORT AUTHORITIES ADOPT ANTICHOLERA MEASURES

NC080910Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0834 GMT 8 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--The Egyptian authorities have adopted strict health measures to protect the country against a possible outbreak of cholera.

The Cairo airport authorities have intensified the medical supervision of arrivals, particularly from the areas of Dhahran and Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after it was officially announced that cases of cholera had been detected in these two areas. The Cairo airport authorities are now applying the quarantine system to arrivals from these two areas who do not hold medical certificates proving that they have been vaccinated against cholera. The authorities then place these arrivals under home supervision for 10 days.

Arrivals from Kuwait are subjected to a 15-day medical supervision in their homes. No relevant measures are adopted at the airport. The airport authorities have informed all aviation companies that no passenger will be allowed to disembark in Cairo if he does not carry a health certificate.

CSO: 5400

MALNUTRITION VIEWPOINTS DISCLOSED

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 27 Jun 78 p 9

[Text]

HEALTH, Housing and Labour Minister Hamilton Green will be appearing on the G.B.S. Radio Programme, "Action Line" tonight to discuss the question of malnutrition in Guyana, it has been announced.

The special discussion has been arranged following repeated requests by some members of the public for some official from the Ministry of Health to appear on the programme and discuss the matter which has been very popular recently.

Officials at the Health Ministry have repeatedly pointed out that there was no serious problem of malnutrition in Guyana as some members of the public have been contending. And, it was only yesterday that the lone United Force Councillor on the Georgetown City Council, Mr. E. R. Moore, came under fire from PNC councillor Stanton Critchlow, for proclaiming that there was a serious malnutrition problem in the city.

Mr. Moore speaking at the council's statutory meeting had contended that there was alarming malnutrition in the city to which attention was not being given. However, Cde. Critchlow contended that according to the evidence available there was no such problem as Mr. Moore was trying to make out. Many persons, he said, have been trying recently to make a political issue out of allegations about malnutrition had have been uttering their scandalous remarks at street corner political meetings.

CSO: 5400

HEALTH STATISTICS COVERED UP IN GOVERNMENT REPORT

Georgetown MIRROR in English 18 Jun 78 pp 16, 17

[Editorial]

[Text] In what must be a domestic form of the "Watergate Blackout", government is now concealing vital statistics on the widespread malnutrition in Guyana in much the same way that figures on unemployment and migration have become virtual "state secrets".

In its weekly epidemiological report No 12 of 1978 the Ministry of Health registered not one case of malnutrition for the period January to March of this year. The report, however, gave as the number of persons suffering from malnutrition for the whole of 1977 a total of 6,766.

This is an obvious scaling down of the malnutrition figures for 1977. The report on communicable diseases from the Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health, No 48 of 1977, stated that between January and September 1977 a total of 19,340 persons were down with malnutrition. Between January to November, 1977 the figures jumped to 21,282 and increase of 1,942 over a two-month period.

Report No 48 of 1977 stated that for the period during January to September of the previous year, 1976, there were 16,407 cases of malnutrition, while for the period January to November the figures rose to 18,285--an increase of 1,878 over a two-month period or a monthly average of 989 cases.

All the figures on malnutrition cited above are only in respect of reports from the Mother and Child Health clinics, and do not reflect malnutrition cases which might have been referred to the hospitals and dispensers. Had the reports for the latter been listed the cumulatives for the two years would have been mugh higher.

Referring to the malnutrition scandal, 'MIRROR' had this to say in an editorial comment on Tuesday, 9 June 1977: "It is surprising to know that there is such extensive malnutrition among the children of this nation. We

have seen the facts and figures issued by government departments, and they are astounding. So frightening are they that the government has now actually banned the word 'malnutrition' from medical vocabulary and has shifted over to 'nutritional deficiencies.' This was observed recently over 'Action Line' and is part and parcel of a general cover-up campaign by the ruling party to hide some of the truths of life in Guyana...

"Generally, malnutrition has its roots in poverty, the inability to purchase the necessary foods. We know that the removal of subsidies this year has had a most harmful effect. We know that the termination of the school feeding programme has had unfortunate results..."

In 1977 the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute carried out a survey in Guyana. It is clear from the facts that a direct and indirect cause of death of many Guyanese in malnutrition. Insufficient food consumption compounded with the scourge of gastro enteritis is connected to what the CFNI report referred to as PCM (Protein-Calorie Malnutrition). It is believed that the main source of PCM is poverty.

In 1973 the government gave much publicity to the 'Walker Budget' prepared by a dietician at the Georgetown Hospital. According to the 'budget' an adequate diet for a family of seven would cost $5 per day or $35 per week. But in that year the minimum wage was $33, from which NIS deductions would be made and a sum set aside for travelling!

The CFNI sample concerning the general health of the population showed results that anaemia was very widespread. Some 40 percent of the overall population was anemic. About one-third of the adult male population was anaemic, and was fairly severe in pregnant women. Anaemia, it was disclosed, is found to exist more in those places where protein-calorie malnutrition was found.

It is strange therefore that while the monthly average of malnutrition cases for the four-month period of 1976 and 1977, when taken as a whole, is 980, there should be no case listed for 1978. Unless the government was telling the nation that malnutrition has been eradicated!

The Ministry of Health report, No 12 of 1978, showed a total of 600 cases of gastro enteritis as compared with 678 for the whole of 1977. But the report No 52 of 1977, for the period January to December 1977, showed that there were a total of 2,486 cases of gastro enteritis for that year. Obviously, these figures have also been scaled down.

Syphilis and Gonorrhea are known to be on the increase with the spread of prostitution in Guyana. But Report No 12 in 1978 showed not one case of these dreaded social diseases! It showed that for 1977 there were 108 and 334 cases respectively, all of which have been referred to the Georgetown Public Hospital. The figures of those treated by private doctors have not been given.

However, the report No 52 of 1977 for the period ending 31 December 1977 showed that there were 821 cases of Syphilis and 2,602 cases of Gonorrhea, as compared with 714 and 1,808 cases respectively for 1976. Here again the figures have been scaled down!

There was also a cover-up for malaria. The No 12 report listed 210 cases for the first three months of 1978 and a total of 649 for 1977. But the end of year report for 1977 showed a grand total of 1,575 cases affected by malaria as compared with 4,626 for 1976.

Having looked at the situation the 'MIRROR' on 9 June last concluded in its editorial comment: "It is far better to expose these problems than hide them. The pity is that the evidence points to the fact that the ruling party is more interested in hiding the truth than in seeking the solution."

CSO: 5400

ACHIEVEMENTS OF VISITING CUBAN DOCTORS ASSESSED

Queenstown NEW NATION in English 25 Jun 78 p 3

[Article by Gaylord Wilson]

[Text] **One of the freedoms to which all Guyanese will be entitled in cases of illness or disability is Free Medical Services. This is stated in the Guidelines for a new Constitution for Guyana.**

We as a people along with the State and Socio-economic organisations will have to work consistently to enable the realisation of this right.

Within the past years relations between Guyana and Cuba have reached an increasingly new high especially in the field of medicine.

Guyana in embarking on improving its medical services has shown remarkable strides and our Cuban Comrades have been most prominent in whatever achievements we have attained; this can be attributed to the "solidarity and friendship" between the peoples of Cuba and Guyana.

On June 14, eighteen Cuban doctors celebrated their first anniversary of duty in Guyana.

To our Cuban Comrades it meant a fulfilment of their professional services in a foreign land. It meant living the letter and spirit of the Hippocratic Oath.

It meant as the Cuban Ambassador Cde Ivan Martinez said, "365 days and nights of shoulder to shoulder work and struggle between the peoples of Cuba and Guyana."

CO-OPERATION

These Cuban doctors have been working in collaboration with the Ministry of Health as part of a bi-lateral agreement of mutual co-operation between Guyana and the Cuban Governments, and have attended to thousands of patients throughout Guyana.

The Cuban team comprised of one pediatrician, one pathologist, one gynaecologist, one surgeon, one arthopaedist, one radiologist, six physicians, four dentists and one technician.

They held clinics, not only in our urban areas but in the far-flung Rupununi region, North West Region including Morawhanna and the Mabaruma Districts, the Essequibo Coast, Suddie and Anna Regina, and Bartica.

NEEDS

It is good to note that the 30-year old leader of the team, Dr Acosta Eliseo who hails from Camaguey province in Cuba disclosed that the general health levels of Guyanese compare favourably with the people of

Cuba, only there has been greater need for health education and compulsory attendance at health clinics.

Unfortunately Dr Eliseo was bitten by some unidentified insect while on a tour of duty in the Rupununi and became ill for the first time in his life.

In Guyana the team has discovered that the most prevalent diseases encountered in the country were incidences of intestinal infestation by worms and diarrhoiec conditions.

Cde Ivan Martinez referred to the Cuban team of International doctors saying they had done — regardless of great efforts and achievements — no more than fulfil their duty as revolutionaries.

He said "We have seen statistically their significant production and productivity."

He pointed out that it was with modesty and pride that the team of doctors had viewed the revolutionary value of experience gained in Guyana.

REVOLUTION

He compared the Cuban revolution with Guyana's saying that "it is still young, with both countries having a long road to travel to satisfy the needs of the Cuban people."

He pointed out that the active unity in struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and racism calls on us daily to be ready to help our brothers.

Cde. Martinez disclosed that top Cuban professionals and technicians in many fields are right now carrying out solidarity activities in almost every continent of the world. In fact the Cuban medical Brigade now present in Guyana could later find themselves in any other part of the world serving the health of other people.'

The Cuban team averaged in age less than 34 years and members have worked in some areas of Guyana where there were no permanent doctors before.

They have shared with the Guyanese people the everlasting satisfaction of revolutionary ties strong enough to break any possible language barrier.

It was also disclosed that a third Cuban Medical Team would be arriving in Guyana and alongside the present team will bring to a total 40 Cuban doctors serving the needs of our Guyanese nation.

The second brigade during its stint in Guyana has proudly served the needs of 49,132 Guyanese Comrades, in Georgetown alone, while in the four localities of the interior they have treated 49,302 patients.

This overall total of more than 98,000 represents approximately 60 per cent of the cases seen.

Our Radiotherapy service, to 'investigate and treat cases of cancer, had been out of order for five years at the Public Hospital Georgetown, and was repaired in 1977, since then approximately 1,350 cases have received radiation treatment.

In surgery they carried out over 1,000 operations and have seen 17,000 non-surgical cases in Georgetown. More than 14,000 X-Rays, were performed while head of the brigade Dr. Acosta a pediatrician has seen over 4,200 of our children.

It has been noted by our comrades from Cuba that pregnant Guyanese women attended clinics irregularly and mothers hardly paid proper attention to their infants.

While in Cuba the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution (CDR) assists considerably with the compulsory aspect of reporting persons feeling unwell immediately.

The sick person is given a histo-pathological test to determine the nature of his morbidity and then referred to the appropriate medical practitioner. This is all part of the system of preventive medicine.

With assistance such as what our Cuban comrades are providing, our health services are being geared to utilise whatever medical resources are available to achieve a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being of the Guyanese nation.

We can be assured that with this assistance the fight to eradicate the health problems which were caused by economic and social conditions—nourished by our former colonial masters — will be another victory in our fight for survival and to make Guyana a better place for all Guyanese to live.

Cde Martinez in expressing the gratitude of the Cuban team said 'We cannot forget the praise and thanks towards our work here by the Prime Minister Cde Forbes Burnham, nor that expressed by the Health Minister Cde, Hamilton Green and other officials.

Come July, 10, Guyanese will be voting "Yes" to usher in "free medical treatment" which will be enshrined in our new Constitution, a feat which only a P.N.C. Government along with our Cuban comrades could have provided.

In voting "Yes" for the house they will be ensuring the death of the "mouse" that brings disease and suffering.

CSO: 5400

HUSBAND-WIFE TEAM RETURN TO ESTABLISH FREE HEALTH SERVICE

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 25 Jun 78 pp 17, 21

[Article by Angela Massiah]

[Text] **THERE is a novel exercise of free health care taking place at the Cottage Hospital at Long Creek along the Soesdyke-Linden Highway that caters for needs beyond those of healing and curing of wounds and pains.**

The man behind this novelty is Carlyle Miller, head of the Methodist Church at Kuru Kururu, and a qualified medical doctor who returned home just over six years ago. He had worked and studied in the U.S.A. for nearly 20 years.

As part of this new approach to health care, some of the nation's young children are being groomed to become ambassadors for the more healthy living in their community. Said Dr. Miller, "We discovered a number of fourteen-year-olds who are pregnant, and are carriers of social diseases. We want to curb that development in our society, and giving them the facts is one of the surest ways of doing so."

REMEDIES

He has embarked, too, upon a method whereby he takes his services to people, who for many years have relied on their own home remedies.

"Most of the people settled here are Amerindians who work very hard. Some of them are ill and they don't even know it. They never pay much heed to the services of a doctor". The doctor said he went into the forest and brought out a number of them suffering from hypertension.

But it all started three years ago, when Dr. Miller recognised the need for the growing community of residents along the Linden-Soesdyke Highway to be provided with some form of health service. Dr. Miller despatched a letter to his church organisation in America, explaining the idea of a small hospital there.

TEMPTING

He followed this up by a visit to the U.S., where he had discussions with the Executive Board of the Church. The Board offered to provide enough funds to set up a cathedral in Guyana. "Churchman" that he is, such an offer must have been a tempting one.

But being conscious of the needs of the people, he argued the case for funds to set up a hospital. It must have been a well argued case, for the Board eventually appropriated $250.000 (G) to finance the erecting of a hospital.

That building was erected at Long Creek, just off the Linden-Soesdyke Highway, and handed over to the Government. Commenting on the choice of location for the hospital the doctor said, "Long Creek was chosen because it's about the half way point between Georgetown and Linden. As such, I think it is rather strategically placed."

The doctor pointed out that the ten-room cottage hospital, furnished partly by the government and by gifts

from friends abroad, while not equipped to cope with major operations, has adequate facilities to take care of a variety of emergencies including the less serious victims of Highway accidents.

MATERNITY

The hospital caters for other needs as well, like maternity cases, pre and post natal care and open clinic on an every-day basis. Dr. Miller said that maternity cases are given priority because he has identified a 'wrong' that needs to be corrected. "In this area we are faced with a problem where babies are delivered without proper medical care. This may eventually lead to some infection either to the child or mothers," said the doctor.

Working along with the doctor, is no less a person than his charming wife, Erma. She is a qualified nurse, and has been assisting him for the past 22 years in the medical practice. He has too, a qualified nurse/midwife in the person of Dorothy Baveghems. She has worked in London, New York and California. She spent four years too in the U.S. Virgin Islands at the Department of Health, involved in community health activities prior to her appointment to the cottage hospital.

The doctor also visits the health clinics at Supply on the East Bank and Kuru Kururu along the Linden Highway. He said that although he is short staffed at the Long Creek Hospital, the facilities there are so very excellent, that the demand of work there is not beyond their control.

The hospital has a similar layout to any other, and is equipped with some of the most up-to-date medical devices. "The Health Minister sees to it that our drug cabinet is well stocked, and we try to keep it that way. In case of an emergency at any clinic, they can rush off to the hospital and get the required drug."

Beyond this dispensary are a number of adjoining rooms. There is a storeroom in which all linen is kept. They have received a number of gifts from friends residing abroad in the form of sheets, towels, pillows, crutches, wheelchairs, a dental chair, beds, bed-side tables, bed-pans, bed-screens and operating and maternity tables.

Accommodation is now being prepared for the services of a dentist. The nurses' lounge is furnished with a couch. Two baby cribs are kept in there until they are ready for use.

SANITARY

The kitchen contains a brand new gas-stove and refrigerator, and there is no cause for worry about the sanitary conditions of the place, which is well taken care of by a competent charwoman. And of course, the doctor has his consultation and examination rooms. There is a spacious waiting room, in which classes in health care are held.

There are just six beds in evidence between the two rooms set aside to accommodate patients. The doctor pointed out that there are about twelve beds in all which can be easily 'thrown up' when the need arises. The doctor stated that he wants the hospital firmly established as a permanent fixture with all the guidelines clearly laid, so that work can continue smoothly when he is gone.

The doctor said "I have no fear that the hospital will continue to grow, because my associates in the organisation abroad have promised their unwavering support for the project. I maintain regular contact with them from time to time so that the hospital could be updated, and stand out as model in this district," concluded firmly.

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

CHOLERA-INFECTED AREA--Hong Kong, 20 Jul (AFP)--Hong Kong has just been declared a cholera-infected area, a government spokesman said today. The alert followed the detection of cholera vibro of the El Tor [as received] strain during clinical examinations of a 54-year-old man who died of a heart attack on Tuesday. A spokesman for the medical and health department said today that all precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. He said although the case was classified as cholera in accordance with World Health Organization regulations, there was no cause for alarm, as the danger of a local spread from the case was minimal. "In fact, it is because of the existence of an efficient surveillance system and facilities that such cases can be detected early so that appropriate preventive measures could be instituted," he (?said). [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW]

CSO: 5400

CHILD MORTALITY RATE HIGH IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 May 78 p 9

/Article: "'Balita' Child Death Rate 50 Percent in the ASEAN Region"/

/Text/ The "balita" (children below 5 years of age) child mortality rate in ASEAN /Association of Southeast Asian Nations/ countries is 50 percent. Causes of this high death rate are diarrhea, malnutrition, tuberculosis, vitamine A deficiency and, in village areas, malaria.

Dr W. A.F.J. Tumbelaka, chairman of the APF /ASEAN Pediatric Federation/ gave this information to KOMPAS on Tuesday /23 May/ at the Hotel Ambarrukma Sheraton in Yogya.

Tumbelaka said that these data show that the most critical period in an ASEAN child's life continues to be the first few years. Even more disturbing is the frequency with which death occurs in the first weeks after birth. Tumbelaka believes that malnutrition is not the primary cause of children's deaths. He admitted, however, that 70 percent of Indonesian children suffer from malnutrition. Thus, should malnutrition be overcome, there is greater opportunity to extend the lives of these infants.

Three Main Problems

Meanwhile, Prof Prasong of Thailand, a member of the ASEAN Pediatric Federation, said that the balita mortality rate in his country can be kept down to 30 percent. Strong efforts to reduce the rate continue to be made with the assistance of the government health services.

He also pointed out that ASEAN countries face three main child health problems, namely, 50 percent mortality rates, high birth rates (2.5 to 3 percent), and inadequate school health education programs.

To solve these problems, the APF is trying to institute practical health education in elementary schools. This step is expected to lead to improved personal health measures and public participation in the health services provided by the government.

Agreement

At the meeting of APF members in Yogya on Monday /22 May/, a broad outline for a work program was agreed upon. Among other things, it was agreed to form an APF coordination institution on child health problems in the Southeast Asian region. Further it is planned to publish a newsletter for interchange of information, initiate a medical manpower exchange program, and encourage child and public health education programs.

These efforts are focused on guarding against the apathy which exists among certain elements of ASEAN societies.

6804
CSO: 5400

PROTEIN CALORIE MALNUTRITION SAID MAIN HEALTH PROBLEM

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 May 78 p 3

/Article: "Threat of Gastroenteritis Epidemic Exploding in Jakarta is Controllable"/

/Text/ The threat of an epidemic of gastroenteritis exploding in Jakarta has been controllable so far, in fact the death rate was reduced from 60.2 percent (1959 to 6 percent (1976). The death rate due to the fearful cholera can also be reduced to zero.

Dr W.A.F.J. Tumbelaka, chairman of the Pediatrics Section of the FKUI /Medical Faculty of the University of Indonesia/-RSTM /Tjipto Mangunkusumo Hospital/ presented these facts at the KONIKA (Pediatrics National Congress) at the Hotel Ambarruko Sheraton in Yogya on Wednesday evening /24 May/.

Concerning news that the incidence of gastroenteritis had risen on Rote Island, on Nias and in Jakarta, Tumbelaka said that it can be conquered if those suffering from the disease do not delay in going to the doctor. He reminded his audience of the drop in the death rate brought about in Jakarta. It probably is still pretty high in the villages because no doctors are handling it there. The death rate due to cholera in the villages is estimated to range between zero and 6 percent.

Five Main Diseases

According to Tumbelaka, patients' records at the FKUI and RSTM polyclinic in Jakarta show that there are five main categories of diseases, namely, respiratory infections, digestive organ complications, protein and calorie malnutrition, tuberculosis, and vitamin A deficiency. While data from PUSKESMAS /public health centers/ indicate there are four primary categories of diseases: respiratory, skin, gastroenteritis and malaria.

Tumbelaka said that PCM (protein calorie malnutrition) continues to be the primary health problem in Indonesia. Each year about 50 to 70 out of every 100 persons suffer from diarrhea and from 70 to 80 percent of this number are balita (under 5 years of age) children.

According to Tumbelaka, cholera was endemic up to 1960. The incidence of cholera and diseases of the digestive tract increased between 1970 and 1975. With improved treatment methods, the associated death rate was reduced.

Tumbelaka indicated that diseases such as cholera are caused by environmental and personal health factors, among others. Preventive efforts are undertaken by the government through the improvement of hygiene, sanitation and so on. They are based on the results of research in the gastroenterology field.

6804
CSO: 5400

VD DIFFICULT TO CONTROL; MALARIA INCIDENCE DOWN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 May 78 pp 1, 7

/Article: "Venereal Disease Is Very Difficult To Control"/

/Text/ Venereal disease (syphilis) is very difficult to control because thus far it has been impossible to counter it since it is resistant to penicillin.

This information was provided by Dr Sudarto, chief of the Directorate for the Control of Communicable Diseases of the P3M /prevention and eradication of infectious diseases/ Directorate General, who held forth on this subject on Thursday /25 May/.

Commenting on a WHO /World Health Organization/ report (KOMPAS, page 1, 25 May), Dr Sudarto remarked that individuals suffering from this disease were encountered frequently in America and Britain. Indonesia has only a few cases because the disease has a long incubation period. Live microbes do not live long outside the body.

According to Dr Sudarto, gonorrhea or G.O., is more dangerous if viewed from the aspect of how widespread it is. Nevertheless, syphilis is more dangerous because it may kill its victims.

Among the several factors contributing to an increase in the number of sufferers of this disease are the accelerating population explosion and the increasingly large number of persons who are rapidly approaching maturity. Other factors are changing attitudes, casual associations, sexual relations, pornography and titillating films. Today's relationships, which recognize no taboos, as well as drug abuse or sexual contact, accelerate the spread of the disease.

In this connection, Indonesia is increasing its efforts to locate sources of infection through blood tests given to students, groups of individuals suspected of suffering from venereal disease, in certain areas and to vagrants.

This is necessary, according to Dr Sudarto, since the current figure for those with venereal disease is untrustworthy. Those known are cases which are reported, while many other cases are not.

Malaria

Meanwhile, Dr Adhiatma, chief of the Directorate for the Control of Insect Caused Diseases of the P3M Directorate General, Department of Health, added that WHO itself is surprised that malaria incidence in Indonesia has dropped. In neighboring nations such as Thailand, Burma, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India and Nepal, the incidence of this disease has risen.

However, said Dr Adhiatma, Jakarta is the only city in Indonesia which is free of this disease. The highest incidence of malaria is found in Irian Jaya.

A number of problems are encountered in combating this disease, because the mosquitoes which spread it are resistant to DDT. In East Kalimantan and Irian Jaya parasites found in the blood are resistant to malaria drugs.

There has been no malaria in Java and Bali since 1965 because it was fought diligently, but because of a shortage of malaria-eradication agents as well as the deteriorating economic situation, malaria incidence rose again and reached a peak in 1973. Of the 7,386,670 persons examined in 1973, 346,233 were ill with malaria. Applied to the population density in Java and Bali at that time, the incidence was 4.21 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In subsequent years this figure dropped to 1.11 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1976 and 0.99 per 1,000 in 1977.

Controlling Malaria

According to Dr Adhiatma protecting Java and Bali now requires the control of malaria outside these islands, because carriers of the disease originate there.

However, the capability to control malaria in these areas is very limited. Trained manpower is nonexistent, facilities are lacking and communication is difficult.

Therefore, priority is given to resettlement areas.

Later, control is to be concentrated on regions in which socio-economic development is important. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the public will report every case of malaria to the nearest PUSKESMAS /public health center/.

6804
CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

CHILD MORTALITY IN IRIAN JAYA--Dr Suriadi Gunawan of the Irian Jaya Health Service says five problems are encountered in the pediatrics field in this area. At the fifth KONIKA (National Pediatrics Congress) now being held in Yogyakarta, Gunawan said pediatrics in Irian Jaya, as in other backward countries, is affected by poverty, lack of understanding, an unhealthy environment, a high birth rate and epidemics of communicable diseases. The commonest illnesses in Irian Jaya are malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, framboesia and malnutrition as well as struma and endemic cretinism. Childhood diseases most frequently reported at polyclinics include respiratory infections, diarrhea, worms, morbili, tuberculosis, otitis media, anemia, and malnutrition. Accidents are also frequently reported. According to Dr Gunawan, the most common causes of death reported at hospitals for Irian Jaya children are still births, gastroenteritis with dehydration, pneumonia, malaria, encephalitis, malnutrition, prematurity, tetanus and tuberculosis. The death rate for Irian Jaya infants ranges between 100 to 300 per 1,000. The death rate for children below the age of 12 is estimated at 60 percent of all deaths. /Text/ /Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 May 78 p 8/ 6804

CSO: 5400

HOSPITAL READY FOR POSSIBLE GASTROENTERITIS OUTBREAK

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Jul 78 p 1

/Text/

WELLINGTON HOSPITAL is preparing itself for an epidemic of gastro-enteritis among children.

This follows an epidemic of the viral infection in Auckland which last week appeared to be moving south through the North Island.

Hundreds of children were admitted to hospitals in Auckland, New Plymouth, and Palmerston North and three have died.

Wellington Hospital's head of pediatrics (Professor Jeffray Weston) said today that only a small number had been admitted in Wellington so far.

Two were admitted on the weekend and there were now 13 in one ward.

The ward had been closed to other patients and was ready to cope with a large number of cases.

He was hoping that the epidemic would not be as severe in Wellington as it had in other centres.

"I understand that the Auckland people are saying that it's dying down up there and I hope that it doesn't flare up but we're ready for any eventuality."

Gastro-enteritis is a virus condition which causes vomiting and diarrhoea.

The resulting dehydration can cause death. Treatment consists of feeding the children fluids and salts in the right proportions to replace those lost.

Asked how parents could identify gastro-enteritis in young babies who frequently brought up their food and already had loose bowels, Professor Weston said gastro-enteritis would cause a noticeable change.

He said gastro-enteritis was commonly seen at this time of the year but it seemed to be more virulent this time.

Hutt Hospital has not made any special provision for an influx of patients.

Its head of pediatrics (Dr Archie Kerr) said there was only one child with the condition in hospital at the moment. One was discharged this morning.

CSO: 5400

EFFECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN TO CONTROL YELLOW FEVER

Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 20 Jun 78 p 23

[Text] During April 1978, 6,719 ground vehicles were inspected, and thus far this year, 25,213 inspections have been made, with a total of 217,188 inspections made between 1973 and April 1978, for the purpose of effectively controlling yellow fever.

With regard to ship inspections, 144 were made in April 1978, 636 were made between January and April 1978, and 8,086 were made from November 1973 to April 1978.

A total of 57 treatments were applied in April 1978; and between November 1973 and April 1978, 1,405 treatments were applied to vessels.

In April 1978, 6,616 ground vehicles were given treatment against the vector of yellow fever. From January to April 1978, the number was 23,312; and, between November 1973 and April 1978, 211,614 inspections were made of ground vehicles.

During April 1978, treatment against the aforementioned vector was applied to a total of 1,406 vessels.

A total of 1,455 dwellings were inspected in the border areas during April 1978; and between November 1973 and April 1978, inclusive, 17,563 such inspections were made.

Only two dwellings turned out to have positive results for this vector, which attests to the constructive endeavor carried out by the National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM) during the period included in the statistical reports in the areas we have cited. Our newspaper was given this information by the administrative-technical director of the National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM), engineer Felipe Arellano Sandino, upon being questioned by one of our representatives.

2909
CSO: 5400

CHOLERA REAPPEARS IN MANILA, ANTICHOLERA SHOTS REQUIRED

Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW]

[Text] Manila, 11 July (AFP)--Cholera El Tor, which disappeared from metropolitan Manila nine months ago, has returned to the Philippine capital, the Health Department announced today.

Deputy health minister, Jesus Azurin, said 14 El Tor (Asian cholera) patients were admitted to the government hospital during a two-week period ending last July 1 prompting the Geneva-based World Health Organization to lift an earlier international advisory declaring Manila as a choler-free area.

Mr Azurin attributed the resurgence of the contagious disease to the alleged failure of city slum-dwellers to observe hygiene.

The last time El Tor was reported in the capital was in October last year when three cases were reported.

With the lifting of the WHO advisory, Mr Azurin said, travellers bound for Manila, whether by ship or aircraft, are required again to have anticholera shots in their countries or origin.

Similarly, passengers leaving Manila must have vaccinations before boarding their aircraft or ships.

Except for metro Manila, no other area in the Philippines has reported any new cholera outbreak, Mr Azurin said.

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

KELANTAN CHOLERA--An information department statement on 29 June said that two persons from Kampong Batu Melintang in Tanah Merah in Kelantan state were confirmed as cholera carriers. Bringing up the number of confirmed carriers of the disease to 215. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Jun 78 BK]

DENGUE HEMORRHAGE FEVER--The environment ministry said that another 11 cases of dengue hemorrhage fever had been reported in the past three days; bringing the total number of confirmed cases so far to 51. Most of the cases involved people between 5 and 24 years of age from the Geyland and Kallang areas. [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK]

CSO: 5400

UNIDENTIFIED EPIDEMIC STRIKES SIIRT PROVINCE

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 10 Jul 78 pp 1, 10

[Text] In the villages of Inceler and Karagecit, in Sirnak district, a disease has claimed the lives of 35 children and 500 children in these villages are seriously ill. The cause of the disease is as yet unknown; authorities call it "intestinal infection."

The Sirnak District Governor, Hasan Parlakturk said that news of the epidemic was received late, due to difficult access. He stated that 35 persons, children between the ages of 0 - 6 years, had died. District Governor Parlakturk indicated that in the last 10 days, 18 persons had died in the village of Alkemer, 10 in the village of Karagecit and seven in the village of Inceler village. He said that health teams were able to reach the village only on foot and he added that they had begun work.

The headman of Alkemer village, Cetin Yilmaz told that a month ago, in the first days of the epidemic, he had immediately gone to Sirnak and had informed the authorities. Three or four days later, three health officials came to the village. They left without having done anything except eat. Following our second request, a young doctor came, together with a few health officials. He said acute intestinal infection (sic). They innoculated 100 persons, gave out a little medicine and left, saying that they did not have any more medicine.

Currently, there are three health officials and a doctor in the village. The Alkemer village headman claimed that it would not be possible to save the 500 children who were in serious condition with this type of treatment. He said "in order to keep these children from dying in front of our eyes, they must be transported to state hospitals by the most rapid means of transport, for example by helicopter."

CSO: 5400

ISTANBUL FACES EPIDEMICS IN 'WATERLESS SUMMER'

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 12 Jun 78 Sect II p 1

[Text] There is concern that the inadequacy of infrastructure facilities, the haphazard and uncontrolled expansion of the gecekondu (squatter settlements) areas, and the fact that even "water," the most necessary cleaning material, has become unobtainable from time to time, will open the way to epidemics this summer in Istanbul. Doctors claim that measures taken by health organizations alone will not be sufficient to prevent the epidemics.

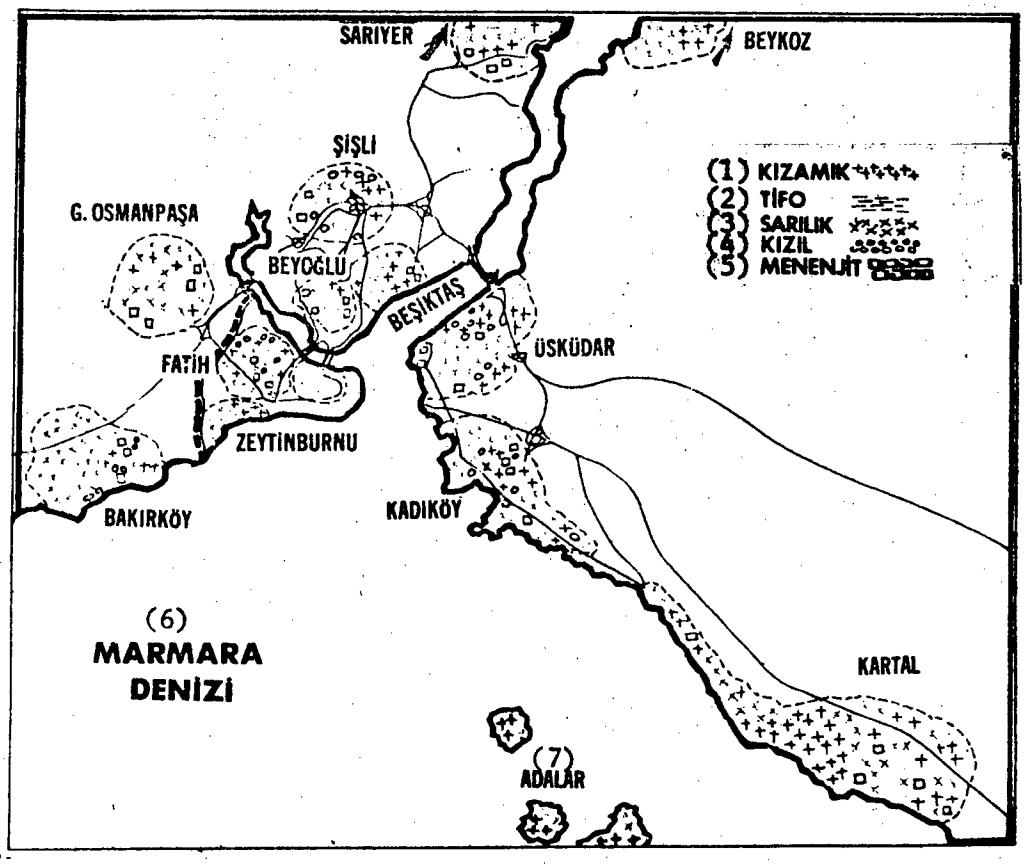
Research made concerning the matter has disclosed that jaundice is the most widespread contagious disease in Istanbul. The doctors, who reported that the information in statistics is frightening in spite of the fact that it is far below the real figures, made it known that quite a few people who have contracted jaundice, "an insidious disease," are not aware of it. It was stated that if a person who thinks he has gotten over jaundice or who is not aware that it can be spread enters the water and if he infects the water with urine, the chances of those entering the water in the area contracting the disease are great. The doctors advise that those who go in the water in crowded places must be very careful and that they must be especially careful not to swallow water.

It is reported that the situation in the gecekondu settlement areas, which are devoid of sewer facilities, is even more critical and that these regions have been characterized as "Sensitive Regions." The doctors, who also drew attention to the fact that it is extremely easy for typhoid to spread in these regions, emphasized that the Istanbul residents who live in the sensitive areas must be very careful, must not walk around in areas where sewage flows openly and must prevent their children from playing games in this water.

According to statistics compiled in the first 5 months of 1978 the contagious disease which appeared most often in all the districts of Istanbul was jaundice. Following jaundice, which had 1,184 cases reported, was measles with 405 cases. There is concern that even though there were 39 typhoid incidents in the first 5 months, the number confirmed in past years could be greatly surpassed by an increase in the summer months. The doctors pointed out that vegetables that have been irrigated with sewer water should

be thoroughly cleaned before being eaten, otherwise it would be easy for typhoid germs to be taken in. They advised the public to act very carefully in this regard.

Foremost among the regions menaced by a momentary out-break of jaundice and recognized as a "Sensitive Region" is Bakirkoy and its surrounding area. According to figures compiled last year and which are said to be far below the actual numbers, there were 221 typhoid cases in Bakirkoy and its surrounding area. The Beyoglu, Sisli, Gaziosmanpasa, Kadikoy and Uskudar districts, which have gecekondu areas without infrastructure facilities within their district borders, are also pointed to as being sensitive regions. Istanbul's most protected region, in terms of contagious diseases, is The Islands. No contagious disease was encountered in The Islands in a year other than seven cases of jaundice, 25 cases of measles and five cases of scarlet fever. In contrast, Bakirkoy and its surrounding area was first among the sensitive regions with 407 jaundice cases, 221 typhoid cases, 90 measles cases, 38 scarlet fever cases, 18 meningitis cases and 10 cases of child paralysis. The fact that 15 cases of child paralysis have been encountered in the first 5 months of this year compared to the 20 cases reported to have been confirmed last year, is generally accepted as an indication that necessitates that people be more attentive toward disease germs that pass through sea water.



Key:
1. Measles
2. Typhoid
3. Jaundice
4. Scarlet fever
5. Meningitis
6. Sea of Marmara
7. The Islands

(All other names are geographical place names)

9236
CSO: 5400

HYGIENIC CONTROLS TIGHTENED IN MONTEVIDEO

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 24 Jun 78 p 9

[Text] In recent days city hall has tightened controls on certain elements that are especially disturbing to public peace of mind and hygiene.

The General Inspection Service has promoted a vigorous crackdown on vendors operating without a license, with special emphasis on monitoring the observance of ordinances relating to the use of roads and sidewalks.

Thus, many unauthorized street stands selling grilled meat and food items such as sausages, turnovers, etc have been closed down.

Moreover, various areas of the city occupied by garbage rummagers have been sanitized, and the small cars in which they comb the city pursuing this unsanitary activity have been seized.

Hog Farms and Stands in the Outskirts of the City

The efforts undertaken have also been highly effective in eliminating clandestine hog farms within the urban area. As is known, the animals stabled under these conditions are fed with household leftovers. Despite the cutback in such establishments, they continue to be monitored and closed down, in a battle against a real threat to the hygiene and health of the population.

With regard to vendors in city outskirts, existing regulations allow a given number of stands to be set up. The appropriate technical municipal offices determine what sort of items they can sell and thus provide balanced attention to consumers.

Despite this, unauthorized vendors set up their stands permanently in these "outlying areas" in an attempt to avoid municipal controls, to the detriment of the people who observe the requirements.

Over the last 30 days the General Inspection Service has closed down 23 stands without licenses in areas marked off for the installation of "outlying district stands."

With regard to street stands, the surveillance undertaken has pinpointed fruit, vegetable, fancy goods and other unauthorized merchandise stands along various city thoroughfares. They have been closed down.

Hawkers

Some spots downtown and in heavily populated areas of the city are at times occupied without authorization by hawkers. They set up along streets and sidewalks with signs, stationary or rotating boards, loudspeakers and other promotional devices,and block traffic and annoy people with the loud noise they make and the very size of the instruments they use.

In conclusion, we should note that one of the largest groups of unauthorized vendors is made up of people selling bananas on strategic corners downtown. They sell at prices significantly higher than authorized levels, without licenses to occupy the spots where they set up; to make things worse, they use scales with serious irregularities. Last month, 60 scales were confiscated that registered 600 to 800 grams per actual kilogram.

8743
CSO: 5400

TWO HOSPITALS UNDERGO EXPANSION

In Bella Union

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 22 Jun 78 p 22

[Article by Joaquin Bastos]

[Text] Bella Union—Major improvements will be undertaken very shortly on the aging building that houses the local hospital.

The secretary general of the Executive Board of the NO.RIO.NE [expansion unknown] Plan, Lieutenant Colonel Zerbi, recently visited this city in the company of two professional architects.

The purpose of their visit was in connection with expansion work at the hospital.

At a meeting with local authorities, consideration was given to the rapid completion of all the aforementioned expansion work on our number one health care center.

With 300,000 new pesos available, work will begin very shortly on the three-stage projects outlined in an exhaustive study that was done. Each stage has specific goals.

During the first stage the following will be built: two surgery rooms (minor and major), delivery room, sanitized rooms, dressing rooms and treatment rooms.

Direct Administration

This project will be carried out under the system of direct administration run by the Hospital Support Commission and the Artigas City Hall.

The technical administration will be handled by a professional from the Public Health Ministry, architect Pisani, who will have the support of the Transportation and Public Works Ministry in the form of specialized technicians from the ministry.

All of the personnel required for the construction work, as well as the materials to be used in it, will be hired and purchased locally.

August 1st has been set as the date for the start of work, which should not last more than 6 months.

Furnishing and Start of Operations

Once the construction work is concluded, the new installations will be furnished, officially inaugurated right away and soon thereafter will begin operations.

After this stage is over, studies will begin on subsequent projects, which, like the first one, will be completed quickly.

This news is highly encouraging to the entire population of Bella Union, which is thus seeing a longstanding desire come true.

In conclusion, we should stress the earnest attitude that local leaders have shown in acquainting themselves fully with local needs.

In Flores

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 23 Jun 78 p 8

[Article by Heber Escondeur Muniz]

[Text] Trinidad--Among the major projects being pursued in our department, we can point to the expansion of the hospital as number one on the list. To fully inform its readers, LA MANANA visited the director of the hospital, Dr. Manuel Sanchez Echeverria, whose 43 years as a professional in the department and 35 years as director lend weight to his words.

When asked about the reason for the expansion of the men's section, he said: "The expansion of the men's section is justified by the greater demand for space due to already well-known problems. Families clearly hospitalize more men than women per number of hospital personnel."

Another reason is the particular pathology of males, as is the case with urinary problems and also with cases of shock, stemming either from traffic or work accidents.

With regard to the immediate steps taken to complete the project, he stated: "First the planning was done, taking into account the views of the doctors who currently handle the men's section."

"Both sections (men and women) are combined, in the sense that both surgical and general medical care are provided."

Approval by Medical Corps

"As far as the men's section is concerned, and given the capacity that we wanted to provide for it, the decision was made to expand the surgery ward, with the old section being left exclusively for the general medicine service, which will also be overhauled soon to make it more functional.

"Once this was approved by the departmental medical corps, the next step was taken. Approval was requested from the Public Health Ministry, and once this was obtained, we asked the Architecture Department to plan a section contiguous to the existing one, with eight beds and auxiliary services, including: hygienic services, three lavatories and a bath, medicine preparation area, nurses' area, an examination room, and on the upper floor, a linen room and dressing rooms with baths for personnel, in two sections, men and women."

Once these preliminary stages had been completed and plans finalized, "the main thing, financing, however, was lacking."

"Taking into account the high cost of the project, we asked Antonio J. Caorsi to intercede with the executive branch in order to get the funds that would make this much-needed project a reality."

We'll Do It Ourselves

It was then that Antonio Caorsi, in the attempt to find the quickest procedure, gave another example of his generosity and said: "We'll do the project ourselves"(that is to say, he and his son, Dr Carlos Caorsi). Logically, he then asked for the corresponding plans and when he saw them he said: "Dr Sanchez, eight beds are too few; let's add some more."

"We accepted the offer to expand our plans, and four beds were added, always following the advice of the Public Health Ministry: two rooms with two beds each, with their corresponding designations, a fully-equipped bath and visiting room, all of this connected to but separate from the originally planned section."

These rooms will be for long-term patients or to take better care of patients in serious condition who have to be removed from the general section.

Once all these stages had been approved and completed, construction work began in February, and at present the plastering is being done; in other words, it will be completed very shortly.

From this point on, there will be a new problem to tackle: furnishing.

8743
CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

MEASLES INOCULATION CAMPAIGN--The measles inoculation campaign is continuing through the country. It began on the 15th and will extend until the middle of next month. On behalf of the Department of Epidemiology, Dr Leonel Perez Moreira reiterated that measles is a very contagious disease that can be serious among small children, carry complications and even cause death. The head of the Public Health Ministry recalled that last year 31 children died of the measles and that at the time 60 percent of children between 6 months and 4 years of age were inoculated with the vaccine, which was somewhat late in arriving from the United States and Europe. This season, effective protection will be extended to 80 percent of the child population, thus ruling out the possibility of an epidemic. Additional shipments of the vaccine are expected from Belgium and the United States in the next few days. We repeat what we stated when the Public Health Ministry ordered the campaign to start: all children between 6 months and 4 years should be vaccinated. If the child was vaccinated between 6 and 11 months, he should be re-vaccinated on his first birthday. It is the duty of parents, the Public Health Ministry asserted, "to protect their children by having them inoculated against measles, which could cause consequences that might incapacitate them for the rest of their lives." [Text] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 24 Jun 78 p 10] 8743

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

VACCINATION CAMPAIGN--The director of public health has reported that the national campaign of vaccination against measles, diptheria, tetanus and whooping cough began today. He said authorities hope to cover the 465,000 children born annually and those who have not been vaccinated. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Jun 78 PA]

YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION--Caracas, 13 Jun (VENPRES)--The Venezuelan Health and Social Assistance Ministry has announced that the rural and urban settlers who live near the Colombian border are in no danger of contracting yellow fever because of the ministry's massive vaccination campaign. Since the outbreak occurred 2 months ago in the Colombian settlement of Tibu, 100 km southwest of Casigua, Zulia State, a total of 5,064 persons have been vaccinated. [Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1257 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA]

CSO: 5400

DISEASE PREVENTION MEASURES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jul 78 p 5

[Text]

A TOTAL of 20,500 people have been vaccinated against meningitis in Mansa and Kafue flats in an effort to have the disease controlled in the country, a spokesman for the Ministry of Health said yesterday.

The spokesman said the vaccination campaign, carried out by the French Professor Louis Lapeyssonnie and two other French doctors who joined a Zambian team in Mansa last month, lasted a record two days in which 18,000 people including school children were vaccinated

The vaccination was prompted by the outbreak of meningitis at St Clement's Secondary School in Mansa which killed one student.

The outbreak occurred when Professor Lapeyssonnie was visiting the country, and he and two other doctors rushed to the area to help vaccinate people against the disease.

The spokesman said the Ministry of Health was planning to utilise the French technical co-operation opportunities to activate communicable disease control by massive immunisation campaigns.

The campaigns include the immunisation against tetanus and measles, and similar campaigns have been planned for Kitwe, Ndola and Livingstone.

He said anti-cholera campaigns had been continually carried out in Central and Northern provinces and that immunisation of children was also continuing in the country as part of the national campaign against tuberculosis, tetanus, smallpox, diptheria, hooping cough and measles.

Efforts

In the Kafue flats, Professor Lapeyssonnie's team immunised 2,500 people against meningitis, tetanus and measles.

The spokesman said in order to maximise the efforts of the communicable disease control parents should take their children to the nearest health centres for protection and advice.

Professor Lapeyssonnie brought to Zambia, as part of the French government technical assistance, vaccination instruments and vaccines he invented for the control of measles, tetanus and meningitis, to be used at the newly-established preventive medical unit.

CSO: 5400

REPORTAGE ON IMPACT OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

EEC Beef Talks

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jul 78 p 1

[Article by Andrew Sesinyi]

[Text] **The fate of Botswana's beef market will be decided on Tuesday. The Standing Veterinary Committee of the European Economic Community (EEC) will meet to decide whether to lift the suspension on our beef exportation or not.**

Meanwhile, the Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning Dr Q.K.J. Masire will rejoin Botswana's delegation to the EEC in Paris, France over the weekend.

Dr Masire arrived back home on Sunday to attend the cabinet economic committee which is still in progress, Mr L. Mothibatsela from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning has stated.

Mr Mothibatsela who is a member of the delegation came back with the Vice President.

He told the Daily News that the EEC committee will on Tuesday vote on whether Botswana should be allowed to export her beef since the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease has now being combated.

This comes in the process of hectic negotiations by a six man delegation which is headed by Dr Masire to all the EEC member states with a view of easing the stalemate over Botswana's sales.

Mr Mothibatsela said when the Vice President left Europe, three countries had been visited already. He expects the itenerary to be finished by Tuesday.

The EEC Standing Veterinary Committee consist of directors of veterinary services from the member states.

It is the sole decision-making body in the EEC regarding the importation of beef by member countries of the Community.

The suspension of Botswana's beef sales has put the country in a serious economic dilemma.

The delegation is expected back some time next week.

Other members of the delegation are Mr Archibald Mogwe, External Affairs Minister, Mr E.S. Masisi former Minister of Agriculture, and now Minister of Health Dr J. Falconer, Director of Veterinary Services, and Mr . T.S. Madisa, Chairman of the Botswana Meat Commission Executive Board.

No Livestock at Tutume Show

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jul 78 p 3

[Excerpts]

The overall crops and handicrafts on exhibit at the Tutume Agricultural Show were almost double those of last year.

The attendance was however low considering the population of the Bokalanga area.

There were no livestock exhibits due to foot and mouth disease restrictions.

The Tutume show was officially opened by the Minister of Education K.P. Morake.

In his welcoming speech the Senior Tribal Authority for the Bokalanga area, Mr M. Modie, said the high rainfall in the District caused poor harvest in some parts of the area.

Mr Modie further pointed out that the foot and mouth outbreak has affected progress in the area.

The Local Councillor Mr E.P. Kelepile, told our reporter that many people feared to attend the show because they would be attacked by rebel Rhodesian force.

Commenting on progress done in a bid to eradicate the disease in the Boteti area, Minister Morake said the local veterinary team operating there is confident that the disease has been successful contained.

Mr Morake said Government, in addition has entered into an agreement with the Botswana Livestock Development Corporation (BLDC) to assist residents in the infected areas financially. This empowers the BLDC to loan P50 to cattle owners for each beast pledged as a security.

Quarantined Cattle

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jul 78 p 1

[Text]

Cattle restricted to the Makoba Quarantine Camp in the Central District west of the Makoba-Dukwe

[as published]

Maitengwe veterinary cordon fence, will be released from the quarantine on July 13 and 14.

Owners of the livestock in the quarantine are advised to contact the Veterinary Officer in Serowe or the Fence Foreman in Makoba for further details.

Livestock owners are warned, however, that movement restrictions are still in force.

In May this year, the Director of Veterinary Services in Gaborone declared the entire Central and Central districts free from foot and mouth disease.

He however, noted that these areas may have to stay another six months before they can be allowed to truck their cattle to the Botswana Meat Commission.

Meanwhile, a veterinary fence is being constructed along Botswana's border with Rhodesia from the Tuli circle to Vakaranga and is to be completed by the end of next month.

The project, which will cost about P1, 8 million is being partly financed by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and the Domestic Development Fund.

Work on a vaccine laboratory in Broadhurst in Gaborone was due to have began last month following an agreement between Botswana and France. Batswana are to be trained at this Vaccine Production Institute.

CSO: 5400

MINISTER OPENS FARM SHOW, DISCUSSES FOOT-AND-MOUTH

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 78 p 1

/Excerpts/

Maun District have been praised for holding an agricultural show despite the difficulties of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease and the floods which engulfed fields early this year.

The praise came from the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs D G. Chiepe over the weekend when she officially opened this year's Maun agricultural show.

The Minister said the Maun show was of "great significance". She reminded the show attendants and participants that when she visited Maun in May she was saddened by the sight of fields submerged in water because of the floods.

"Because of this mishap and the difficulties imposed by the foot and mouth outbreak, one would have sympathised with you if you had decided not to field an agricultural show this year", Dr Chiepe said.

She added. "Yet, inspite of these difficulties you have decided to have the Annual Agricultural Show in Maun. This act of determination and your resilience in rising to meet such problems headlong, as well as your refusal to be intimidated even by natural calamities, gives your show the kind of great significance that I have mentioned earlier".

Speaking more on the foot and mouth outbreak Dr Chiepe disclosed that she understood that to date a total of some P275,000 has been loaned put by both the Botswana Livestock Development Corporation (BLDC) and the co-operatives, and that some 5500 cattle have been pledged, thus rendering assistance to about 1 500 farmers all in the Ngamiland District.

She reiterated that the "Fifty Pula Scheme" was introduced as an interim measure to assist the individual farmer to meet some of his pressing financial obligations, after recognising the difficulties faced by the individual farmers as a result of the restrictions connected with the outbreak of foot and mouth.

CSO: 5400

NATIONAL SWINE FEVER IMMUNIZATION CAMPAIGN SAID TO INCUR GREATER RISK

Nine Fever Centers Known

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 28

/Text/ "The government cannot carry out a national vaccination campaign on the nation's swine against the classic hog cholera, because it would run the risk of spreading the African swine fever even more." This observation was made yesterday morning by Alysson Paulinelli, the minister of agriculture, during a press conference in Anhembi Park. In other words, the nation's swine population is still exposed to both diseases, although a medicine to prevent the classic hog cholera exists and is of proven effectiveness. In the afternoon in the Secretariat of Agriculture, the minister announced that the federal government has now released funds amounting to 11 million cruzeiros for combating the spread of African swine fever (slaughter, idemnification of producers, disinfecting teams, etc.). In the near future, the government should invest 150 million cruzeiros more in the same program.

Paulinelli also divulged that as of yesterday the Ministry of Agriculture, through laboratory analyses, knows of only nine foci of African swine fever in three states: Rio de Janeiro (Paracambi, Favela Nova Brasilia, Sao Gonzalo, Teresopolis and Campos); Sao Paulo (Ourinhos, Leme and Roseira) and Minas Gerais (Volta Grande).

However, according to an authoritative source, the foci in Jundiai and Fartura (Sao Paulo) "are of African swine fever, without a doubt." The ministry of Agriculture has not officially confirmed this information because the material gathered in those areas is still undergoing laboratory analysis. In any event, it is known, for example, that in one place in Jundiai 46 pigs died of the fever and public health personnel killed 8 more animals that were sick. The same source adds that in Avare some animals have now died and that others are sick: "Everything indicates that the cause of the problem is African swine fever."

Swine Vaccination

"Prohibit the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of swine . . . and even the manufacture of any product used by veterinarians, which utilizes raw materials taken from pigs." This is one of the preventive norms against the classic hog cholera which the Ministry of Agriculture decreed last Friday and which is preventing the vaccination of the national swine population against classic hog cholera. However, the simple revocation of this measure will not solve the problem. According to specialists in this field, the classical fever and the African fever produce very similar symptoms in the animals. As an effective vaccine exists against the classical fever, it would be very useful to vaccinate the entire swine population against this disease. The work of identifying the "African" foci would then be much easier. In the meantime, the vaccine may have been produced from the tissues of swine infected with the "African" virus. For that reason, until the origin of the vaccines is known and what they contain is known (and that might take years), such vaccine should not be administered to the animals. In Europe, 10 years ago, Spain and Italy were faced with serious problems of spreading African fever after vaccinating swine against the classical disease.

Indemnifying Owners

The minister of agriculture has explained that the owners of animals that may be slaughtered in areas around the foci, as a measure of preventing the spread of African swine fever, will be indemnified by the federal government "on the basis of the market price for pork, dead weight." He added however that the federal government will not pay for lost profits and that there will not be any payment made to the breeder who loses animals already infected with the plague or any other illness. He further added that the swine breeders should not sell the animals "in a hurry out of fear of the African swine fever."

According to the minister, "An excessive supply will cause a reduction in pork prices on the market, and the producers will only suffer losses as a result." He also reiterated that the people should continue consuming pork "normally, without any concern," because the virus in the pork does not cause any problem to human health and, "even if it did, the sanitary inspection of animals permits only the slaughter of healthy animals."

The swine population of Brazil is estimated at between 35 and 40 million head--worth more than 40 billion cruzeiros--but the minister does not believe that there is any danger of "totally exterminating" the animals because of the African plague. He believes that "it will be possible, in a short time," to eradicate the sickness in the country.

Paulo Carneiro, the secretary of agriculture of Parana, who had a private meeting with Minister Paulinelli yesterday in Sao Paulo in the company of the secretary of agriculture of Santa Catarina, observed that the drop in pork consumption in his state has already caused a sharp increase in the price of beef. Beef animals on the hoof, which were selling at about 21.9 cruzeiros a kilogram, are now going at the market price of 24 cruzeiros a

kilogram. The share of swine breeding in the ICM /Tax on Movement of Merchandise/ of Parana is 5.3 percent.

Carlos Antonio Loche, the secretary of agriculture of Santa Catarina, added that in his state the swine population amounts to 3.5 million head and that the share of this sector in the state's PIB /Gross Domestic Product/ is on the order of 10 percent. He remarked that the breeders in Santa Catarina are worried "about the possibility that the African swine fever may reach their heards," explaining that the elimination of their swine as a result of the disease "would cause incalculable damage" to the state and to the nation.

Sao Paulo, Mato Grosso Border Inspections

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Jun 78 p 29

/Text/ Police from Sao Paulo and Mato Grosso are investigating the transportation of animals and pork products across the boundary between the states with the same strictness as that observed in operations organized in the search for narcotics. They are working between the municipalities of Presidente Epitacio and Bataguacu. The so-called "Operation Pig" has now seized even fried pork rinds, put up in plastic bags and eaten by travelers.

Cars proceeding from Mato Grosso are first checked at an inspection station near the Mato Grosso bank of the Parana River. Long lines of vehicles form at that station while the police search all the way from the engine compartment to the spaces between the seats. After the first inspection the vehicles cross the 2,550-meter bridge over the Parana River. On the Sao Paulo side they are examined again. The Federal Police and the Highway Police, which have inspection stations on both sides of the river, are the only police organizations that have not been ordered to seize pigs and pork products.

Swine Slaughtered in Ourinhos

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Jun 78 p 29

/Text/ More than 400 pigs have now been slaughtered in the municipality of Ourinhos as part of the program to combat African swine fever. The presence of swine fever in this municipality was officially confirmed late last week. Neither the Army nor the Military Police took part in the operation, although their participation was anticipated, and the animals had to be killed with sledgehammers. The slaughter was carried out at the city garbage dump, and the animals were buried after cremation.

Technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Secretariat of Agriculture denied that the disease had been found in the Municipality of Fartura, which had been announced by Paulo da Rocha Camargo, secretary of agriculture. Yesterday morning an emergency meeting involving technicians of the two

organizations and municipal authorities was held in the city (80 kilometers from Ourinhos). At the end of six hours of di cussion, and after an analysis of the viscera of animals which had died in recent days, Rubens Jansen Stachissini and Luis Agusto Rodrigues, from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Secretariat of Agriculture, concluded that what had caused the deaths was food poisoning and diarrhea, not swine fever.

Organization of Slaughter

The control operations worked out in Ourinhos were better organized yesterday, since the determination of the best way to kill the pigs had been the main cause of delay. The technicians determined that two detection teams should concentrate their attention on the urban zone, while a third team transported the 420 animals living on the farm of pig-breeder Joao Batiata de Medeiros Junior. When the trucks arrived at the garbage dump, carrying the animals, the men in charge of the slaughter were ready. The pigs were killed and then dumped into trenches dug by the machines belonging to the municipal administration. After cremation they were buried.

According to the technicians, that job will be done more rapidly as of this moment. They believe that the number of pigs kept within a radius of 5 kilometers around the focus is more than the 4,000 initially estimated and may go as high as 8,000. No time limit has been set for the completion of the task. In the meantime, speed will be assured by the Army, which late yesterday afternoon announced that weapons and ammunition would be issued for the slaughter of the pigs. Today a platoon from the local military training school will be designated to carry out the job.

Infected Swine Shot in Ourinhos

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 78 p 50

/Text/ The rifle has replaced the sledgehammer in the slaughter of pigs seized in a 5 kilometer radius from the focus of the swine fever recorded in Ourinhos. Sgt Carlos Saletto Rodrigeus and ive more marksmen from the local military training school began yesterday to shoot 100 pigs picked up on Friday from various farms in the rural and urban zones of the municipality. The work of isolating and capturing the animals was suspended at 1500 hours on Saturday, but it should continue today at about 0900 hours, stopping only when the 4,500 animals in the area of the focus are eliminated and if no more foci of the plague appear.

The pig farmers in the region are now convinced of the existence of swine fever, but they do not agree with the system being used by the technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Secretariat of Agriculture to determine the "pattern A" establishments, which will be exempt from the killings. They have observed that some of them are located between 50 and 500 meters of the sty where the plague was discovered and that they have not shown an

signs of the illness, although it is considered contagious and fatal, and it does not yield to vaccination with violet crystal vaccine, used against the classical plague.

According to that criterion, sties like those of Hildebrando Holando de Souza, with 70 "large white" animals, the progenitor and breeding stock of his herd, and that of Orlando Zais, with more than 1,200 head, are exempt from slaughter for the time being. The pig breeders, in spite of all technical disputes, have doubts like this one: "If the fever is really African, why do animals vaccinated against the classical plague not catch it?" Some even bring up the hypothesis that healthy swine, vaccinated against the classical plague, should be brought into the locale of the focus in order to see if they will catch it. However, the people responsible for combatting the disease in Ourinhos have not taken that possibility into consideration.

Suspected Cases in Para

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 78 p 50

/Text/ The news about the outbreak of swine fever which affects a large area of Brazil is beginning to alarm the swine breeders in Para. The Secretariat of Agriculture of the state has received a few reports of possible cases of the disease, but up to now none has been proved. Swine breeder Fernendo das Gracas Oliveira, for example, is desperate over the loss of 50 pigs of his herd, where only 1 survived the strange illness which he is afraid was swine fever.

Although African swine fever has not yet reached Bahia and the authorities are maintaining a rigorous system of vigilance, with the state lines entirely closed against the transportation of swine, Guilherme Coelho, the head of the Department of Sanitary Hygiene of the Salvador city government, warned the people yesterday that they should avoid eating pork, which is being sold in clandestine markets throughout the capital of Bahia.

Suspected Cases in Pernambuco

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 21

/Text/ Recife--African swine fever has now reached Pernambuco. It has been reported on Hollywood Farm, at Iguarassu, in the metropolitan region of Recife. More than 90 pigs have died and according to the findings of veterinarian Maria Ines Cavalcanti of the School of Agronomy, the illness has been identified.

About 20 days ago, Antonio Jose da Silva Filho, administrator of the farm, noticed "irregularities" in the behavior of the pigs and called them to the attention of Edelson Barbosa de Souza, the propeietor. At first the problem was looked at superficially, but the mortality continued and reached 50 pigs a day.

"When the pigs began to die en masse, without my discovering any solution, I gave them a more detailed examination and it proved to be African fever," the proprietor of the farm declared.

The Federal Agricultural Delegation in Pernambuco announced in the meantime that up to that moment there was no confirmed cas of African swine fever in the state.

Suspected Cases in Riberao Preto

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 28

/Text/ There is a suspected focus of infection of African swine fever in an area located on the perimeter of the city of Riberao Preto. Out of 150 animals, owned by three farms, 100 have died showing the symptoms of the disease, identical to those of the classical swine fever. This event has obliged DIRA /expansion unknown/ to order the sealing off of those farms until the Rio de Janeiro laboratory analyzes the material that was sent yesterday.

"Only when we receive the results, possibly on Wednesday, will we know the cause of death of the animals and what measures should then be adopted," veterinarian Jose Luis da Costa Ribeiro, head of DIRA's Animal Sanitary Defense Section, informed us. In regard to the African fever, the slaughter of all pigs kept in the area will be decided on.

The area under suspicion is located 500 meters from a group of COHAB /Low-Cost Housing Company/ houses in the northern zone of Riberao Preto, near the highway bypass. If it becomes necessary to slaughter the animals, the measure will not affect the entire municipality, where the swine population amounts to more than 20,000 head, according to the Regional Agricultural Division.

New Foci in Ourinhos

The 50 pigs picked up yesterday on a few farms--where at least 2 new foci of African swine fever have been detected--and in the urban zone of Ourinhos, the first group sentenced to be slaughtered are not to be killed until today, 24 hours after they were seized. If the technicians resolve the impasse caused by the lack of personnel trained to do the job, they will be shot. The animals will be thrown into a trench two meters deep and six meters long. They will be given no food or water and should spend the night without any guard, since the men of the municipal government refuse to stay in the city's garbage dump, the place chosen for the slaughter.

In the atmosphere of innumerable meetings, which were repeated yesterday, the lack of coordination among the various sectors to which the mission of dividing Ourinhos into zones and inhibiting the spread of the plague was given, is apparent. While the vetinarians of the Ministry of Agriculture

and of the Secretariat of Agriculture guaranteed that their plans were definite and authorized seizing the pigs on the farms located within a radius of 5 kilometers of the focus, no one was able to tell who was in charge of the slaughter.

For that reason, when the three truckloads of seized animals arrived at the Ourinhos garbage dump at 1130 hours yesterday no one was waiting for them. The opening of new trenches did not get started until 1400 hours, as two trenches prepared beforehand were judged inadequate by the Secretariat of Health.

This allowed the 50 animals to be brought to the dump in the afternoon. According to the plans, the animals were to be killed there. Also, there were the remains of two pigs found dead at Santa Maria Plantation, belonging to Renato Costa Lima, the former secretary of agriculture and former president of the IBC /Brazilian Coffee Institute/. Clinical tests revealed all the symptoms of the African fever in the dead animals. It was already dark when veterinarian Genio Novlovski, of the Ministry of Agriculture, arrived to announce that the slaughter had been postponed once again.

Campos do Jordao

The swine population of Campos do Jordao, amounting to only 550 head, has been decimated during recent days by a malady which shows the same symptoms as the swine fever. Up to yesterday, 200 pigs had died, all of them raised in the back yards of sanatoriums and hotels.

When the secretary of agriculture was informed, he sent technicians to the city to collect samples. They have not yet determined whether the sickness is African swine fever, as they are waiting for the results of the tests. One of the technicians remarked that most of the dead pigs were sucklings and that they may have been infected with pneumatosis, influenced by the cold of the region. The Hotel Syndicate of that resort area recommended that supplying of pork to the hotels be suspended while waiting for the test results, which have been promised for today.

Campo Limpo

The 24 pigs seized on Wednesday in Campo Limpo, on the periphery of Sao Paulo, are still "interned" in the Disease Control Center. They are being held for observation, but so far they have shown no symptoms of the swine fever. The clinical examination of the animals was conducted by veterinarians of the Ministry of Agriculture who consider all of them to be "healthy" and for that reason have not demanded laboratory examinations. The immunofluorescence and electrofluorescence tests for detection of the plague virus will be demanded only if some pig falls ill and dies.

Arnaldo Villa Nova, the director of the Disease Control Center, explained yesterday that the animals were picked up because the farm where they were

located is clandestine, and not because of suspicion that they had the disease. He also explained that the pigs could normally be turned loose in 1 week, but that due to the outbreak he preferred to communicate the incident to the Ministry of Agriculture, which is dealing with the problem on the national level.

Total Extermination Seen Difficult

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jun 78 p 50

/Article by Francisco de Oliveira/

/Excerpt/ The National Center for Swine Research, an organism of EMBRAPA /expansion unknown/ located in Concordia, Santa Cararina, has a formula to prevent the African Swine fever from spreading in Brazil: the elimination of all animals located in the focus of infection and of all pigs with a radius of 10 to 15 kilometers; the maintenance of strict sanitary vigilance and no movement of animals within a radius of 50 kilometers of the foci and the adoption of measures of control in the rest of the state. "The situation is not as black as it seems. There is still a favorable outcome possible," according to Luiz Sergio Coelho, the director of the Center. "However, it is impossible to coexist with the disease. Therefore, since there is no cure, this implies that we must destroy the animals."

Total extermination of the swine (carried out in Cuba) would be the ideal technical solution, according to Sergio Coelho, but there is no way to carry it out in Brazil because of the vast territory involved. In Africa, in Spain and in Portugal, because this rigorous solution has not been applied, the disease has still not been eliminated. It is still possible to contain it in Brazil if the measures are carried out.

If there should be a greater outbreak, the technicians of the Center for Swine Research feel that it will be difficult to promote the total extermination of swine in Brazil, since in addition to financial and human resource problems and to the social repercussions of such a measure, some animals might remain in inaccessible regions and continue the threat. Considering the pessimistic hypothesis that the disease might spread throughtout the country, there would be at the same time a propagation rate that would make the adoption of control measures uneconomical, even in the foci of infection. However, no one knows how high that rate would be. In its acute phase, African swine fever causes a mortality of approximately 100 percent; where it has become endemic there has been an increase in chronic cases and a slight decrease in mortality. However, at any rate, since there is no cure for it, it is impossible to think of coexisting with it, because that would mean the extermination of the swine population.

The option that now faces swine culture is, for that reason, an effective control of the foci, Sergio Coelho declares. "There is no reason to refuse

to slaughter with the justification that you will try to live with it, because that is not possible.

Operations To Eradicate Disease

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Jun 78 p 29

/Text/ The Central Commission for Coordinating the Eradication of African Swine Fever should begin within a few days a complex structure of operations. This will involve all official federal, state and municipal organizations including the Armed Forces and any international institutions which may be able to collaborate in the work. These operations will be systematized in a meeting of representatives of the ministries and of the organizations involved today in the Ministry of Agriculture in Brasilia.

"Operation Focus" will be devoted to an epidemiological survey, and to the capture and killing of contaminated animals. "Operation Survey" will be responsible for surveying contaminated areas and areas susceptible to infection, while "Operation Social Communication" will take charge of divulging the measures taken by the authorities. Supervision of the movements of animals, vehicles and persons in the areas considered to be suspect will be under the care of "Operation Traffic," while contacts with the international organizations involved in the problem w 11 be the responsibility of "Operation International Cooperation."

The economic and social repercussions of swine fever will be evaluated by "Operation Repercussion," including indemnification for the owners of slaughtered animals. The interconnection between the participating organizations will be the function of "Operation Integration," and the coordination of the bureaucratic infrastructure will be the job of "Operation Administration and Financing."

Another measure taken by the Coordinating Commission is in regard to reiterating the prohibition of analyses for the determination of African swine fever by any laboratory other than that of the Ministry of Agriculture on the island of Fundao, in Rio. The commission hopes in this way to keep contradictory reports from spreading, such as the discovery of foci in locations where the disease does not exist.

According to the national secretary of the Defense Organization for Agriculture and Stock Breeding, Jose Alberto Lira, who heads the commission, "there are no laboratories equipped to do the necessary analyses, except the one belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture." He added that another laboratory may be set up in Campinas.

Military Posted on Southern Borders

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portugese 23 Jun 78 p 28

/Text/ Soldiers of the Military Brigade and civil policemen have been mobilized by Rio Grande do Sul to give support to the veterinarians and technicians who are manning the 19 stations established on the borders with Santa

Catarina, Argentina and Uruguay. Their mission is to prevent African swine fever from entering Rio Grande do Sul. This information was divulged yesterday by Colonel Ibsen Freire of the Secretariat of Public Security, after meeting with 117 veterinarians of the Secretariat of Agriculture, who received instructions on the activities they are to carry out at their posts.

Getulio Marcantonio, secretary of agriculture, who presided over the meeting, reported that African swine fever has not yet entered the state. He also divulged that a preliminary project is being drawn up to prohibit the use of barbage and food scraps as hog food.

No Fever in Parana

There is no focus of African swine fever in Parana, at least as of now, according to information received yesterday in Curitiba from Jorge Bruda, chairman of the Subcommission for Eliminating African Swine Fever, after he received from the secretary of agriculture the results of samples collected in the municipalities of Jacarezinho and Venceslau Bras, on the Sao Paulo state line. At the same time, the results of the samples taken in the cities of Perola D'Oeste, Nova Esperence, Loanda, Tapira, Umurama, Atalaia, Mandaguari, Londrina and Cambara are not yet known.

Jorge Bruda explained that he had arrived in Parana with seven coordinators and that the campaign to root out the plague would be intensified along boundaries between the states.

Santa Catarina Status Unclear

The Santa Catarina Secretariat of Agriculture has not yet received the results of the tests sent to the Virology Laboratory of the University of Rio de Janeiro. Those tests are in regard to samples of flesh from pigs slaughtered in the municipalities of Criciuma and Armazem. They are suspected of being infected with swine fever. The information is from the office manager of the Secretariat, who adds that "the results will probably be here tomorrow (today)."

Inspection Controls Over Foreign Transport

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Jun 78 p 29

/Text/ The civil and military authorities involved in the campaign to stamp out African swine fever decided yesterday to impose a rigorous control over planes and ships coming from Europe and Africa and "to prevent, by all possible means, the activities of garbage sorters" in the urban garbage dumps. These dumps are to be placed off limits and later destroyed. These

decisions were taken during a meeting held in the Ministry of Agriculture in Brasilia. Representatives of the military ministries also took part in the meeting in order to draw up a general plan of action. Among other measures, it was decided to speed up the importing of equipment for the installation of a second laboratory for analyses, possibly in Campinas.

In the airports which service international airlines, the inspection teams will inspect all baggage, principally from planes coming from Europe and from Africa, seizing all products of animal origin that are found for later incineration. The authorities have decided to "systematically promote inspection visits to the ships in the seaports before they tie up, notifying their captains that unloading food and garbage is prohibited, as is unloading animals which may be on board. Exceptions may be made by the health authorities.

It has been decided to seal off, in complete isolation, with military support, all garbage dumps or deposits in existence in the cities, to destroy them with fire and to adopt strict measures to disinfect the areas."

Other Measures

The technicians declared that they had resolved to take a series of preventive measures in relation to garbage, because "food scraps coming from countries where African swine fever occurs have a bearing on the introduction of the disease into some countries. In Brazil there is strong evidence that the original focus of swind fever was a pig farm where scraps from airplanes in international traffic were being fed.

"Furthermore, the men continued, "its later spread inside the country is also connected with garbage. New foci developed on pig farms in areas where city garbage was dumped."

The following practices will be adopted in seaports and airports: prohibit garbage arriving on planes from abroad from leaving the premises--whether wet or dry garbage--and destroying it by incineration on airport property. Where there are no incinerators, their installation will be provided for in the shortest possible period of time. Long-range ships will not be allowed to unload food or garbage, except in those ports which are equipped to burn all garbage.

As an alternative to be studied, the port authorities can seal all food stores of animal origin on the ships, whether national or foreign, which have called in ports where illnesses foreign to Brazil have occurred, obliging them thus to consume animal products acquired on Brazilian soil while they are in port.

In airports where there are no incinerators, as a provisional measure the garbage may be incinerated in another place or buried in sanitary landfills under the control of public health authorities. The reuse of food scraps

from the kitchens of airport dining rooms or restaurants is prohibited. This measure is to be applied principally to the following airports: Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Recife, Salvador and Belem.

Garbage Trucks

In the area of vehicular traffic, the authorities of the various ministries have decided that the highway stations, which are being especially installed for the inspection of swine, are to stop vehicles carrying garbage and food scraps, at the same time that interstate transportation of swine will be permitted only for slaughter in establishments under federal sanitary inspection.

Norms for investigating suspected cases have been established. It has been decided that the public health authorities in the infected areas should first of all visit the neighboring establishments with the purpose of obtaining information on other possible cases and in order to recommend preventive measures. Before entering an establishment, they should don suitable clothing (coveralls, clean, disinfected rubber boots) and perform an epidemiological inquest, verifying the background of any sickness in the establishment and recording all data on the corresponding form.

The public health officials should follow these norms for collecting samples: on a farm with 10 pigs or fewer, the temperature of all the animals should be taken. If no swine have died, at least three sick or feverish animals should be killed and samples taken. On a farm where there are more than 10 animals, the temperature of up to 25 animals should be taken; if none have died, at least 5 of the sick or feverish animals should be killed and samples taken.

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CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

PERNAMBUCO FIGHTS SWINE FEVER--Pernambuco Agriculture Secretary (Domingo Sierra) has requested the stepping up of measures to prevent the entry of swine fever [type unspecified] in this area, after he found out about the three new outbreaks of this disease in Piaui, close to the border of Pernambuco state. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 22 Jul 78 PY]

CSO: 5400

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE BREAKS OUT AT SAGAGYI

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 Jun 78 p 1

[Text] Sagagyi, 25 Jun--Foot-and-mouth disease is breaking out in Sagagyi area since the past few days despite preventive inoculations given to draft cattle.

Fatal cases were even reported in some villages. U Win Myint of Thebyu North village lost one ox while U Soe Myint of Thebyu Iwama lost four buffaloes.

The village tracts affected are Sagagyi, Htonebon, Kat-Oo, Kyaunggon, Ngapyinchaung, Yonechaung, Thebyu, Ngani, Sitkwin, Chaungzauk, Letswe-chaung and Shanzu.

Peasants in these village tracts are hoping for an expert team to help cope with the outbreak.

The disease broke out at a time when paddy cultivation is in progress and the peasants are being faced with great difficulties.

In some village tracts peasants could hire draft cattle from villages free of the disease, but in some peasants could not find any cattle for hire because the whole village tract is affected.

CSO: 5400

NEW SHEEP DISEASE ENCOUNTERED IN WEST JAVA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 May 78 p 16

/Article: "New Disease Attacks Lambs"/

/Text/ A new disease which attacks lambs has been discovered by Dr Supan Kusumamihardja (of the Parasitology Section, Veterinary Faculty of the IPB /Bogor Agricultural Institute/) in a sheep in Sawangan, Bogor Regency. The disease, whose existence has never been reported before in Indonesia, is called "toxacmis jaundice" because it destroys the liver.

Dr Mozes R. Toelihere, assistant to the third dean, Veterinary Faculty, IPB, told KOMPAS last Friday /27 May/ that the disease had never before been encountered nor mentioned in the veterinary world in Indonesia.

The secondary symptom after liver destruction is sensitivity to light. The skin of the attacked sheep reacts to sunlight and shows exzema-like symptoms. Further, the face of the sheep swells, eyelids thicken, eyes water, ears droop and swell and the facial skin peels.

Examination of a sheep's corpse reveals a yellow, swollen, readily destroyed liver.

Even though the mold phytomyces chartarum, which is believed to cause the disease, has not yet been found, these symptoms plus the results of the histopathology examination done by Dr Iwan strengthen the hypothesis. According to Dr Mozes Toelihere, the sheep liver is attacked by a mold or fungus which the sheep cannot tolerate and which is found in the roots or grass eaten by the sheep.

The sheep in Sawangan have been moved to another location pending further research.

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CSO: 5400

RABIES, ANTHRAX SEEN AS THREAT TO BALI

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 May 78 p 8

/Article: "Entry of Livestock to Bali Must Be Strictly Supervised To Prevent Rabies and Anthrax"/

/Text/ Entry of livestock or cattle products to Bali must be supervised strictly. Failure will leave open the plssibility of rabies and anthrax (a type of hemorrhagic fever in cattle) attacks in Bali. This was emphatically stated by the chief of the level II Livestock Service in Bandung to KOMPAS recently.

He said that of the 27 provinces of Indonesia, only six are now free of rabies, these being Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, East Timor, a portion of the Moluccas and Irian Jaya. Meanwhile, anthrax has spread to West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara, and these are located very near to Bali.

Bali is said to be free of hoof and mouth disease now. But in light of the experience there between 1962 and 1977, Dr Mahjuddin has ordered the local people to take part in guarding Bali against being attacked anew by the two diseases.

Dr Mahjuddin reminded us that there are about 700,000 dogs in Bali which can quickly and agonizingly spread rabies if it gets into Bali. "This not only means spreading the disease among the populace, but there is also the possibility of halting the flow of tourists there," he said.

Expensive Dogs

In connection, Mahjuddin strongly condemned the wealthy class for bringing expensive dogs into Bali, often by drugging them and smuggling them in in boxes.

Mahjuddin mentioned that anthrax, principally a cattle disease, can be spread to man though only through physical contact. Skin touched by the anthrax

bacillus will develop abcesses, and symptoms similar to those for hemorrhagic fever will appear.

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The chief of the veterinary service went on to criticize the present attitude of officials who, he said, "wanted to be regarded as someone special and who wanted to forcefully further their own aims." He said that there is a government regulation, No 15, which regulates the movement of cattle or cattle products from one province to another. "Nevertheless, I am frequently forced to argue my case against accusations that I am pressing or embarrassing a tourist just because I want to take firm measures," remarked Mahjuddin, shaking his head.

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CSO: 5400

ANIMAL DISEASES CATALOGUED BY VETERINARY STUDENT

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French and Swahili 25 Apr 78 p 9

[Article by Bashala-Tshalu, doctoral student at the School of Veterinary Medicine, Lubumbashi Campus]

[Excerpt] Pathogenetic microorganisms present a geographical distribution that makes the tropical and equatorial regions unfavorable for livestock raising in general.

Zaire's climate creates conditions favorable to the rapid multiplication of pathogenetic microbes and parasites maintaining a harsh, rich and varied pathology.

In order to give an idea of the broad range of tropical pathology, we would ask our readers to review the following list, which represents but one part of the health conditions in a tropical climate.

a. External parasitic maladies: tics, scabies, tinea, lice, fleas. All of these diseases present varieties whose tedious details we shall spare the reader.

b. Internal parasitic diseases: due to flatworms - liverrot of ruminants, taeniasis in sheep, taeniasis in fowl; due to roundworms - ascarids in mammals, digestive strongylosis in herbivores, oxyuris in horses, esophagitis in ruminants and swine, respiratory strongylosis in domestic mammals, nematodes in barnyard fowl; due to protozoa - coccidiosis in cattle, coccidiosis in fowl, cocciodosis in rabbits, piroplasmosis in mammals, aviary spirochetosis, trypanosomiasis.

c. Diseases caused by microbes

Brucellosis, bacterial anthrax, symptomatic anthrax, aviary cholera, sheep pox, farcy in cattle, aphthous fever, bluetongue, heartwater, equine epizootic lymphangitis, Teschen's disease, hemorrhagic septicemia, tuberculosis, rabies, equine and bovine plague, swine salmonellosis, bovine peripneumonia.

Some of these diseases, whose list is far from exhaustive, are infectious. Others are contagious, and finally, a certain number are infecto-contagious. Some are transmissible to man by the animals carrying them.

Compared with the lists of diseases found in regions with a temperate climate, this list appears to be clearly longer.

Compared with such regions, tropical and equatorial regions are in principle unfavorable for livestock raising.

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PESTS CAUSE DAMAGE TO CROPS

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Jul 78 p 1

[Excerpts]

PYAWBWE, 4 Jul—A swarm of butterflies is reported to be damaging vine-yards in Mo-nan-gon, Batta and Minlan Village-tracts south of here and damaging the crops.

This incident occurred when the grapes are ripe and ready for picking. The black butterflies fell on vine-yards during darkness and settle on the grapes and suck the juice dry.

Insecticides were sprayed on the grape vines by the owners to keep the black butterflies away but to no avail.—(250)

Grasshoppers

KYAIKTO, 5 Jul—More than 1,000 eucalyptus plantlings were reportedly destroyed by grass-hoppers at a plantation near the Sittang Paper Mill in Theinzayat recently.

More than 16,000 eucalyptus trees were planted on 50 acres near the mill between 12 to 30 June, to be used as raw materials for the Sittang Paper Mill.

A party of officials headed by Township People's Council Chairman Capt Mya Maung and Executive Committee members and Township Party Unit Committee member U Sein Win, visited the plantation on 2 July and inspected the damage done to the plants by grasshoppers.

They also discussed measures to replant the damaged eucalyptus trees and spray insecticides to protect the trees against pests. (190)

CSO: 5400

VIRUS ATTACKS CITRUS TREES IN NORTH SUMATRA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 May 78 p 8

/Article: "Citrus Trees Threatened With Destruction in North Sumatra"/

/Excerpt/ Citrus trees in North Sumatra are being attacked by the CVPD (citrus vain phloem degeneration) "virus." Since first observed in 1960, it has destroyed thousands of citrus trees in the highlands of Karo, Haranggaol and Simalungun Atas (Raya).

It is feared that the "Beras Sitepu" citrus which has been well known since the Dutch era, besides suffering lost production, will be complete destroyed. This may happen because up to the present time no effective agent has been found to control this "virus." The "virus" first attacks the leaves, which turn yellow and curl up. The food network closes up. The trees will still produce for 2 years after the first attack, but are definitely beyond help.

Engineer B. Silalahi, chairman of the Horticulture Section of the Agricultural Service for North Sumatra, said on Thursday that the upper Karo, Haranggaol and Simalungun regions were "Beras Sitepu" or "tangerine" producing areas from the Dutch era up to 1960. However, since the CVPD virus attack, only a few areas producing this species remain. A little is grown in Kampung Juhar and Tiga Binanga, both of which are in Tanah Karo. Practically none is produced any longer in other areas.

Because a specific still has not been discovered, the only preventive means possible, according to Silalahi, is to guard against the destruction of "tangerines: peculiar to that region by spreading virus-free seeds to new growing areas. At least 2 kilometers as the crow flies, free of plantings attacked by the CVPD virus, are required between the new and old fields. Infected areas cannot be replanted.

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CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

PLANS TO COMBAT LOCUST--Kenya has completed plans to control possible outbreaks of desert locusts in the northern areas. The desert locusts, which have invaded Ethiopia and Somalia, could be a threat to Kenya's northern areas in the absence of advance control methods. Measures deployed will be (?effected) towards the end of this year. The control measures are being coordinated by Mr Adamba, chairman of an interministerial team appointed by the government to prepare measures against possible outbreaks. Mr Adamba said the early swarms were tree locusts and not desert locusts. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD/EA]

CSO: 5400

SPRUCE BARK BEETLES RAVAGE FORESTS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Jun 78 p 37

[Text] The spruce forest is dying in the southern part of the country. Many forest owners view what is now taking place as a catastrophe. Continuing drought combined with terrible attacks by beetles has caused considerable damage to the forest, which it will take decades to correct. The forest has been damaged badly especially in the outer parts of Telemark and Aust-Agder. On many of the islands it will soon not be possible to find one healthy spruce tree. But the bark beetle has also left its mark inland. Some 100 million kroner have been lost in a relatively short period of time. Extensive measures aimed at fighting the dangerous little pest have been implemented. Norwegian researchers have managed to develop special signalling compounds--pheromones--which trick the beetles into going to certain places where they are exterminated. This type of extermination has never been carried out previously in any other country, and the Norwegian attempts are being followed with great attention in other countries too. The spruce bark beetle--or the "typographer," which it is also called--is not alone in devastating our forests. Ugly attacks have also been registered from a "relative," the so-called double-eyed spruce bark beetle. It attacks the trees from the top.

Damage for Several Hundred Millions

"After several summers with little precipitation the bark beetle attacks have spread with almost explosive speed, and there is a serious danger that the older spruce forest can disappear completely in especially vulnerable locations in the eastern and southern parts of the country," says Forest Director Hans Kristian Seip in a conversation with AFTENPOSTEN. "We have a great deal of old spruce forest which has been seriously damaged, but it also turns out that young forest has dried out. It will probably take decades to correct the damages again. It is difficult to estimate the precise amounts for the values which have been lost, but there can be no doubt that damages for several hundred million kroner are involved."

It turns out that beetles and drought work well together, and millions of spruce trees have been killed over large parts of the country. The worst

damage has been done to the forest in Vestfold, Telemark, and Aust-Agder, and the reports from the coast districts are very dismal.

"Last year we estimated that in the eastern part of the country there were 1-1/2 million cubic meters of dry timber, in Telemark alone 600,000, but the volume now is even greater, and it continues to increase. The counties have managed to get the timber out of the forest and sold it only to some extent. A great deal is left, and the conditions in some districts are catastrophic. What happens here is that the forest as a means of production is being destroyed. Of course, we are trying to keep the young forests alive, but this is difficult enough.

"The government is participating actively in those measures which have been started this year to fight the spruce bark beetle, and it is helping to finance the purchase of chemicals which have been put into use. It is estimated that the war on the beetles will cost 2.6 million kroner this year, and the government will be paying one-half of this amount. The rest will be covered by interest from the forest tax. Some taxes are saved through the cooperation of the forest owners themselves. One of the positive things we have noted is encouraging reports that the chemicals which have been used in the fight against the bark beetle appear to have produced good results, so that here we have a good basis to continue working on. There is no doubt that the war against the bark beetles will be followed up in future years. It is difficult to say anything today about whether the cooperation by the government will be expanded, but the possibilities are being discussed, e.g., direct compensation and the use of the nature damage fund."

Intense Research Effort to Stop the Beetles

The spruce bark beetle has damaged forest worth millions of kroner in this country, and the attacks continue. The seriousness of the situation is completely clear from dramatic reports from areas in southern Norway affected by the drought. The districts along the coast in Telemark and Aust-Agder seem to have been hard hit. But in practically all forest districts in the southern part of the country it is considered necessary to take extraordinary measures in future years to reduce the beetle stock and to prevent the spruce forest from disappearing.

Extensive measures were started this year to fight this dangerous little pest. Research manager Alf Bakke at the Norwegian Institute for Forest Research in As tells AFTENPOSTEN that with the government appropiations which now have been given it has become possible to carry out the attacks more effectively. Large amounts of pheromones, a synthetic material developed by researchers in Norway and now being produced by A/S Borregaard, have been used around the country, and tests have shown that the beetles are tricked by these artificially made materials. The researchers have discovered that the spruce bark beetles secrete signalling materials (pheromones) when they establish themselves in a tree and kill it. The materials which now are being manufactured artificially at A/S Borregaard are embedded in special packages, dispensers,

which can be attached to trees where one wants the beetles to collect. The materials are not poisonous. The pheromones have turned out to be good bait, which tricks the beetle to come to certain trunks where they are eradicated by means of Lindan preparations.

"It is important to collect the beetles as they gradually move up from the winter quarters in the floor of the forest," says Alf Bakke. If the trap trees in addition to being equipped with the bait are also sprayed with a plant protection agent, possibily an insecticide, beetles who settle down on the bark and start to drill their way in will die when they make further contact.

The bark beetles have never been fought by means of pheromones in other countries, and Norwegian attempts are being followed with great interest and attention in other countries. Enormous amounts of beetles have been caught, and one is now hard at work analyzing the results. It is obviously hoped that the material which now has been developed will turn out to be an effective weapon, but Bakke emphasizes that we are for the time being in an introductory research phase with regard to the use of the materials in the forest.

The spruce bark beetle, which is also called the "typographer" (Latin: Ips typographhus), is not alone in ravaging our forests. Bad attacks have also been noted by a "relative," which has been given the fearsome name "double-eyed spruce bark beetle" and which attacks the trees from the top. There is one big difference between the two beetles: the spruce bark beetle is finished with the larval development in July. The new generation of beetles leaves the tree in August and hibernates in the forest floor. On the other hand, the "double-eyed" beetle hibernates in the tree as a larva. Trees which are under stress due to a lack of water will easily succumb to this beetle. The top will start to dry during the fall, and the process continues the year afterwards. If one takes care to cut down the diseased trees during the winter and gets the timber out of the forest, one prevents the damage from multiplying.

"We know comparatively little about the 'double-eyed' beetle. It appears especially in the outer coastal regions (but not in the western part of the country), but otherwise it appears extensively in spruce forest over most of the country all the way to Saltdalen. We have reasons to belive that it is quite as dangerous as the spruce bark beetle and that it cannot manage to kill healthy spruce," says Bakke.

No Newcomer in our Forests

The bark beetles are small insects which live most of their lives hidden under the bark on the trunks and the branches of the trees. The grown beetles gnaw their corridors under the bark. This is where mating, laying of eggs, and development of larva take place, and this is where the new generations obtain their nourishment before they fly out to find new trees. Each one of our sixty-three species of Norwegian bark beetles creates its own characteristic

pattern of corridors, they settle on their own specific types of wood, and always select definite parts of the tree and often only trees which are in a certain physiological condition.

We have heard a great deal about the spruce bark beetle in recent years, but it is far from being a newcomer in our forest. There are reports from the beginning of the 1800's about great damage to the eastern parts of the country, catastrophic spruce drought in Trondelag around 1850, and great damage in the eastern part of the country at the beginning of this century. There are many indications that severe bark beetle devastation and spruce drought come in several periods. Storm catastrophes in the forest in the beginning of the 1970's gave the beetles good possibilities for exploiting their capacity to multiply, and the amount of beetles increased sharply. More trees toppled by wind and several summers with little precipitation have turned things from bad to worse. The beetle invasion we are now experiencing in parts of the country is closely associated with climatic conditions which are favorable to the bark beetles and unfavorable to the spruce. Other important causes is the age composition of the spruce forest and operations in the forest which makes more food available and improves the breeding conditions for the beetles. Dry and warm summer weather, especially during the beetle's swarming season, May-July, has for several years had a favorable effect for the beetle's possibilities for finding and attacking trees. At the same time the shortage of precipitation has lowered the groundwater level and led to stress in the trees' water balance. Millions of spruce trees around the country have been easy victims of beetle attacks.

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