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- (2) Folder title/number: (4)
Disaster Actions - Shizuoka

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(Compiled by National Diet Library)

SHIZUOKA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

April 19, 1950

SUBJECT: Disaster Report Regarding Atami Conflagration

TO : Chief, Public Welfare Section,
Kanto Civil Affairs Region

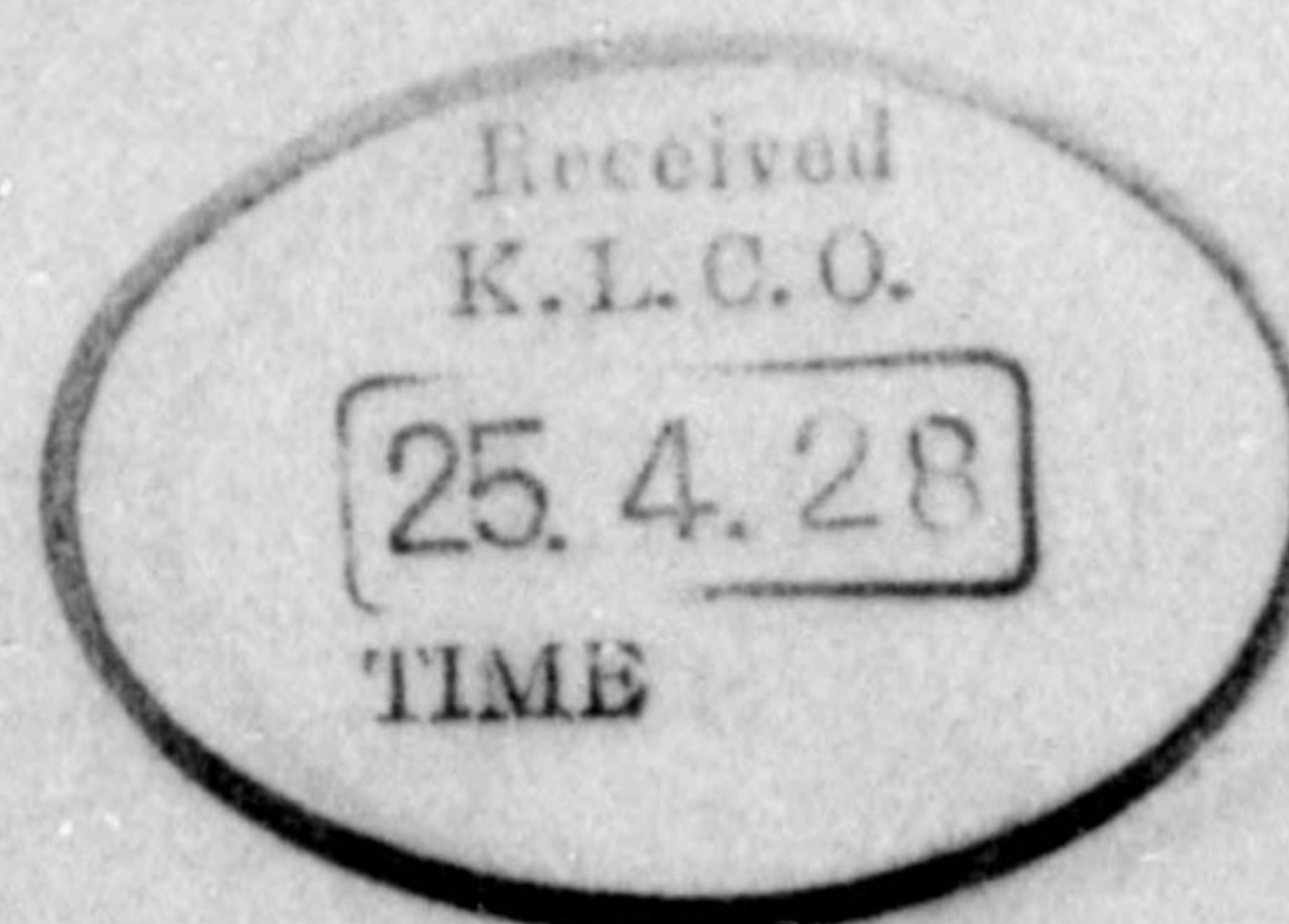
The report regarding the above subject is
herewith submitted as stated in attached sheets.

FOR THE GOVERNOR

I. Kameyama

I. KAMEYAMA

Chief,
Liaison Office,
Shizuoka Prefecture



a. Type of disaster.

(1) Conflagration

(2) Location of the outbreak:

Nagisa-cho, eastern extremity of Reclaimed
Land of Atami City

(3) Date and time:

April 13, 5:30 p.m.

(4) Extinguished at 12 p.m., April 13.

b. Casualties.

(1) Dead: None, and no missing person

(2) Injured: 1,163 persons.
(21 seriously and 1,142 slightly injured)

c. Damage.

(1) Number of homes destroyed - other buildings:

803 houses destroyed totally and partly.
1,472 homes suffered.
5,818 sufferers.

10 non-living buildings destroyed.

(2) Damage to public utilities:

Water-supply, gas and electric equipments such
as line-poles and telephones in the damaged area
were destroyed.(3) Damage to roads, railroads, bridges, crops and
agricultural land, etc:The pavements in the damaged area were destroyed
and three bridges were burnt down.

(4) Damage to public or big buildings.

Atami City Office, Public Hall, Police Station,
Fire Defense Station, Onsen-kaikan (Hot-Spring Hall),

Branch Office of Staple Food Distribution
Public Corporation, Post Office, Branch of
Shizuoka Bank, Toyoko Department-Store,
Kokusai Theatre, Hotels (47), Private
Hospitals (3), Public Toilet Room.

d. Action taken To provide relief by:

(1) Prefectural government:

On receiving the report on the outbreak of conflagration, the immediate exercise of Disaster Relief Law was issued, under which relief and rescue activities were begun from the night of the 13th day.

Prefectural Disaster Relief Headquarters was established at the Public Welfare Section of Public Welfare Department, Shizuoka Prefectural Government. The chiefs of the said department and section started relief activities by keeping close connection with other section-chiefs, while vice-governor accompanied by the staffs of Welfare Section, chief of Local Affairs Section and its staffs, Information personnel was promptly despatched to the spot.

Temporal Relief Headquarters was established at Ichifuji Hotel.

Staffs of Welfare Sections of neighbouring local branch offices were also despatched to help relief activities.

1) Medical relief squads dispatched:

Headquarters of the medical relief corps was established in the site of Atami Health Center, aided by the relief squads sent from the Prefectural Central Hospital, Mishima, Numazu and Atami Health Centers, National Numazu, Mishima and Atami Hospitals, respectively.

19 dispensaries were set up in the city and took charge of the wounded persons.

2) Establishment of accommodations for the refugees:

The refugees were accommodated at six places including a primary school, a temple, a dormitory and the young men's hall.

69 families, consisting of 363 persons, were accommodated there, for they had no relatives nor friends to take shelter with.

3) Food:

a) Rice-balls for 10,000 meals were prepared

at once after the fire by restaurants and eating establishments around Mishima and Numazu. Bread for 9,010 persons, three tons of dried bread and 3,245 kilograms of biscuit were requisitioned with local branches of the Foodstuff Corporation in Mishima and Ito, and hurried to the scene by truck.

1,000 kan of miso and 30 koku of soy sauce were sent from Mishima and Shizuoka by truck. Vegetables, consisting of 2,000 kan of carrot, 120 kan of cabbage and 1,400 kan of taro, were sent to the scene by freight-car.

4) Sleepings, clothings and other daily necessities:

a) Sleepings:

3,000 sheets of quilt, and 1,500 sheets of blankets were made to order at Shizuoka, Mishima and Atami and sent in succession to the scene by truck.

b) Clothings and others:

5,790 pieces of underwears, fatigues and child clothes, 1,052 tan of cloth, 2,000 pairs of gloves and 1,000 spindles of sewing thread were bought at Shizuoka and Mishima, and sent to the scene by truck.

c) Daily necessities:

Kitchen utensils, foot-gears, umbrellas, soaps, matches, toilet-papers, etc, altogether 7,450 articles of 18 kinds were produced at Shizuoka, Numazu, Fujinomiya, and rushed to Atami on trucks.

5) Charcoal, firewood:

2,000 bales of charcoal and 850 bundles of firewood were procured at the near-by production centers or from the traders at Atami.

The aboves were commenced to be distributed to the afflicted people on April 14, immediately when they arrived.

6) Stationery:

Stationery of ¥275 per school pupil will be produced at Atami, and distributed.

7) Investigation into the afflicted people.

Tagata Local Branch officials of Pref. Gov't were mobilized, and they made close investigation into the afflicted people together with the Atami City officials, and collected data for relief.

8) Receiving of donations.

Shizuoka Press (Shizuoka Shimbun Sha) and Welfare Dept. of Pref. Gov't will receive donations from prefectural citizens.

9) Application of Daily Life Protection Law.

Minsei-in in Atami were mobilized, and they are to give counsils, and to the needy will be applied the Daily Life Protection Law.

10) Financial assistances to the afflicted people.

Negotiation is going on with Welfare Ministry concerning increase of rehabilitation fund, and special loan from Kokumin Kinyu Koko. (Nation's Depository).

11) Donation from Their Majesties.

On April 20, governor informed Atami City Mayor that Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress granted donation.

12) Distribution of Lara goods.

Clothing and kitchen utensils (48 bales and 19 boxes) were received from Lara committee. They are being distributed.

13) 7 temporary day nurseries have been set up.

(2) City:

The status of the fire was promptly reported to the prefectural government. Disaster-Counter-Planning Headquarters was established and applications were made for asking for Disaster Relief Law to be applied to this disaster and also

relief goods to be supplied to the sufferers. All of the fire-men of the city were mobilized and made great efforts to extinguish the fire and policemen of the municipal police station took charge of leading the refugees, traffic control and prevention of crimes. The municipal officials also joined the relief and rescue activities, by keeping close connection with firemen and policemen.

Relief goods (foodstuff, clothing, fuel, etc.) were rushed to the scene by the directions of the prefectural government. Distribution of those goods and investigation into the afflicted people was made by the joint efforts of the officials of the city, the prefectural government and Tagata Local Branch Office.

Temporary sheltering place was set up for the sufferers who have no relatives or friends to shelter with.

Emergency municipal meeting was held both on April 14 and 18 to talk over on the relief and reconstruction measures for the damages, and it was decided that ¥5,000 was delivered to the afflicted people per household.

The enforcement of reconstruction works based on city-planning is being boosted.

Livelihood consultation station was established by Minsei-in to make inquiries of the sufferers and give counsels to them.

(3) Japan Red Cross:

On receiving the information of the fire, 2 medical relief squads were despatched to the scene each from Ohito and Chu-sun Health Centers and set up relief station to give treatment to the injured. 3 more squads were despatched to the scene for reinforcement, from Red Cross Main Society, and Tokyo and Kanagawa Red Cross Societies.

On April 14, Director of Business Dep't of the Tokyo Red Cross Main Society, visited school pupils bringing them clothings and stationaries.

(4) Police-station, Fire-brigade Stations, etc.

- a) The members of Atami Fire-brigade Station made great efforts on arresting the spread of the flames, but they could not extinguish the fire by their

own force. And then, getting the supports of neighbouring fire-brigade stations, they extinguished the fire by destruction of houses.

- b) Applying to Shizuoka-ken Hqs., N.R.P. for a support, about 300 policemen of Atami Municipal Police Station including those of N.R.P., made the utmost efforts to maintain the public peace, such as fire-extinguishing, saving lives, traffic control for refugees, crime-prevention, etc.
- c) The medical squads of Mainichi News Paper Co., Life Insurance Co., National Insurance Association and Goto Hospital were despatched to make the treatment of the injured.
- d) Establishment of Vocation Consultation Center.

The members of Ito Branch of Public Employment Security Office were despatched to Atami. Establishing a vocation consultation center, they are managing the business of recommendation and consultation of help wanted and situation wanted.

Active
Shizuoka Prefecture

J.M.

List of damage due to rainfall

11 pm 13 June 1950

降雨被害状況一覽表 (昭和三五六三年后十時)

地区	Human being + livestock		Houses		Land		Bank	Bridge		damaged	Other			
	死	行	住	家	田	畑	堤防	橋	梁	道路				
別	有	不明	住	家	田	畑	決	壊	流	水	損	壊	其	他
賀茂											下田松崎間土砂崩れ五〇米	10m. landslide between Shimoda, Matsuzaki		
田分											下田土肥間土砂崩れ一〇米	10m. landslide between Shimoda-Dohi		
東駿											no damage		被害なし	
富士														
庵														
志														

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Total seen

計合	2名	西	
	1名		
	2名		
	5-21P		
	3.5-3P		
	4P		
	4P		
	13P		
	2.05-0P		
	4P		
	1.05-0P		
	9P		
	17		
	3		

Shitagawa River

Shitagawa River

Canal Bridge

Highway at Natamata, Miyakubo-hin

3 places at Sekishi village which were under construction

4m. at Hamamatsu City & Kamichigawa

2m. at Hamamatsu City Komagome River

Land slides at Irino village, Hamamatsu City, Hikiyama-machi, Shigitan & Shinkyo 6 places damaged in Shigitan from road.

1000m. under water between Irino village & Kamikuro

400 Koku lumber washed away at Tomiye River
Mitsukawa village
land slide killed 1 74 year old woman

連信電話 不通 四所

10m. 5m. 10m. 5m.

*Action Shiz**File*

SHIZUOKA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

June 15, 1950

SUBJECT: Disaster Report.

TO : Chief, Public Welfare Section,
Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

Our report is hereby submitted on the above subject, particulars as follows:

a. Type of disaster.

Disaster due to heavy reainfall since June 9.

(1) Location: All around Shizuoka Prefecture. Especially western part of Shizuoka, namely, Ogasa-gun and Iwata-gun was dealt heavy damage.

(2) Date and time of disaster: Since June 9.

b. Casualties.

(1) Dead: One (a girl of 6 years of age) fell into a river and died.

(2) Injured: One slightly hurt by landslide.

(3) Missing: None

(4) Homeless: 4 homeless, houses being washed away. 23 persons homeless, houses falling down.

c. Damage

(1) Number of homes and buildings destroyed:

4 houses fell down. 1 houses washed away.



- 2 -

(2) Number of homes and building damaged:

4,059 houses inundated. (Of the number, 521 were inundated above floor, and 3,538 below floor.)

(3) Damage to public utilities:

Shizuoka City water suspended, the reservoirs being damaged. Police telephone line and Communication Ministry telephone line cut at four places.

(4) Damages of Roads:

a) Breakdown of roads: 43 places.

b) Railway: A short time suspension on the Tokaido - Line.
Two places are suspended on private lines.

c) Bridges: Seven washed away (prefectural or town and village ones) Two damaged.

d) Breakdown of embankments: 22 places.

e) Agricultural crops: Paddy-fields, 1,212.5 chobu under water. 30 chobu under running water.
Farms, 612.5 chobu under water.
Timbers washed away: 7,300 koku

(5) Every stream and river:

Water of every stream and river is increasing and breakdowns of embankments were seen, but the water of such big rivers as the Tenryu, the Abe, the Oi, the Fuji, the Ota and the Toda is decreasing.

d. Action taken to provide relief by.

(1) Prefectural government:

Close contact is maintained with every local office and the headquarters of the local NRP. The minute-to-minute status of damage is being reported by every agency. Preparations are ready for the immediate application and enforcement of the Disaster Relief Law. Strict watch will be continued on further developments.

(2) Local government:

In the communities severely damaged, accommodations and meals are prepared for the victims.

- 3 -

To meet the possible emergency, every community on the main rivers called up its fire brigades to strive against flood damage. Strict watch is maintained on further developments.

Above report is based on the status as of June 14, 0800.

FOR THE GOVERNOR

I. KAMEYAMA

Chief,
Liaison Office,
Shizuoka Prefecture

Disaster action

SHIZUOKA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

April 7, 1950

SUBJECT: Disaster Reports.

**TO : Chief, Public welfare section,
Kanto Civil Affairs Region.**

Brief account was given you on April 3, on telephone concerning the disaster which occurred in Atami City same day.

Herewith we beg to submit you our-report on the particulars of the disaster as per attached sheets.

The Disaster Relief Law was applied to this disaster, and emergency relief was given to the people afflicted.

FOR THE GOVERNOR

I. Kameyama

I. KAMEYAMA

**Chief,
Liaison Office,
Shizuoka Pref.**



a. Type of disaster.

(1) Fire.

(2) Location: Tahara-machi and a part of Tahara-hon-machi in front of Atami Railway Station.

(3) Date and time of Disaster:

1. Broke out at 8:30 p.m., April 3.

2. Brought under control at 11:10 p.m., same day.

b. Casualties.

1. None dead or missing.

2. 99 injured. (Serious 8, Light 91)

3. Homeless: 90 families.

(All Japanese, and include neither Occupation Forces nor foreign nationals)

c. Damage.

(1) Number of homes destroyed - other buildings.

83 homes totally destroyed.

5 homes half destroyed.

15 buildings totally destroyed.

(2) Damage to public utilities.

City water, gas and electric facilities of the area were damaged.

(3) Damage to public utilities.

Police-box in front of the Atami Station.

Post office in front of the Station.

Atami branch of The Japan Monopoly Corporation.

Atami branch of Suruga Bank.

Atami business bureau of Tokai Automobile Co., Ltd.

Yokanbo Hotel.

Public bath-house.

(4) Damage to roads, railroads, bridges, crops and agricultural lands, etc.

None.

- 2 -

d. Action taken to provide relief by.

(1) Prefectural government.

A Public welfare official, accompanied by the chief of Public Welfare Section of Tagata Office, was dispatched to the scene to collect information and assist Atami municipal authorities in taking relief measures provided for in the Emergency Relief Law.

- 1) Victims who have no relatives or friends were taken refuge in the Atami Daiichi Primary School and Takara Town Hall.
The said refugee -- 19 families, 109 persons.

- 2) For 394 refugees, three days' foodstuffs were supplied as stated below:

Emergency-lunch for one day and other foodstuffs for two days.

- 3) Clothing, beddings and commodities worth ¥8,000 per family were given to those whose houses were totally destroyed by fire, and those worth ¥1,800 to each family, partly destroyed by fire.
- 4) Stationeries worth ¥275 per head were given to 82 school-children of primary and middle schools.
- 5) Seven days' medical treatment was made for 8 persons severely wounded. The expense for the above, ¥2,000 per head was given.
- 6) The relief expenses of employees who engaged in relief works, including the expense of carrying rescue goods were ¥762,940.

(2) City.

Investigation was made on the circumstances of the disaster and emergency relief measures were taken according to the instructions of the prefecture. Emergency municipal conference was held on 4, inst., and ¥5,000 per household plus ¥500 for extra person was given to the sufferers.

(3) Japan Red Cross:

On receiving the information of the disaster, emergency relief squad (a doctor and 6 others) was immediately dispatched to the spot, and the next day 2 medical relief stations were set up there to give treatment to the injured. Most of them were slightly injured.

- 3 -

(4) Other relief agencies and individuals.

The members of fire-brigade stations and policemen made a great efforts to maintain the public peace, such as fire-extinguishing, saving lives, refuge, traffic control, crime-prevention, etc.

Special relief team of Atami Public Health Center was despatched to the spot, and treated the injured.

As of 11 a.m. 14 April

(1) Report on the conflagration in Atami City (as of 1 a.m. Apr. 14)

1. From: About 5.10 p.m., April 13. 1950

2. Through: 12 p.m. April 13

3. Cause: KITAMURA Kazuyoshi, 18, working for the Enomoto Contractors engaged in reclamation work in Atami City, was having a smoke as ignition from his cigarette-butt resulted in this big fire which was invigorated by a 15-meter per second wind.

4. No. of houses burned down

Hama-cho	96	Ginza	89
Nagisa-cho	121	Azuma-cho	30
Itogawa-cho	62	Hon-cho	50
Kikusono-cho	38	Asahi-cho	200
Shimizu-cho	250	Shimotenjin	50
Tenjin-cho	30	Wadahama	(unknown yet)
Shinjuku (unknown yet)			

Total 1,016

5. Damaged houses: 1,016

6. No. of sufferers: 4,817

7. Main buildings:

Municipal Office, Fire Station, Atami Branch of Shizuoka Bank, Atami Branch of Foodstuff Public Corporation (Kodan), Atami Post Office (half burned), Police Station (two-thirds burned), Tada, Iwata and Kawanishi hospitals,

Hotels burned down

Morita, Kemanariya, Shinkado, Nishiki-kan, Tamanoi, Tsuyuki, Matsushima, Kamaki, Kashiwaya, Nampuso, Sakuraya, Shinzato, Daikokuya, Seikiso, Araki,

8. No. of persons killed and injured

Seriously injured: 2

Slightly injured: 642

*15 } in Goto hospital Atami
657 } National " Atami*

9. Current of electricity now suspended

10. Telegram, telephone and police telephone services now interrupted.

2. Actions taken for relief.

1. Disaster Relief Law was invoked, on receiving the information of the outbreak of the disaster.
2. Disaster Relief Squad of Prefectural Government, and of Tagata Local Office, and also of City Office, were mobilized.
3. (1) Vice-governor, Chief of Local Affairs Section, 3 Officials of Public Welfare Section, and 1 official of Public Information Section, and 1 official of Local Affairs Section hurried to the scene, and made a headquarter at Fuji Hotel, and are issuing directives.
(2) Chief of Tagata Local Branch Office, and Chiefs of the same, and officials, hurried to the scene.
(3) Officials of Sunto Local Branch Office, Ihara Local Branch Office, Abe Local Branch Office were despatched to the scene for reinforcement.

4. Despatch of Medical Squad.

Japan Red Cross Society's 3 squads.

Prefectural Central Hospital's squad. (By jeep)

Mishima Health Center and Numazu Health Center were mobilized, and 2 squads were made.

Numazu National Hospital and Mishima National Hospital's one squad.

Numazu First Hospital's one squad.

Altogether 9 squads.

The Headquarters of the Medical Squads was located at Atami National Hospital Branch.

Medical relief centers were located at 6 places.

5. Preparation of foodstuffs:

- (1) 10,000 rice-balls were made at the eating houses in Numazu, Mishima, and sent to the scene.
- (2) Hard biscuits, bread, were bought from Agricultural Chemical Industry and Nissei Confectionary and sent to the scene.
- (3) One truck of potato was sent to the scene.
- (4) 30 bales of rice were sent to the scene from Tagata Local Branch Office.

6. Preparation of beddings, clothings, and daily necessities.

Quilts 1,000 sets. Blankets 1,000 sheets. And 28 kinds of articles, including clothings, pan, kettle, altogether 60,

60,500 articles are being prepared. These will be prepared at the shops of Shizuoka City and Shizuoka Prefecture.

7. Establishment of Refuge place.

8. Collection of Reports.

On the part of the prefectural Government, much effort to collect reports was made by keeping close connection with Tagata Local Office, N.R.P. Headquarters or through railway telephones.

9. Announcement of Fire-damaged Status:

Prompt relief and rescue works are being operated by Public Welfare Section centering around Information Section, announcing the emergency measures through radio or newspaper.

10. Report to the Central Government:

As telephone lines were cut by fire, the reports to Central Government were done through Police Radio facilities of N.R. Police Headquarters.

11. ~~Shizuoka~~**Activities of Firemen:**

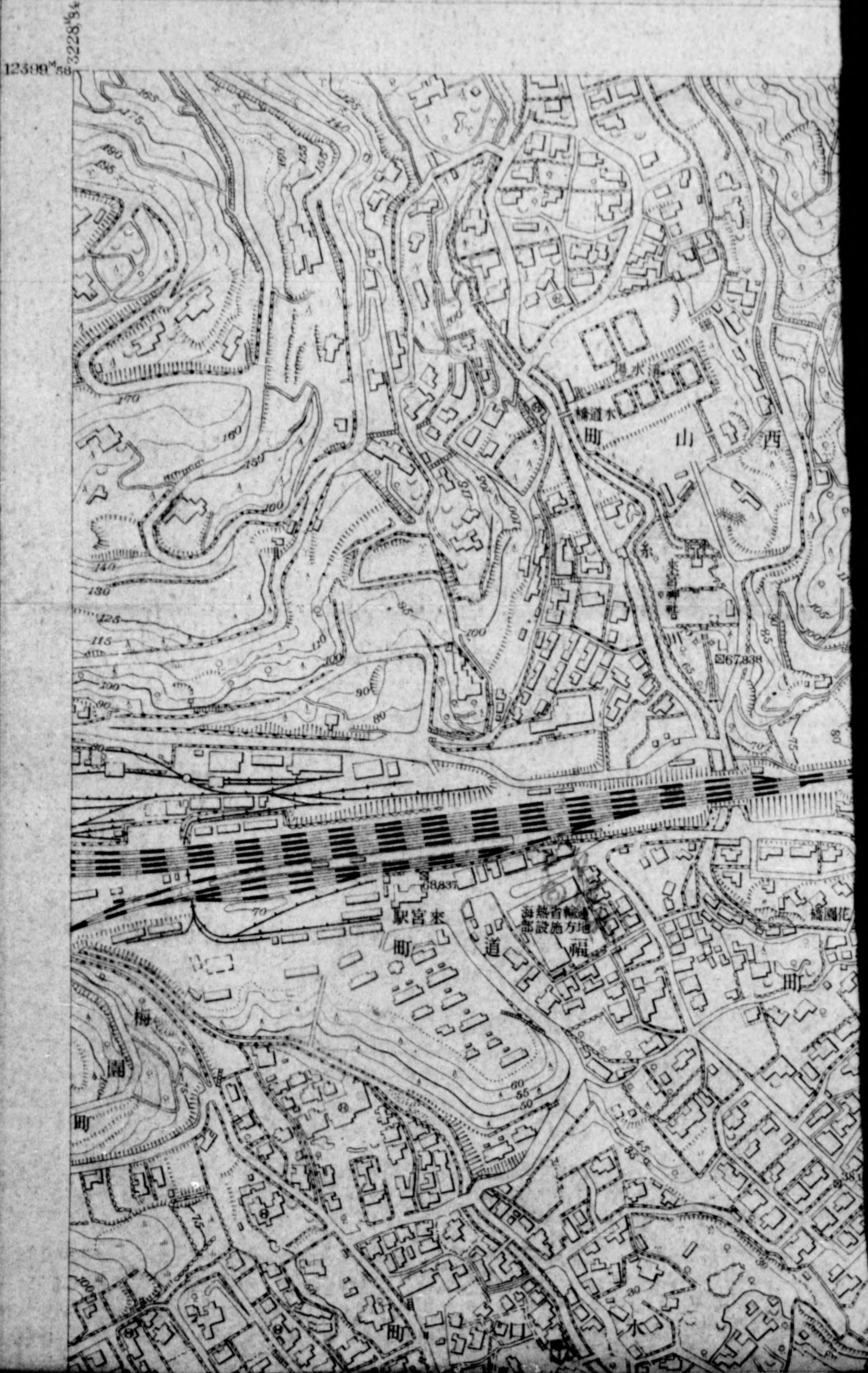
As soon as a fire was found, prompt activities of the city firemen were made but fire spread rapidly by fanning of heavy wind. The aids from neighboring towns or villages were made.

12. The status of Public Peace:

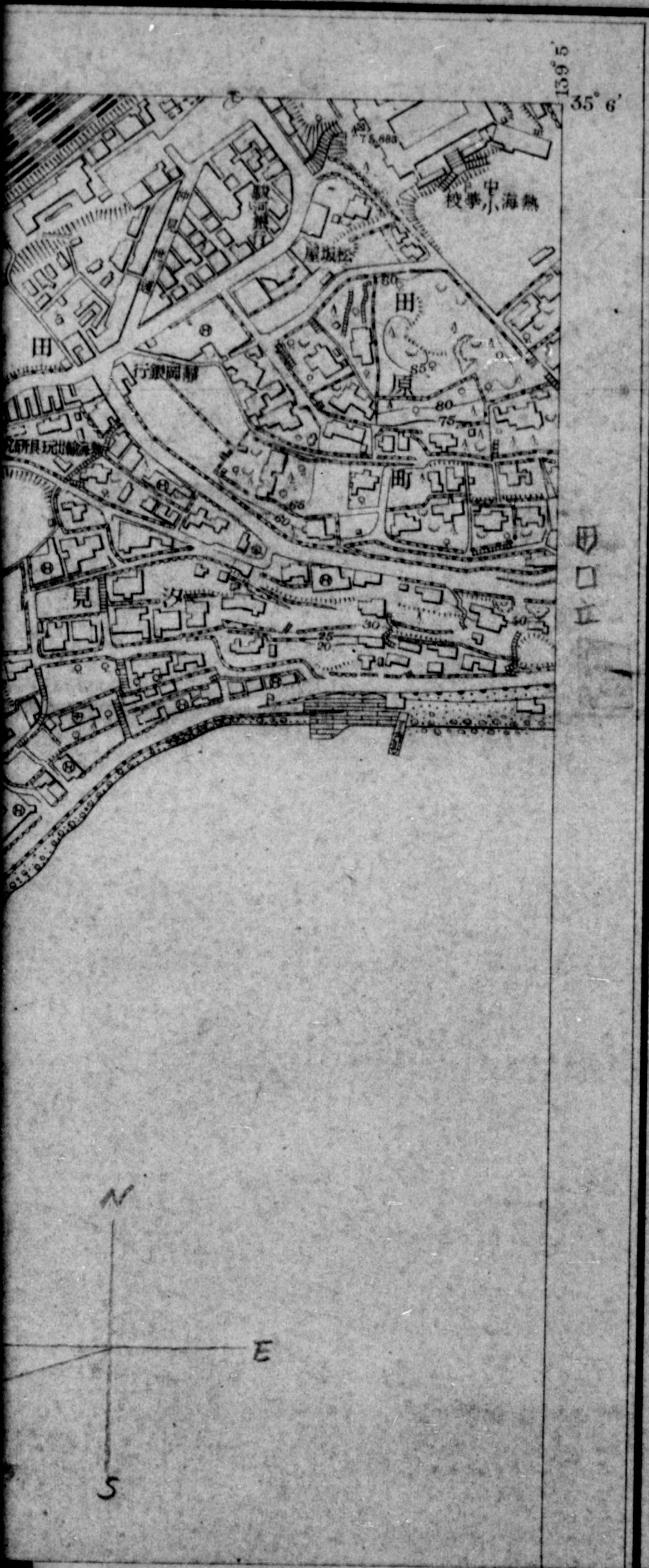
The effort to keep the public peace was completed by the joint activities of N.R. Police, autonomy police and rescue party from the prefectural government. 300 are at work under the command of the chief of Police Forces.

13. Shizuoka Disaster-Counter-Planning Headquarters was established at the Public Welfare Section, Public-Welfare Department of Prefectural Government. Relief and rescue activities are being made by the joint effort of Public Welfare Section and chiefs of each section by keeping close connection with one another.

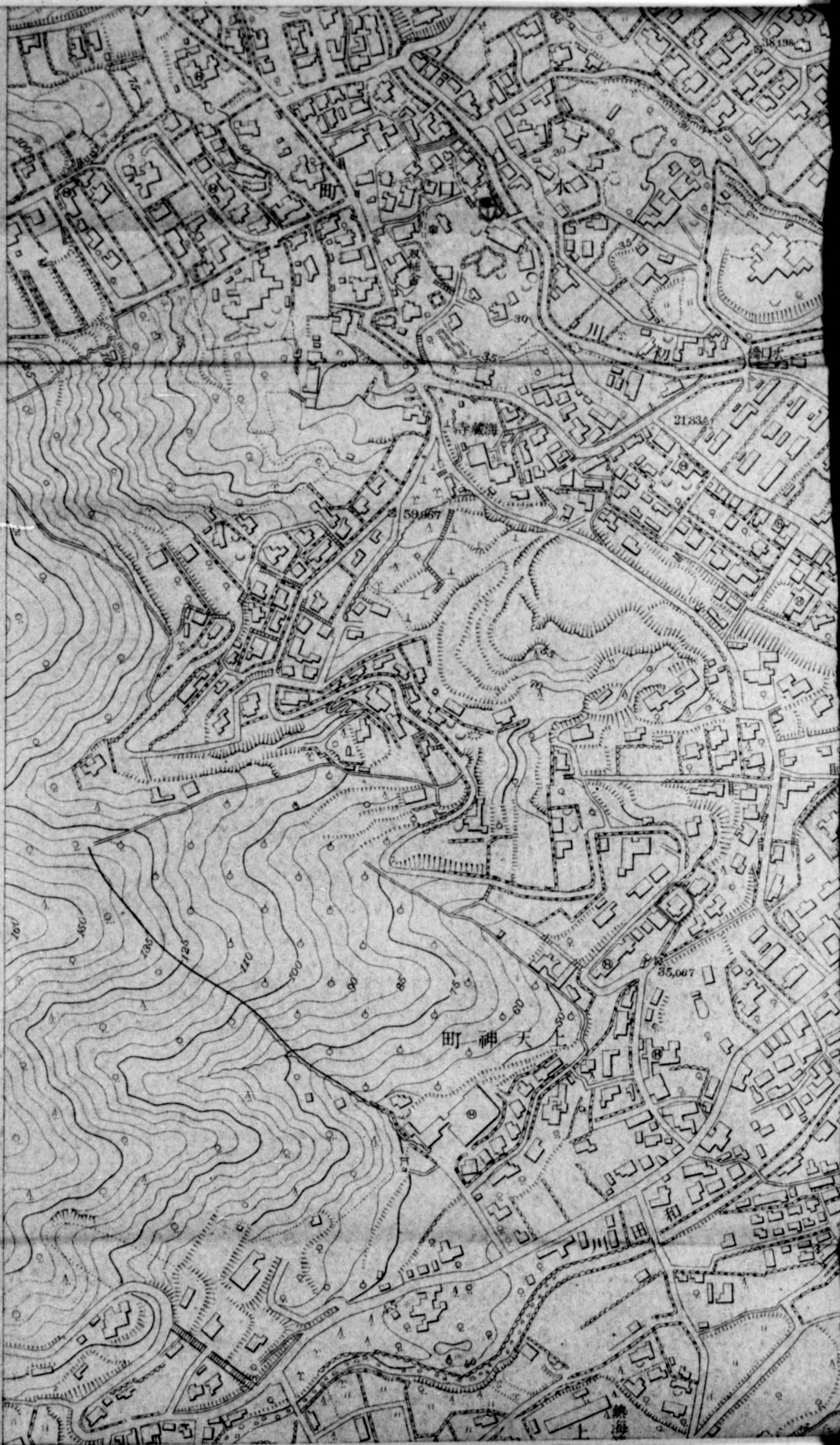
昭和二十三年三月測圖

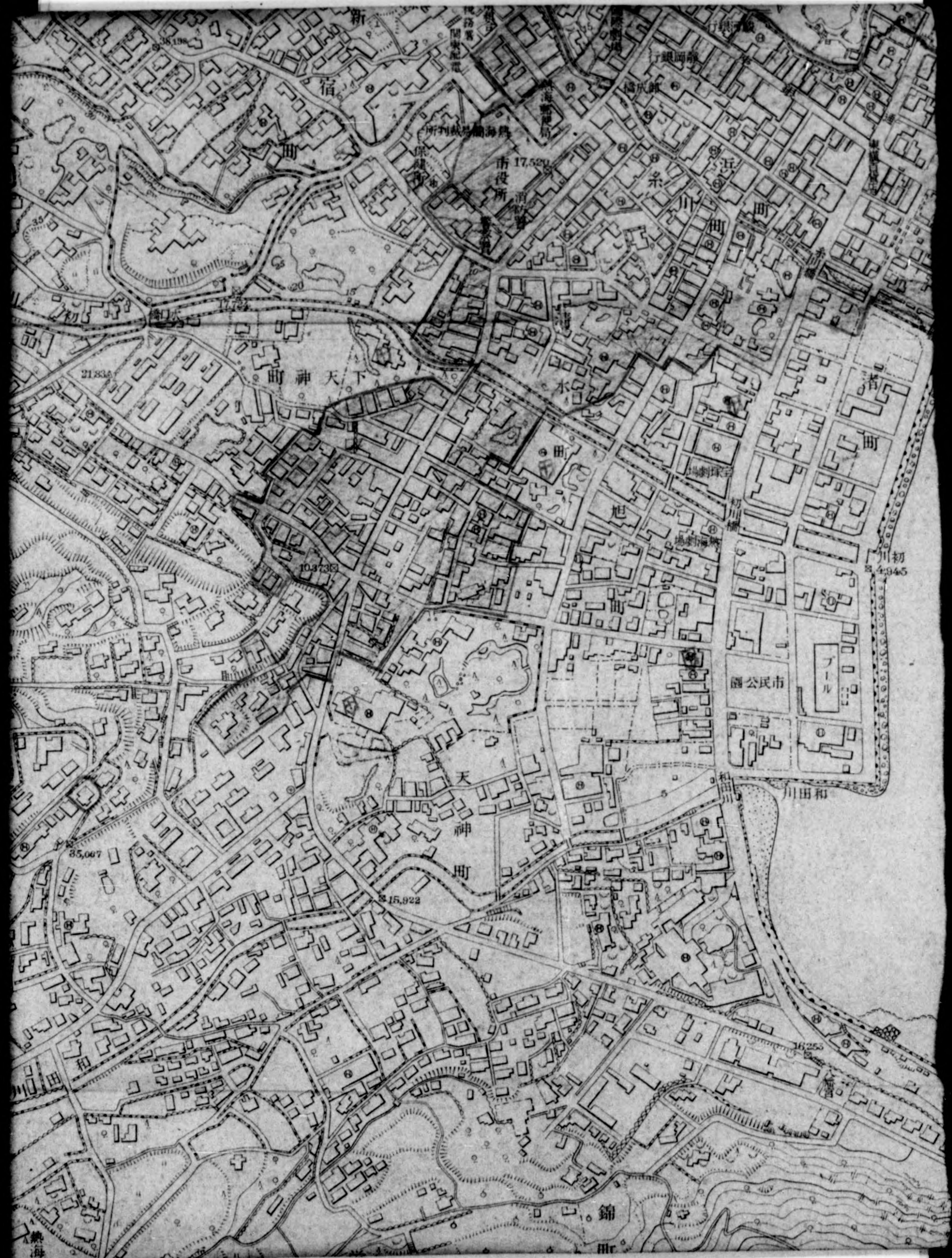






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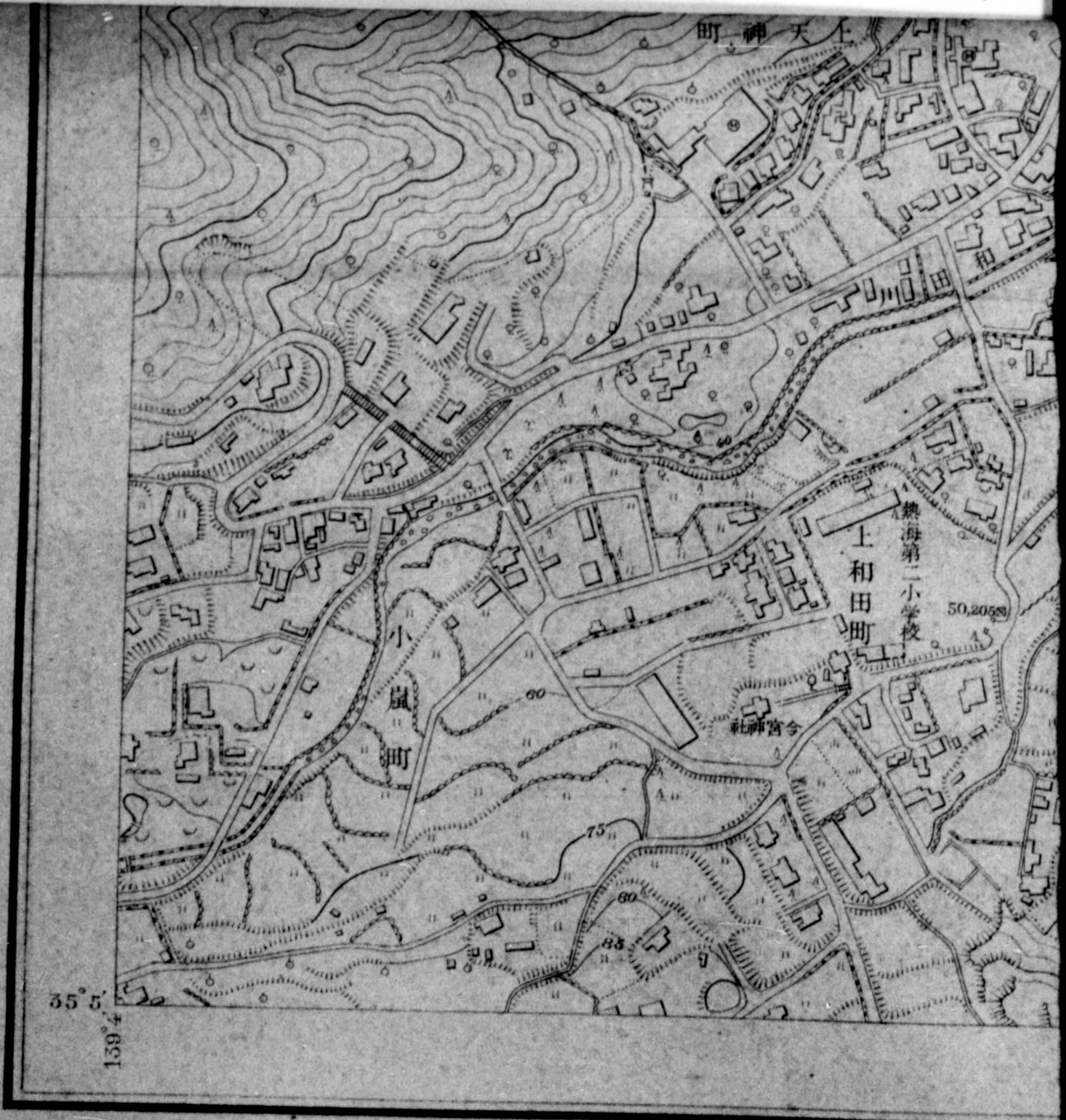
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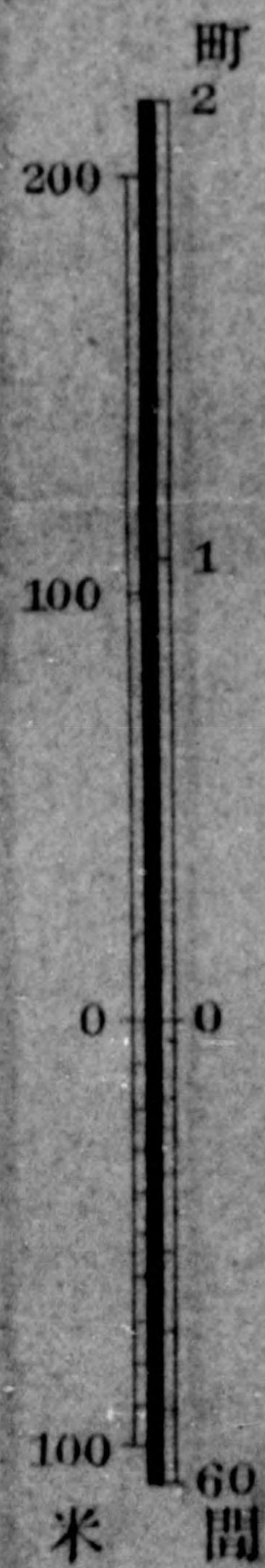
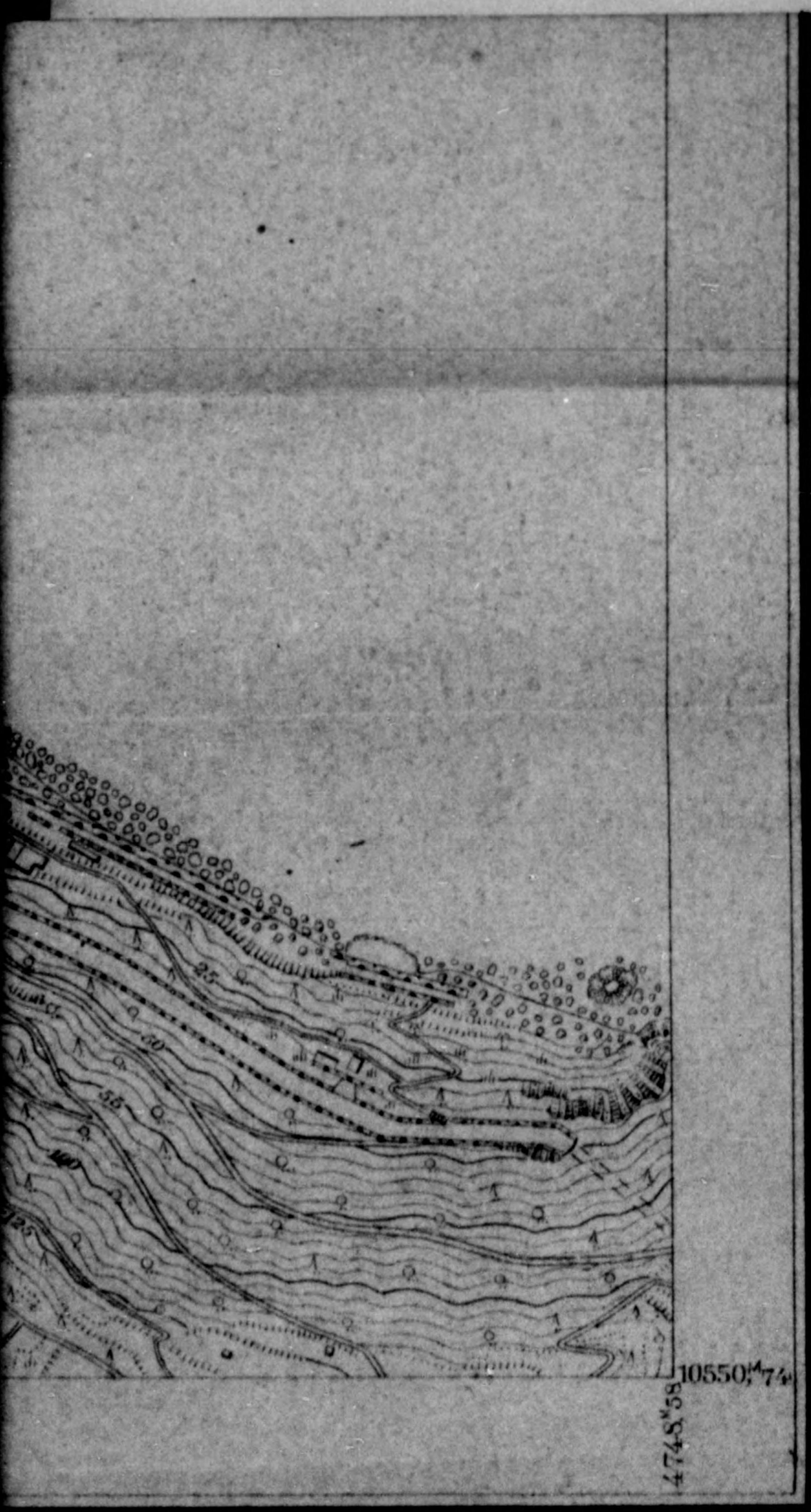
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