In August 1942 th under the
pressures of the military the city
government of Tokyo was ~~do~~ changed,
the office of Mayor was abolished
and the Governor assumed a
dual role of mayor and
governor and the new structure
is called Tokyo-To,

[illegible] on to prefectural and ward offices.

power and the governors were given the operational authority to carry out the program. the governors in turn passed the

The Ministry of Home Affairs established in 1868 controlled and directed every phase of local government. It was in this Ministry that the Bureau of Air-Defense was set up and such policy as existed was formulated. This Ministry has been abolished since the occupation and most of the top executives have been purged and no longer in government service and therefore difficult to locate for the purpose of this survey. An understanding of the power and scope of this Ministry is necessary to a full appreciation of the powerful position of its A ir-Raid Defense Bureau. For a detailed study of this Ministry you are referred to Army Service Forces Manual M354-2, Civil Affairs Handbook, Japan, Section 2: Government and Administration, pages 153 to 185 and attached charts showing position of the A ir-Raid Defense Bureau.

The Air-Raid Defense Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs was under the direction of the Eastern Army Headquarters Air-Defense Bureau. Attached as inclosure No. 6 is a chart submitted by Mr. Kiyoshi Murase, formerly Chief of Building Evacuation and General Affairs Section, Air-Defense Bureau, Tokyo-To showing this relationship.

A chart showing the chain of command from the Tokyo-To Air-Defense Bureau to all other metropolitan departments of government prepared by Mr. Wada of the Tokyo-To Construction Bureau is attached as inclosure No. 7.

An appreciation of the importance of the "neighborhood associations" or "Tonari-gumi" system must be had in order to vizualize how information and instructions control [redacted] was carried to each Japanese citizen in this program. The "Tonari-gumi" system was also ordered dissolved by the occupation in the early days. As most mayors and headmen of towns and villages were also

head of the system they are no longer in public office ~~being~~ automatically purged because they held the office of mayor. A chart showing the structure of this organization as of 1946 is attached as inclosure No. 7.

At the outset it must be pointed out that the Air Defense Law provided in Article 1 only for those civilians "other than army and navy". As Mr. Yoshimi Furui, ex-Vice Minister of Home Affairs point out in his report, "No administrative organization took part in the project of obtaining housing for military personnel, public officials, quasi-public officials, personnel of controlling organizations or public corporations and essential civilian personnel (directors and employees of munition manufacturing corporations etc.) As to the necessary housing to these people the army, government or public office or the corporation which had concern to these people, constructed or leased private housing and assigned it to them." In other words this survey covers only the non-essential civilian population, all essential people were provided for directly by the corporation public or private to which they were attached. In some instances the police or mayors were called upon for help in locating places for essential personnel. Mr. Furui's ~~purge~~ giving his answer to questions 1-to-17 statement is attached as inclosure No. 8. 9.

Army, navy, war industry and other essential personnel were given government employees preferential treatment under the National General Mobilization Law passed in 1938 and amended in 1941. This law should be read in connection with this survey and ~~will be found on page A118 of Army Service Forces Manual~~ is attached hereto as inclosure No. 5, ~~M354-2 Civil Affairs Handbook, Japan, Section 2: Government and Administration.~~

The chiefs of both the Home Ministry and Tokyo-To Air Defense Bureau were changed frequently and those contacted appeared to only have a sketchy idea of what was going on. It was also only a part time job. As an example we have attached the report of Yoji Tomosue, present governor of Ibaraki

Prefecture, and last chief of the Tokyo-To Bureau, as inclosure No. 10.

Subordinate officials however can give a more detailed report on the operation as evidenced by the reply to the first 17 proposed questions given by Mr. Ishii, present Construction Bureau Chief of Tokyo-To and former subordinate in the Tokyo-To Defense Bureau. His report is attached as inclosure No. 11.

In addition to the Home Ministry, and the Tonari-gumi system, "the existing traditional family system of Japan that enabled families or individuals to obtain housing without the aid of administrative organs" played an important role which must not pass unnoticed. This family system as such has been abolished since the occupation, [redacted]. The strong centralized police force was also an effective instrument. At that time the police had direct control over hotels and also knew the exact location of every citizen and every inch of available space. This has been completely changed with the decentralization of the police. (see Inclosure No. 8, para 15, page 5)

Mr. Seiichi Ueda, was the 1933-1944 Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the General Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry and his statement giving answer to question 1 to 17 is attached as inclosure No. 12. He confirms that essential people were not covered by this project. Munition employees were housed by the Munitions Ministry in accomodations attached to the factories. Non-essential civilians under the program were compelled to accept the housing assignments generally, they could refuse, however there was no instance of refusal. The people had no spare time to waste in waiting for a better offer. When a house was "requisitioned" under the Air Defense Law is was usually demolished. You could appeal the order of demolishment however there were no such cases. The psychological incentive was simple - the military authorities said it was necessary for the war purpose -

that was sufficient in Japan (old Japan). All orders were issued in the name of the commanding general of the army. Those who opposed the military were not available to interfere in this program as they had received previous assignments in the various prisons or jails throughout the country.

Mr. Hoshi Ehijigori, former Evacuation Section Chief, of the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry, in an oral statement said there was no assignment of housing as contemplated in question No. 1. Article 9 of the Air Defense Law gave the authority to displace persons arbitrarily, however where possible, they conferred with the people or gave them evacuation money to get out of Tokyo. As to questions 2 to 6 he said there were no such plans. The people went out and found their own places with the aid of relatives or friends. There was no registration except that bombed out victims were given disaster certificates which entitled them to emergency food and free train rides out of the city. In answer to question 7 he says they started to make a survey but it was never completed. Question 8, yes by the Air Raid Defense Bureau organization. Question 9, direction and subsidies were given by the central government. Local officials did what they thought best and suggested to the citizens to give their houses where necessary. Question 10, none such. Question 11, the work was given to existing officials on a part time basis. Question 12, there was no law on this point but the military compelled some people to give up their property to military employees. Question 13, none such. Question 14, Article 9 of the Air Defense Law also the National Mobilization Law. Question 15, the family system and friendship plus obedience to the military were the main factors. Question 16, answered above. Question 17, the owners were paid by the local officials who received a subsidy from the central government.

(numbers of tubs)

Flat rates for various size houses were set and that amount was paid arbitrarily. The houses were bought and destroyed by tanks as there was no time to tear them down and rebuild.

Mr. Misawi Niiakoshi, Director for six months in 1945 of the National Bureau in an oral interview said he didn't know much about the program as he was a part time official. Looking over the questions 1-17 he said there was no such policy as indicated by the questions. Individuals acted privately except for some mass evacuation programs of children. The government destroyed houses it thought necessary and did not replace them. At first there was no shortage of houses, people were gone to war, country etc, the real problem arose in the last few months. It was more practical to let people shift for themselves, the government was inefficient, the job was too big. He says the people just obeyed that was taken for granted there was a war on. None of the plans they made were any good because they did not know where the bombs were going to land or when.

Mr. Yozo Kato, former Secretary to the Ministry of Welfare stated orally that he helped in a program to evacuate houses in the neighborhood of government offices for office workers to use. Payment was made later. Former General Nishio knew all about details but he is dead now. He knows they took over shools and temples but says such plans were no good and they certainly wouldn't be any good in case of atom bombs.

Mr. Yamaguchi, former Secretary to the Home Minister, Air Raid Defense Bureau stated in an oral interview that the Bureau was the policy coordination agency. In each prefecture a special Bureau of Defense and Emergency was set up to carry out the policy. Under actual test the plans were worthless. People were forced to evacuate and no houses were provided by

the authorities. Some were put up in schools and temples for ten day periods and then they moved on as best they could. The people just got out themselves. The population of Tokyo dropped from 7 million to 3 million. One plan that worked smoothly was the closing of restaurants, hotels and geisha houses and using the premises for workers, clerks, etc. They did not have good plans made in advance because they really never expected to get bombed.

7. N 1

Mr. Yu Yamagishi, present Chief of the Social Education Section, Tokyo-To, who served in the To Defense Bureau in his written report confirms other statements to the effect that that there was no assignment system, except for the poor or destitute who were given emergency quarters in public buildings and this was handled by ward offices. That the houses to be demolished were determined by the Air Defense Bureau and the program carried out without regulations. He reiterates the victims were not compelled to accept-but they did accept. Disater victims were given certificates. You could change houses if you found one available. Survey of space was not complete however the capacity of public buildings was known and the fire brigades and town associations (tonari-gumi) co-operated. Administrators recieved their directions from the Army and the To Bureau. The Army directed and gave assistance. The patriotism of the people fanned by constant propaganda was the main psychological factor. His statement is attached as inclosure No. 13.

Mr. Kiyoshi Muruse, Mayor of Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo-To points out that the Army directed the entire program thru the Home Ministry, Air Defense Bureau, Tokyo-To, Air Defense Bureaux and Evaction Offices. He claims that 80 to 90% of the cost was paid by the central government. That due to the patriotic mindedness of the Japanese people, compulsory evacuation was not necessary. A chart which he prepared showing the Army channel of control is attached as inclosure No. ~~12~~ 14.

The Sumida Ward Officilas were able to find some statistics showing the operation in Sumida ward. The figures disclose that 4,593 houses were evacuated efecting 32,235 people. In addition some 71,000 women and children and 7,780 students were evacuated from the ward. The material ~~is~~ are attached including a map of the area as inclosure No. ~~15.~~ 15 and 15-A.

Further information, some of it repitition of above inclosures ~~picked up~~ obtained from various responsible people interviewed in regard questions 1 to 17 is as follows:

Copy 1 to 17

NATIONAL GENERAL MOBILIZATION LAW

Originally promulgated in 1938, and revised in 1941, by virtue of Law No. 19 of the same year which, after enacted by the Imperial Diet in February, was promulgated on March 1st.

Article 1

The term national general mobilization as used in this law denotes the control and operation of human and material resources in order that the nation may be enabled to display its total power most effectively for the realization of national defense purposes in time of war (including an incident corresponding with a war, the same applying correspondingly to the following parts).

Article 2

The term general mobilization goods in this law denotes things listed below: (1) armaments, war vessels, ammunitions and other military goods, (2) garments, foodstuffs, beverages and fodders which are necessary for national general mobilization, (3) medicines, medical instruments, other sanitary materials and veterinary materials which are necessary for national general mobilization, (4) ships, airplanes, rolling stock and vehicles, horses and other materials for transportation which are necessary for national general mobilization, (6) goods for communications which are necessary for national general mobilization, (6) engineering and building materials and goods for lighting system which are necessary for national general mobilization, (7) fuels and electric power which are necessary for national general mobilization, (8) raw and other materials, machines and tools, equipment and other goods which are necessary for the production, repair, distribution and conservation of each of the foregoing stipulations and (9) goods besides each of the foregoing which may be designated by Imperial Ordinances as necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 3

General mobilization businesses under this law denote those which are listed below: (1) Businesses relating to the production, repair, distribution, exportation, importation and storing of general mobilization goods, (2) businesses relating to transportation and communications which are necessary for national general mobilization, (3) businesses relating to money and banking which are necessary for national general mobilization, (4) businesses relating to sanitation, veterinary sanitation and relief, (5) businesses relating to education and training which are necessary for national general mobilization,

(6) businesses relating to experiments and researches which are necessary for national general mobilisation, (7) businesses relating to information and campaign of education which are necessary for national general mobilisation, (8) businesses concerning guarding which is necessary for national general mobilisation and (9) businesses besides each of the foregoing which may be designated by Imperial Ordinances as necessary for national general mobilisation.

Article 4

In time of war the Government if necessary for national general mobilisation may enlist subjects of the Empire and place them in general mobilisation businesses in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances. This provision does not prevent the application of the Conscription Law, however.

Article 5

The Government if necessary for national general mobilisation in time of war may cause subjects of the Empire or juridical persons or other organisations of the Empire to cooperate with the State or local public organisations or other persons designated by the Government.

Article 6

The Government if necessary for national general mobilisation in time of war may issue orders which are necessary regarding the use, employment or discharge or assumption of offices or assumption of services or retirement of employees or wages, salaries and other working conditions, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 7

The Government if necessary for national general mobilisation in time of war may issue necessary orders regarding the prevention or settlement of labor disputes or the closing of plants, suspension of operations, or restriction or prohibition of acts relating to labor disputes, according to provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 8

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may issue necessary orders regarding the production, repair, distribution, transfer or other disposal, uses, consumption, holding and movement of goods, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 9

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit exportation or importation, or may impose export duties or import duties, or may increase or decrease export duties or import duties, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 10

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may use or expropriate or cause a person who administers general mobilization business to use or expropriate general mobilization goods, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 11

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit the establishment of corporations, capital increases, consolidations, changes in the purposes of businesses, floatation of debentures or the second and subsequent calls for unpaid portions of capital; and may issue orders regarding disposition of corporation profits, writing off of fixed assets or other matters concerning accounting; and also may issue orders against banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other designated by Imperial Ordinances regarding the operation of their funds, or undertaking or guaranteeing monetary obligations.

Article 12

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may make special arrangements in accordance with Imperial Ordinances, and irrespective of the provisions of Article 200 or 210 of the Commercial Code, with respect to floatation of debentures or capital increase of a corporation engaged in a general mobilization business to meet expenses for equipment belonging to the said corporation.

Article 13

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may manage or use or expropriate the whole or part of factories or workshops or vessels and other facilities belonging to a general mobilization business or other facilities which are convertible into it, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

In case of use or expropriation of things listed in the foregoing clause the Government may cause the owner of them to offer the operatives, or may operate patent inventions or registered utility models which are actually operated in the said facilities, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

The Government if necessary for national general mobilisation in time of war may manage, use or expropriate land, houses or other establishments which are necessary for general mobilization businesses, or may cause a person who administers a general mobilisation business to use or expropriate them, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 14

The Government if necessary for national general mobilisation in time of war may use or expropriate the mining rights or rights relating to the use of water, and may cause a person who administers a general mobilization business to operate patent inventions or registered new utility models or to use the mining rights or rights related to the use of water.

Article 15

When things expropriated by the Government under the provisions of the preceding two Articles have become out of use, and in case they are to be sold within a period of 10 years following their expropriation, or when things expropriated by a person who conducts a general mobilization business under the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 3, have become out of use within a period of 10 years following their expropriation, the former owners or former holders of the rights or legitimate successors to them may buy them back on a preferential basis, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 16

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit establishment or extension or improvement of equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, or may order the establishment or extension or improvement of equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, in accordance with provision of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 16-(2)

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue necessary orders concerning transfer or other disposal of, investments in, use and removal of, equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 16-(3)

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue necessary orders relating to the assumption, entrusting, joint management, transfer, abolition or suspension of business, or changes in business objectives or consolidation or dissolution of corporations, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 17

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may cause the proprietors of the same or different kinds of enterprises to obtain approval of the Government regarding the conclusion or change or abolition of an agreement or agreements on control of the respective enterprises, or may order them to conclude or change or cancel control agreement or agreements among themselves, or may order the participants in the said agreement or agreements and non-participants to act in accordance with the said control agreement or agreements, in conformity with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause the proprietors of the same or different kinds of enterprises or their organizations to control the said enterprises or order them to establish an organization or corporation with the object of operating for the control.

An organization which is to be established under the foregoing provisions shall be a juridical person.

When persons who have been ordered to establish an organization in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 have failed to establish it, the Government may take necessary measures regarding the preparation of articles of association or other matters relative to its establishment.

When an organization has been established in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, the Government may cause persons who have qualifications as the constituent members of the said organization to become the constituent members of the said organization.

The Government may cause an organization which has been established in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 to obtain approval of the Government regarding the adoption or change or abolition of its control regulations pertaining to enterprises of its constituent members (including the constituent members of the latter, this applying correspondingly to the following parts), or order it to adopt or change the control regulations, or may order its constituent members or persons who are qualified to be its constituent members to act in conformity with the control regulations.

Matters pertaining to an organization or a corporation under the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18-(2)

In case the Government has ordered the transfer of facilities or rights, or investment under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2, or has ordered the transfer of an enterprise under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, necessary matters relating to the succession to obligations of the transferer

or investor or disposition of their security shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18-(3)

Regarding the transfer of facilities or rights, or investment under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2; or transfer of an enterprise or consolidation of corporations under the terms of Article 16, Paragraph 3; or an organization of a corporation established in accordance with the provisions of Article 18, Paragraphs 1 or 3, the Government, in accordance, may set up exceptions pertaining to calculation of the standard of tax levy, or may make arrangements for reduction or exemption of taxes.

Article 19

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may issue necessary orders, regarding price, transportation charge, storage, insurance premium, rentals, processing charge, repairing charge or rates of other payments on property.

Article 20

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government may restrict or prohibit the insertion of articles in newspapers or other publications, in accordance with prohibitions of Imperial Ordinances.

The Government may prohibit sales and distribution of newspapers or other publications containing items which hinder the national general mobilization in violation of restriction or prohibition under the foregoing provisions, and may attach them. In this case the Government also may attach their original plates.

Article 21

The Government, whenever it deems it necessary for national general mobilization may cause subjects of the Empire or the employers of Japanese subjects to report regarding the occupational ability of the Japanese subjects, or may conduct examination concerning the occupational ability of the Japanese subjects.

Article 22

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may issue necessary orders against the administrators or managers of schools, training institutes, factories, workshops and other institutions suitable for training technicians or the employers of persons who are to be trained, regarding training of technicians necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 23

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause a person who is engaged in the production, sales or importation of general mobilization goods to hold a certain fixed quality of the said goods or raw or other materials thereof.

Article 24

If necessary for general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause the proprietor of a general mobilization enterprise or a person who shall have to operate a general mobilization enterprise in time of war to formulate a plan regarding general mobilization business which is to be operated in time of war, or may cause him to conduct exercises and training on the basis of the said plan.

Article 25

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may order a person who is engaged in the production or repair of general mobilization goods or the administer of an experimental and research institute to conduct experiments and researches.

Article 26

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may quarantee a certain fixed amount of profit or grant subsidy within the limit of its budget for a person who is engaged in the production or repair of general mobilization goods. In this case, the Government may cause the said person to produce or repair general mobilization goods or to install equipment necessary for general mobilization.

Article 27

The Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinance, shall compensate losses that may arise from measures taken under the stipulations of Articles 8, 10, 13, 14 or Article 16, Paragraph 2; orders of exportation and importation issued according to the provisions of Article 9; orders regarding capital accommodation, subscription to securities, underwriting or purchase of securities, acceptance of obligations or guarantee of obligations under the provisions of Article 11; orders regarding the establishment or extension or improvement of equipment under the provisions of Article 16; or orders regarding commission, transfer, abolition or suspension of an enterprise or orders requiring changes in the business purposes or dissolution of a corporation under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, except the cases under Paragraph 2 of this Article.

A person who administers general mobilization business shall compensate losses that may arise in case of this use, expropriation or operation under the provisions of Article 10, Article 13, Paragraph 3 or Article 14, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 28

In case the Government issues orders under the provisions of Articles 22, 23 or 25, it shall compensate losses arising therefrom or grant monetary subsidy, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 29

The amount of compensation as under the provisions of the preceding two articles and purchase value as under the provisions of Article 15 shall be determined by the Government after consultation with the General Mobilization Compensation Commission.

Rules governing the General Mobilization Compensation Commission shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 30

The Government shall supervise an enterprise that receives the guarantee of profit or subsidy money under the provisions of Articles 26 or 28, and may issue orders or take measures which are necessary in this connection.

Article 31

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government by order may demand reports or may have the competent officials inspect necessary places and examine business conditions or books or documents or other things.

Article 31-(2)

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding ¥50,000.

1. A person who has violated an order or orders issued under the provisions of Article 8.
2. A person who has violated an order or orders issued under the provisions of Article 19.

Article 32

A person who, in violation of an order issued under the provisions of

Article 9, has exported or imported goods or has attempted to do so, shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥10,000.

In the case of the foregoing paragraph, the goods which the offender has exported or imported or attempted to export or import, if in possession of the offender, be confiscated. If it has been impossible to confiscate the whole or a part of the said goods, their value may be added to the fine.

Article 33

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥5,000.

(1) A person who has violated order or restriction or prohibition under the provisions of Article 7, (2) a person who, in violation of order under the provisions of Article 9, fails to export or import, (3) a person who has refused or hindered or evaded the use or expropriation of general mobilization goods as under the provisions of Article 10, (4) a person who has refused or hindered or evaded the management or use or expropriation of facilities, land or constructions, or offerring of the operatives as under the provisions of Article 13.

Article 34

A persons falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥3,000.

(1) A person who has violated restriction or prohibition as under the provisions of Article 11. (2) a person who has violated restriction or prohibition or order as under the provisions of Article 16, (3) a person who has violated orders as under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2, (4) a person who has violated orders as under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, (5) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 17 or Article 18, Paragraph 5, has set up or changed or abolished a control agreement without approval of the Government, or has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 17 or Article 18, Paragraph 5, (6) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 23, does not hold goods, (7) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 26, does not produce or repair or install equipment.

Article 35

A person who has committed a criminal act under the preceding four Articles may be subjected to concurrent imposition of the penal servitude and fine.

Article 36

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding ¥1,000: (1) a person who does not accede to expropriation or does not execute the business as under the provisions of Article 4, (2) a person who has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 6.

Article 37

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ¥3,000: (1) a person who has violated an order under the provisions of Article 22, (2) a person who does not formulate a plan or does not execute training, in violation of an order issued under the provisions of Article 24, (3) a person who does not conduct experiments and researches, in violation of orders issued under the provisions of Article 25.

Article 38

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to fine not exceeding ¥1,000: (1) a person who, in violation of orders issued under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1, fails to organize an organization or corporation, (2) a person who has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 6, (3) a person who has violated an order or disposition as under the provisions of Article 30, (4) a person who has neglected reporting or made false report in violation of an order issued under the provisions of Article 31.

Article 39

In case of a newspaper having violated restriction or prohibition as under the provisions of Article 20, Paragraph 1, its publisher and editor, and in case of other publications their publishers or authors, shall be subject to penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥2,000.

In case of a newspaper, a person who actually was in charge of editing and one who signed the article or articles involved, besides the editor, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions.

Article 40

A person who hindered the execution of attachment as under the provisions of Article 20, Paragraph 2, shall be subject to penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding ¥500.

Article 41

The stipulations of the Criminal Code regarding concurrent crimes shall not be applicable to a crime under the foregoing two articles.

Article 42

A person who has refused or hindered or evaded the inspection by the competent officials as under the provisions of Article 31 shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding ¥500.

Article 43

A person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 21, has neglected reporting or refused or hindered or evaded the inspection by the competent officials shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ¥50 or detention or a minor fine.

Article 44

When a person, who is or has been engaged in a general mobilization business, has disclosed or secretly used official secret regarding general mobilization business designated by the competent Government offices which he had come to knowledge of in relation with the execution of his business, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥2,000.

Article 45

When an official or a person who has been engaged in official service has disclosed or secretly used business secrets of a juridical or natural person which he had come to knowledge of in relation to the execution of his duties under the provisions of this law, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or fine not exceeding ¥2,000.

The provisions of the preceding clause shall apply in case an officer or employee, or a person who has been an officer or employee, of an organization or corporation established for the purpose of controlling enterprises under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1 or 3 or other juridicial person or other organization which administers control by order on the basis of this law, has disclosed or secretly used business secrets of a juridicial or natural person which he had come to knowledge of in relation to the execution of his duties.

Article 46

When an officer or employee of an organization or corporation established

for the purpose of controlling enterprises under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1 or 3, or other juridical person or other organization which administers control by order on the basis of this law, has received or demanded or promised acceptance of, a bribe in conjunction with his duties, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years. When the said person accordingly has committed an improper act or has not committed a proper act, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding five years.

The bribe received in the case of the foregoing clause shall be confiscated. If the whole or a part of it could not be confiscated, its value shall be levied on the said person.

Article 47

A person who has given or offered or promised a bribe to the person mentioned in the preceding clause, shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥500.

When a person who has committed a crime under the preceding clause, has surrendered himself to justice, the penality may be mitigated or he may be remitted.

Article 48

When a representative of a juridical person or proxy of a juridicial or natural person or other employee or other operative thereof has committed an offense under the provisions of Article 31, Paragraph 2 to Article 34, Article 36, Paragraph 2, Articles, 37, 38 or the fore part of Article 43, the said juridical or natural person shall be subject to a fine or minor fine provided in each of the above Articles, in addition to the punishment of the said offense.

Article 49

The provisions of the preceding Article shall be applied to an act committed in land outside the territories where this law is in force by a representative or proxy or employee or other operative of a juridicial person, who has his headquarters or main business office within the territories where this law is in force. The same shall also apply to an act committed in land outside the territories where this law is in force by a representative or employee or other operative of a natural person, who has his domicile within the territories where this law is in force.

The penalty provisions of this law shall be applied to a subject of the Empire who has committed a crime in land outside the territories where this law is in force.

Article 50

The National General Mobilization Commission shall be established to respond to inquiries from the Government regarding important matters relative to the enforcement of this law (exclusive of those pertaining to the military rules).

Rules governing the National General Mobilization Commission shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

Statistics concerning the Application of the Law governing the Protection against War-time Calamities (fiscal years 1942-1945)

1942

Item	Actual Number of Persons or Cases	Amount
RELIEF		
Accomodation	25	¥ 860
Provision of Foodstuffs by Emergency Kitchen & other means	398	167
Provision or Lending of Clothing & Bedding	130	592
Provision of Daily Necessities	15	67
Medical Treatment & Midwifery	118	12,245
Provision of School Supplies	-	-
Burial	25	300
Total	711	14,231
ASSISTANCE		
for Living	194	9,060
for Medical Treatment	46	3,931
for Birth	4	24
for Occupation	17	2,300
Total	261	15,315
ALLOWANCE		
Trouble Allowance	53	15,500
Surviving Family Allowance	410	205,000
Housing Allowance	10	7,174
Household Effects Allowance	24	6,035
Total	497	233,709
GRAND TOTAL	1,469	¥263,255

1943

Item	Actual Number of Persons or Cases	Amount
RELIEF		
Accomodation	17	¥ 34
Provision of Foodstuffs by Emergency Kitchen & other means	199	199
Provision or Lending of Clothing & Bedding	697	4,764
Provision of Daily Necessities	749	3,913
Medical Treatment & Midwifery	40	480
Provision of School Supplies	-	-
Burial	-	-
Total	1,702	9,390
ASSISTANCE		
for Living	208	19,985
for Medical Treatment	5	699
for Birth	-	-
for Occupation	-	-
Total	213	20,684
ALLOWANCE		
Trouble Allowance	6	2,200
Surviving Family Allowance	309	161,500
Housing Allowance	8	3,100
Household Effects Allowance	10	2,400
Total	333	169,200
GRAND TOTAL	2,248	¥199,274

1944

Item	Actual Number of Persons or Cases	Amount
RELIEF		
Accomodation	26,456	¥ 116,211
Provision of Foodstuffs by Emergency Kitchen & other means	804,461	2,089,343
Provision or Lending of Clothing & Bedding	58,424	940,983
Provision of Daily Necessities	113,831	1,106,723
Medical Treatment & Midwifery	93,694	411,786
Provision of School Supplies	21,929	84,876
Burial	12,317	98,343
Total	1,131,112	¥4,849,265
ASSISTANCE		
for Living	148	27,053
for Medical Treatment	3	1,358
for Birth	-	-
for Occupation	7	1,050
Total	158	¥29,461
ALLOWANCE		
Trouble Allowance	8	3,200
Surviving Family Allowance	4,094	1,567,500
Housing Allowance	2,313	987,862
Household Effects Allowance	25,916	8,095,837
Total	32,331	¥10,654,399
GRAND TOTAL	1,163,601	¥15,532,125

1945

Item	Actual Number of Persons or Cases	Amount
RELIEF		
Accomodation	1,090,087	¥ 9,603,741
Provision of Foodstuffs by Emergency Kitchen & other means	9,597,707	22,845,243
Provision or Lending of Clothing & Bedding	854,085	14,844,839
Provision of Daily Necessities	1,515,672	14,652,092
Medical Treatment & Midwifery	801,575	9,919,095
Provision of School Supplies	138,732	449,449
Burial	67,817	1,028,623
Total	14,065,675	¥73,343,082
ASSISTANCE		
for Living	2,177	182,127
for Medical Treatment	167	14,558
for Birth	213	5,325
for Occupation	39	7,050
Total	2,596	¥209,060
ALLOWANCE		
Trouble Allowance	3,399	1,123,100
Survising Family Allowance	118,990	64,028,500
Housing Allowance	208,349	153,569,997
Household Effects Allowance	1,578,695	493,325,016
Total	1,909,433	¥712,046,613
GRAND TOTAL	15,977,704	¥785,598,755

Standard Amount of Maximum Expenses
defrayed for the Protection
in accordance with the Law governing
the Protection against War-time Calamities

ITEM	STANDARD AMOUNT
RELIEF	
Establishment of Shelter	actual expenses
Construction of Temporary House	within 600 yen per house
Emergency Kitchen	actual expenses
Provision of Foodstuffs	within 60 sen per head per day
Provision of Clothing	Summer - within 8 yen per head Winter - within 20 yen per head Spring & Autumn - 14 yen per head
Provision & Lending of Bedding	within 65 yen per head when provided; actual expenses when lent
Provision of Daily Necessities	within 5 yen per head; within 45 yen per household
Medical Treatment & Midwifery	actual expenses (about 20% discount off ordinary charges)
School Supplies	actual expenses for textbooks; within 2.50 yen per head for stationery
Burial	within 30 yen per head
Labourer & Transportation	actual expenses

ASSISTANCE	
Assistance for Living	between 110 sen & 60 sen per head per day
Assistance for Treatment	fixed on the basis of the limit of medical treatment expenses in the Medical Protection Law
Assistance for Birth	within 25 yen per case
Assistance for Occupation	
1. Provision or lending of funds, instruments and materials	within 200 yen per head
2. Initiation in technical skill	within 50 sen per head per day for home occupation; within 80 sen when accommodated in public establishment
ALLOWANCE	
Trouble Allowance	
1. Disabled for life	within 700 yen
2. Incapable of following profession for life	within 500 yen
3. Physically handicapped to a high degree; Women carrying ugly scar on their exterior	within 350 yen
Surviving Family Allowance	500 yen
Housing Allowance	1,000 yen for dwelling-house; 500 yen for craft of water-farer
Household Effects Allowance	within 500 yen per household
Special Allowance	
1. Medical Treatment Allowance	actual expenses
2. Trouble Allowance	
a. Disabled for life	within 1,500 yen

b. Incapable of following profession for life	within 700 yen
c. Physically handicapped to a high degree; Women carrying ugly scar on their exterior	within 500 yen
3. Closed Allowance	within 1,000 yen
4. Surviving Family Allowance	700 yen
5. Burial Allowance	70 yen

Imperial Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law Governing the Protection against War-Time Calamities

(April 28, 1942, Imperial)
(Ordinance No. 455)
(Amended August, 1942,)
(Imperial Ordinance No. 629)

Article 1. The mayor of the city, the headman of town or village and similar official shall back up the prefectural governor for the protection as specified in the Law Governing the Protection against War-Time Calamities (to be referred to as the Law; the same shall apply thereinafter).

Article 2. Those who are authorized to be engaged in the relief work as prescribed in Article 7 of the Law shall be required to have one of the following qualifications:

1. physicians, dentists, and pharmacists;

2. public health nurses, midwives, and nurses;

3. architect experts;

4. house-carpenters, plasterers, and firemen;

5. besides the persons as prescribed in the preceding items, those who have been specified by the prefectural governor with the approval of the Welfare Minister.

Article 3. The following establishments shall be controlled in accordance with Article 9 of the Law:

1. hotels;

2. restaurants and eating-houses;

3. hospitals, dispensaries, and maternity hospitals;

4. besides the establishments as prescribed in the preceding items, those establishments which have been specified by the prefectural governor with the approval of the Welfare Minister.

Article 4. Those who are specified to take custody of supplies in accordance with Article 9 of the Law shall be the persons who deal in production, distribution, or custody of supplies necessary to relief activities.

Article 5. Matters necessary to the compensation of actual expense as provided for by Article 11 of the Law shall be specified by the prefectural governor with the approval of the Welfare Minister.

Article 6. The allowances in aid as prescribed in Article 12 of the Law shall have 5 kinds: medical treatment allowance, trouble allowance, closed allowance, allowance to a member of the surviving family, and funeral allowance. The said allowances shall be given on the basis of the attached table No. 1, according to the following classification.

1. The medical treatment allowance shall be given to one who has to be given medical treatment due to his injury or sickness, and who is not under medical treatment at the expense of government.

2. The trouble allowance shall be given to one who has still noticeable physical trouble even when he has recovered from his injury or sickness.

3. The closed allowance shall be given to one who has not recovered from his injury or sickness even when a period of one year for medical treatment has elapsed.

4. The allowance to a surviving family shall be given to the surviving family of one who died.

5. The funeral allowance shall be given to the surviving family who holds the funeral service. It may, however, be given to one who holds the funeral service in case none are found to do so.

In case the closed allowance is to be paid, no other allowances provided for by the preceding items shall be given hereafter.

In case one who is engaged or cooperates in relief activities was injured or fell ill, or died, due to his grave fault, may be given neither trouble allowance nor allowance to the surviving family.

Article 7. The loss to be indemnified in accordance with Article 13 of the Law is the loss to be generally caused by the disposal provided for by Article 9 of the Law.

Article 8. The period during which time the aid is given shall be ten years: Provided that in case the prefectural governor deems it to be in special circumstances, this period shall be extended with the approval of the Welfare Minister.

Article 9. The allowance as prescribed in Article 22 of the Law shall have two kinds: trouble allowance and allowance to the surviving family, and shall be given on the basis of the attached table No. 2, according to the following classification: Provided that in case the injury, sickness, or death is caused by the person in question on purpose or by his gross mistake, this allowance may not be given:

1. The trouble allowance shall be given to one who has recovered from his injury or sickness within one year from the day following his injury or sickness, due to war-time calamities, or to one who has still suffered from noticeable physical handicap even when he has not recovered after one year had elapsed.

2. The allowance to the surviving family shall be given to the surviving family of one who died from war-time calamities, or of one who died within one year from war-time calamities from the day following his injury or sickness caused by them.

In accordance with the provisions of ordinance, the preceding allowances shall not be given totally or partially.

Article 10. The allowance as prescribed in Article 23 of the Law shall be given, in accordance with the Welfare Minister's ordinance, to the owner a sum not exceeding 1,500 yen for a dwelling-house (inclusive of a craft used by a water-farer as a dwelling, and the same is applied hereinafter) and a sum not exceeding 500 yen for personal possessions: Provided that in case the owner fails to take precaution against the loss or damage of his dwelling-house or personal possessions, this allowance may not be given.

In case the owner who is entitled to the said allowance died, it shall be given to his surviving family.

In accordance with the provisions of ordinance, the allowance of Item 1 shall not be given totally or partially.

Article 11. The allowance as prescribed in Article 24 of the Law shall have 5 kinds: medical treatment allowance, trouble allowance, closed allowance, allowance to the surviving family, and funeral service allowance, and shall be given on the basis of the attached table No. 3, according to the classification of the payment of all kinds of allowances as prescribed in Items 1 to 5 inclusive of Paragraph 1 of Article 6.

The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 6 shall apply for the payment of the allowance of the preceding paragraph.

In accordance with the provisions of ordinance, the allowance of Item 1 shall not be given totally or partially.

Article 12. The service as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Law shall be specified by the Welfare Minister in consultation with the Ministers concerned for that of communications, or transportation, or any other services.

Article 13. The trouble allowance or closed allowance as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 6, the trouble allowance as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 9, or the trouble allowance or closed allowance as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 11, shall be specified in the scope of the sum provided for by Paragraph 1 of Article 6, Paragraph 1 of Article 9, or Paragraph 1 of Article 11, in consideration of the seriousness of injury or sickness, or of physical handicap of the person in question.

Article 14. In case one who has been given the trouble allowance as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 6, or the trouble allowance as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 11 and whose physical handicap has been aggravated due to the recurrence of injury or sickness within 3 years from the day following his injury or sickness, a new sum of the said trouble allowances shall be specified and paid in deduction of the sum of the trouble allowances already given.

Article 15. The term "surviving family" in this Ordinance shall mean the spouse, child, grand-child, father, mother, grand-father, grand-mother, and brother and sister to the person in question, and all of whom have been members of the same family as the person in question when he died, and still so they are.

One who has become a member of the same family as the person in question when he died, in the application of the Law No. 4 of 1940 governing the census report by mandate or mail, or of similar laws, shall be considered to be of the same family as the person in question when he died, in the application of the preceding provision.

After the death of the person in question, the surviving family which has created a new family, or the surviving

family which has joined the new family, shall be considered to be still of the same family as the person in question, in the application of Paragraph 1: Provided that it shall not be applied to the surviving family as prescribed in Paragraph 2 of Article 10.

One who has been in a state of being married with the person in question without submitting a written report of marriage, shall be considered, in the application of Item 1, to be the spouse who has been and still is of the same family as the person in question when he died.

In case a child or grand-child who has been embryo at the death of the person in question was born, the child or grand-child shall be considered to be of the same family and house-hold as the person in question when he died.

Article 16. The allowance to the surviving family as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 6 (allowance to the surviving family shall apply hereinafter), the allowance to the surviving family as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 9, or Paragraph 1 of Article 11 (allowance to the surviving family shall apply hereinafter), or the allowance as prescribed in Article 23 of the Law, shall be given to a member of the surviving family, whose precedence is mentioned in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article.

In case there are some children or grand-children of the same precedence as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of the law of succession shall apply.

The adoptive family precedes the family in which the person in question was born, for father and mother, and grand-father and grand-mother.

The payment of the allowance to the surviving family to the brother and sister of the person in question shall be made only when the brother and sister are minors, or disabled persons who are able to find no means of getting a livelihood or who have no supporters; the payment of the allowance to the surviving family to one in the application of the provision of Paragraph 2 of the preceding article, shall be made only when there has been no person who had been given the allowance.

Article 17. In case one who is entitled to the allowances to the surviving family or allowance as prescribed in Article 23 of the Law came under one of the following items, such allowances shall be given to another member of the family who succeeds him:

1. in case of death,

2. in case of missing,

3. in case of not being of the same family as the person in question, exclusive of the case of a newly created family.

Article 18. In case one who is entitled to the allowance as prescribed in Article 12 of the Law or allowance as prescribed in Articles 22 to 24 inclusive of the Law, has not applied within 2 years from the day following the reason for which such allowance is to be given, the allowance shall not be paid to him.

Supplementary provisions

This Ordinance shall be put into force on and after the day on which the Law Governing the Protection against War-Time Calamities is effective.

Law governing the Protection against War-time Calamities

Law No. 71
February 25, 1942

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. Japanese nationals who shall have sustained an injury due to war-time calamity, their families and survivors shall be protected by the present Law.

Article 2. The war-time calamities within the meaning of the present Law are the calamities occurred by or due to an act of hostilities in the war.

Article 3. The protection shall be of three categories: Relief, Assistance and Allowance.

Article 4. The protection shall be administered by the prefectural governor who exercises jurisdiction over the dwelling-place of the person who is to be protected (their actual place in case of relief).

Chapter II

Relief

Article 5. Relief shall be administered to those who have fallen victim of war-time calamity and need emergency aid.

Article 6. Relief shall be of the following kinds:

(1) Offer of accomodation

(2) Provision of foodstuffs by emergency kitchen and other means

(3) Provision or lending of daily necessities such as clothing, bedding, etc.

(4) Medical treatment and midwifery

(5) Provision of school supplies

(6) Burial

(7) Matters not mentioned in the preceding items and considered necessary by the prefectural governor.

In case the prefectural governor deems it necessary, he may administer relief by giving money to the sufferer(to the person who carries out the burial with regard to the above-mentioned (6)).

Necessary particulars regarding the extent, method and period of the relief shall be prescribed by the ordinance.

Article 7. The prefectural governor may make those specified by imperial ordinance engage in the operation of relief.

ARticle 8. The prefectural governor may make the person who needs relief cooperate in the operation of relief.

Article 9. When deemed necessary for the operation of relief, the prefectural governor may control the establishments specified temporarily by imperial ordinance, make use of land, house or supplies, make those specified by imperial ordinance take custody of supplies and expropriate supplies.

Article 10. When necessary for the preparation for the control, use, expropriation or custody of the stipulations of the preceding Article, the prefectural governor may make government officials concerned get into and inspect the place where the establishment, land, house or supplies exist or the place where the supplies are kept in custody.

The prefectural governor may make those who have been ordered to keep supplies in custody according to the preceding Article submit necessary reports or make government officials concerned get into the place where such supplies are kept and inspect them.

In the event of entry for inspection of the officials in accordance with the preceding two paragraphs, it shall be notified beforehand to the administrator of the establishment, land, house or place.

In the event of entry of the government officials concerned in accordance with Paragraphs I and II, they must carry the certificate showing their status.

When the mayor of city, the headman of town or village, or those who correspond to them are invested in accordance with Paragraph I of Article 14 the authority prescribed in Paragraphs I and II, the government officials concerned in Paragraphs I, II and IV shall read municipal officials concerned.

Article 11. Those who have been made engaged in the operation of relief in accordance with the stipulations of Article 7 shall be indemnified for actual expenses.

Article 12. In case the person who has engaged or cooperated in the operation of relief in accordance with Article 7 or 8 is injured, taken ill or killed, allowance shall be granted him or her in accordance with the stipulations of imperial ordinance.

Article 13. In case the establishment is controlled, land, house or supplies are used, supplies are taken custody of or the supplies are expropriated, losses shall be indemnified.

When those who shall receive indemnity in accordance with the preceding paragraph are dissatisfied with the sum of indemnity, they may sue at a common court within six months from the date on which they received the notice determining the sum of indemnity.

Article 14. The prefectural governor may invest, according to the stipulations of ordinance, a part of his authority concerning the relief prescribed in the present Law to the mayor of city, headman of town or village, or those who correspond to them.

Stipulations of Articles 5 and 6 of the Administrative Executive Law and the ordinances issued in conformity with these Articles shall be applied to the cases where the mayor of city, headman of town or village, or those who correspond to them compel the performance of duties owed as a result of a disposition made in virtue of the authority stipulated in Articles 7, 8, 9 and 10, and invested to them by the prefectural governor.

Article 15. When deemed necessary for the relief, the prefectural governor may make pay on his account temporarily prefecture, city, town or village, or other bodies corresponding to them the expenses necessary for the relief.

Chapter III

Assistance

Article 16. Assistance shall be given to a person coming under one of the following items who is finding difficulties in getting his or her living because of the injury, illness, physical handicap or death in question, but it may not be given if the injury, illness or death is caused on purpose by that person or by those who shall be given assistance, or by their gross mistake.

(1) Who received an injury or fell ill on account of war-time calamity;

(2) Who have still remarkable physical handicap after the recovery from the injury or illness on account of war-time calamity;

(3) Spouse of the person mentioned in the preceding two items (including those who have not registered their marriage but are in the same relation as in the marriage, and this shall be the same in the following) or his or her lineal descendant who is in the same family or household of the person mentioned in the preceding Items;
Lineal ascendant of the person mentioned in the preceding items and living in that person's family or household continuously since the time when the person received injury or fell ill;

(4) Spouse or the lineal descendant of the person died on account of war-time calamity, who has been living in the same family or household with that person at the time of his or her death, and is living as such continuously after his or her death;
Lineal ascendant of the person died on account of war-time calamity, who has been living, at the time of that person's suffering, in the same family or household with him or her and is living as such continuously after his or her death

In case the person who is receiving or shall receive assistance in accordance with the preceding paragraph are given relief in conformity with the present Law, the assistance shall not be given during the time he or she receives the relief.

The assistance must not exceed the limit necessary for living.

Article 17. Assistance shall be of the following kinds:

(1) Assistance for living

(2) Assistance for treatment

(3) Assistance for birth

(4) Assistance for occupation.

Article 18. Assistance shall not be given when the period beginning from the time of the occurrence of injury on account of war-time calamity and which is prescribed by imperial ordinance shall have expired.

Necessary matters concerning the extent and method of assistance shall be prescribed by the ordinance.

Article 19. In case the person receiving assistance has died, he or she shall be buried in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance or the burial expenses shall be granted to those who operate the burial.

Article 20. In case the person receiving assistance is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment of six years or more, the assistance shall be suspended; when he or she is sentenced to less than six years' penal servitude or imprisonment, the assistance shall be suspended until the execution of sentence shall have been completed or discontinued.

Article 21. In case the person who receives or shall receive it falls under one of the following reasons, the assistance may not be given:

(1) When he or she does not obey without sufficient reason instruction of the prefectural governor concerning the assistance;

(2) When he or she refuses without sufficient reason the examination or investigation concerning the assistance;

(3) When he or she is extremely ill-conducted or idle.

Chapter IV

Allowance

Article 22. The surviving family of those died on account of war-time calamity shall be granted allowance as provided by imperial ordinance; it shall be the same with those who have received injury or fallen ill on account of war-time calamity and have considerable physical handicap.

Article 23. In case the dwelling (including the craft used for the dwelling of water-farer) or household effects are lost or damaged on account of war-time calamity, their owner shall be granted allowance as provided by imperial ordinance.

Article 24. In case those who are required, in consideration of the nature of their business, to attend to their duties irrespective of injury due to war-time calamity receive injury, fall ill or are killed, on account of war-time calamity while they are attending to such duties, allowance shall be granted to the said persons or their surviving family. In such case, allowance of Article 22 shall not be granted.

Kinds of business of the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by imperial ordinance.

Article 25. Allowance may not be granted to those who refused, without sufficient reason, the examination or investigation concerning the granting of allowance.

Chapter V

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 26. With reference to the application of other laws and ordinances, the protection of the present Law shall not be regarded as the relief or assistance by public expense.

Article 27. Money or article granted in accordance with the present Law shall not be regarded as the standard of taxes and other public charges.

Article 28. Money or article already granted or to be granted in conformity with the present Law may not be attached or seized.

Article 29. When necessary in case of the enforcement of the present Law in Korea, Formosa or Saghalien, special regulations may be established by imperial ordinance.

Chapter VI

Penal Regulations

Article 30. Those who do not conform to the instruction issued in accordance with the stipulation of Article 7 shall be sentenced to penal servitude of less than 6 months or fined less than 500 yen.

Article 31. Those who receive or make other receive protection by fraud or other illicit means shall be sentenced to penal servitude of less than 6 months or fined less than 500 yen.

Article 32. Those who refuse, interfere with or evade the entry and investigation of the government or municipal officials concerned in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph I or II of Article 10 and those who do not submit a report in conformity with the provisions of Paragraph II of Article 10 or who have submitted false report shall be fined less than 500 yen.

Additional Provision

The date of enforcement of the present Law shall be fixed by imperial ordinance(1).

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(1) The Law was put in force on April 30, 1942 by Imperial Ordinance No. 454 of April 28, 1942.

AIR DEFENSE LAW

(Law No. 47, April 5, 1937
Revised by Law No. 91, 1941)

Article 1. The Air Defense within the meaning of the present Law is the control of light, camouflage, fire-service, fire-protection, protection against bombs, protection against poison-gas, refuge, relief, emergency repairs and watch, information and alarm necessary for the above enumerated matters; carried out by those other than Army and Navy in obedience to the defense operated by Army and Navy for the purpose of preventing the danger and mitigating damages caused by raid of enemy's aircraft in time of war or trouble; the Air Defense Plan is the plan concerning the operation of air defense and the arrangement of equipments and supplies necessary for such operation.

Article 2. The air defense plan shall be established, in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, by the competent Minister, the prefectural governor (in Tokyo-fu the Chief of Metropolitan Police, and this shall be the same in the following) or by the mayor of city, headman of town or village designated by the prefectural governor.

Article 3. In accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, the competent Minister may appoint those other than administrative offices to make them establish the air defense plan concerning undertaking or establishment important for the air defense.

The air defense plan so established shall be approved by administrative office.

Article 4. Those who establish the air defense plan shall, in accordance with the plan established, operate the air defense or arrange equipments or supplies necessary for the operation of air defense.

Article 5. In accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, the competent Minister may make, on the basis of the air defense plan, the administrator or owner of special establishment arrange equipments or supplies necessary for the operation of air defense.

In accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, the prefectural governor may, on the basis of the air defense plan, make the administrator or owner of special establishment offer equipments or supplies necessary for the operation of air defense.

Article 5 - 2. When necessary for the air defense, the prefectural governor may designate certain zone and order the owners of wooden building in such zone to remodel it with a time limit to meet the need of protection against fires.

The definition of wooden building and the extent and method of remodelling in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the ordinance.

Article 5 - 3. In case the order was issued according to Paragraph I of the preceding Article and the work has not been completed or there is no possibility that it would be completed within the time limit or upon request of the owner of the building, the prefectural governor may make the mayor of city, the headman of town or village direct, in place of the owner of the building, the remodelling work to meet the need of protection against fires.

Article 5 - 4. If necessary for the air defense, the competent Minister may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, prohibit or place a limitation on the construction of building in danger of increasing considerably the damage caused by air-raid or issue an order to take away or remodel such building (including those under construction) or to take other measures necessary for the air defense.

Article 5 - 5. If necessary for the projected decentralisation, for the purpose of air defense, of factories and other specific buildings, the competent Minister may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, designate certain zone and prohibit or place a limitation on the construction of building in such zone.

If necessary for the creation of vacant ground for the purpose of air defense, the competent Minister may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, designate certain zone and prohibit or place a limitation on the construction of building in such zone.

Article 5 - 6. In the event of designation of zones in accordance with the preceding Article, the prefectural governor may issue an order to take away or remodel the existing building (including those under construction) or to take other measures necessary for the air defense provided that the construction of such building might be prohibited or limited if it is newly started.

Article 5 - 7. If necessary for the air defense, the prefectural governor may order the administrator or owner of the objects specified by imperial ordinance to remove such objects.

Article 6. The prefectural governor may, in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, make those persons who have a particular skill engage in the protection against poison-gas, relief and other air defense operations.

The prefectural governor may, in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, make those persons who have been specially trained in the operation of air defense engage in such operation.

Those who shall have established the air defense plan according to the provisions of Paragraph I of Article 3 may make their employees engage in the operation of air defense.

Article 6 - 2. If necessary for the air defense, the administrative office may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, appoint previously the persons well qualified for watch (including information following it) and make them engage in it.

Matters necessary for the service, training, pay, etc. of the persons appointed in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the imperial ordinance.

Article 7. Matters necessary for the opening and cessation of air defense operation shall be prescribed by the imperial ordinance.

Article 8. In case the control of light is carried out, the administrator of installation or apparatus emanating the light within the zone under control or the person corresponding to him, shall screen the light in accordance with the provisions of ordinance regardless of the stipulations of other laws and ordinances.

Article 8 - 2. If necessary for the watch, transmission of alarm and other operations of air defense, the prefectural governor may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, prohibit or place a limitation on the use of installation or apparatus producing the sound.

Article 8-3. If necessary for the air defense, the competent Minister may, in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, prohibit or restrict with a time limit those who reside within certain zone from leaving such zone.

Article 8-4. If necessary for the operation of air defense, the competent Minister may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, prohibit or restrict the transfer of man or article by railroad, tramway, aircraft, shipping, cars etc.

Article 8-5. In case the building is in danger of fire on account of air-raid, the administrator, owner and inhabitant of such building and other persons specified by the ordinance shall, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, engage in the emergency protection against fires.

In the above-mentioned case, those who are in the neighbourhood of the scene shall cooperate in the emergency protection against fires conducted by the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 9. If urgently needed for the operation of air defense, the prefectural governor, the mayor of city or the headman of town or village may put to temporary use land or building of others, expropriate or use articles or make the residents in the zone in which the air defense is operated engage in the operation of air defense.

Articles 5 and 6 of the Administrative Executive Law and the ordinances issued in accordance with these Articles shall be applied to the cases where the mayor of city, the headman of town or village compel the performance of duty owed as a result of the disposition taken in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 10. The competent Minister may order those who shall have established the air defense plan to conduct the air defense training in conformity with the whole or a part of the air defense plan.

In case the air defense training is conducted in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Paragraph II of Article 5, Articles 6, 8, 8-2 and 8-5 shall be applied.

Article 10-2. The person who shall have established the air defense plan may, in accordance with the provisions

of ordinance, make those who shall engage in the operation of air defense attend the training course concerning the matters necessary for the air defense.

Article 11. If necessary for the investigation concerning the air defense, the administrative office, the mayor of city or the headman of town or village may, in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, order the persons concerned to submit materials or make government or municipal official get into and inspect the place concerned, provided that this shall not apply to private residence and the matters and installations affecting the secret of business.

In the event of the entry of the officials in accordance with the preceding paragraph, it shall be notified beforehand to the administrator of the place.

When the government or municipal official concerned get into the place concerned in accordance with Paragraph I, they shall carry identity papers.

Article 12. In case those who are engaged in the operation of air defense conducted by the administrative office, the mayor of city, the headman of town or village or the person who has established the air defense plan in accordance with Paragraph I of Article 3 get injured, fall ill or are killed, the administrative office or the person who shall have established the air defense plan shall grant them allowance in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance.

In case those who are engaged or co-operate in the emergency protection against fires in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph V of Article 8 get injured, fall ill or are killed, the mayor of city, the headman of town or village shall grant them allowance in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance.

Article 13. In case the prefectural governor make offer equipments or supplies necessary for the operation or training of air defense in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph II of Article 5 (including the case of its application in Paragraph II of Article 10) or in case the prefectural governor, the mayor of city, the headman of town or village expropriate or use land, house and article in accordance with Paragraph I of Article 9, losses shall be indemnified in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance.

In case the prefectural governor issue order to take away or remodel the building or to take other measures in

accordance with the provisions of Article 5-4 or 5-6, losses shall be indemnified in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance.

In case the building of which the construction is already started is obliged to become useless or to be remodelled as a result of prohibition or limitation in accordance with the provisions of Article 5-4 or of the designation of zones in accordance with the provisions of Article 5-6, the prefectural governor shall indemnify the losses occurred by such disuse or remodelling in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance.

Those who shall receive indemnity in conformity with the provisions of the preceding 3 paragraphs and are dissatisfied with the indemnity and those who have not had the notice of the decision of sum of indemnity after the lapse of 6 months since the offering, expropriation, use, removal, reconstruction, disuse, remodelling or other measures may sue at a common court within 6 months, the former from the date on which they received the notice determining the sum of indemnity and the latter from the date on which the said term expired.

Article 14. In case those who have a particular skill, those who shall have been specially trained or the employees of the person who shall have established the air defense plan according to Paragraph I of Article 3 are engaged in the operation or training of air defense in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 (including the case of its application in Paragraph II of Article 10), the prefectural governor, the mayor of city, the headman of town or village or the person who shall have established the air defense plan according to Paragraph I of Article 3 shall indemnify them for their actual expenses in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance.

The provisions of Paragraph IV of the preceding Article shall be applied to the indemnification of actual expenses of the preceding paragraph.

Article 15. Expenses required for the establishment of air defense plan, operation of air defense, arrangement of equipments or supplies necessary for such operation, or the air defense training according to Paragraph I of Article 10 shall be borne by Hokkaido or Prefecture (Fu or Ken) when such measures are conducted by the prefectural governor; by city, town or village when conducted by the mayor of city, the headman of town or village; by the person who shall have established the air defense plan in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph I of Article 3 when conducted by such person. However, expenses required

for the operation of watch and information following it, arrangement of equipments and supplies necessary for such operation, or for the training conducted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph I of Article 10 shall be defrayed out of the national Treasury.

Expenses required for the arrangement of equipments or supplies by the administrator or owner of special establishment in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph I of Article 5 shall be borne by such administrator or owner himself.

Expenses required for the remodelling work for protection against fires in accordance with the provisions of Article 5-2 or 5-3 shall be borne by the owner of the building in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance.

Expenses required for the removal of object by its administrator or owner in accordance with the provisions of Article 5-7 shall be borne by such administrator or owner in accordance with the provisions of ordinance.

Expenses required for granting the allowance in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph I of Article 12 shall be defrayed out of the national Treasury when it is granted by the administrative office and shall be borne by the person who shall have established the air defense plan when it is granted by such person.

Expenses required for granting the allowance in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph II of Article 12 shall be borne by city, town or village.

Expenses required for the indemnity of losses in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph II or III of Article 13 shall be borne by Hokkaido or Prefecture (Fu or Ken).

With regard to those who are in special circumstances, special provisions, exceptional of provisions in Paragraphs I, II and V of the present Article may be made by imperial ordinance.

Article 16. City, town or village shall subsidize the owner of the building within two-thirds of the expenses borne by such owner in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph III of the preceding Article.

Hokkaido or Prefecture (Fu or Ken) shall subsidize the administrator or owner of object within one half of the expenses borne by such person in accordance with Paragraph IV of the preceding Article.

Article 17. The national Treasury shall, in accordance with the provisions of imperial ordinance, subsidize within one half of the following expenses:

1. Expenses borne by Hokkaido, Prefecture, city, town and village in accordance with Paragraph I of Article 15 or by those who shall have established the air defense plan in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph I of Article 3;

2. Expenses borne by administrator or owner of special establishment in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph II of Article 15;

3. Allowances defrayed, in accordance with Paragraph V or VI of Article 15, by those who shall have established the air defense plan in accordance with Paragraph I of Article 3 or by city, town and village;

4. Indemnity for losses defrayed by Hokkaido or Prefecture (Fu or Ken) in accordance with Paragraph VII of Article 15;

5. Subsidy defrayed by Hokkaido, Prefecture (Fu or Ken), city, town or village.

Article 17-2. City, town or village expense shall be appropriated temporarily to the expenses required for the remodelling work for protection against fires conducted by the mayor of city, the headman of town or village in accordance with the provisions of Article 5-3.

With regard to the collection of compensation for the expenses defrayed temporarily out of city, town or village expense, it shall follow the example of the collection of city, town or village tax.

In case the compensation of the preceding paragraph could not be collected, the national Treasury shall subsidize the city, town or village for one half of such losses.

Article 18. Those who offer violence or threat to the person who engage in the operation of air defense while he or she is performing his or her duties shall be sentenced to less than two years' penal servitude or fined less than 2,000 yen. It shall be the same with those who interfere with the person engaged in the operation of air defense in the execution of his or her duties.

Article 19. The person coming under one of the following items shall be sentenced to penal servitude of less than one year or fined less than 1,000 yen:

1. Who does not obey order issued in accordance with Paragraph I of Article 6-2;

2. Who does not obey the provisions of Article 8 or who interferes with the screening of light prescribed by the same Article.

Article 19-2. The person coming under one of the following items shall be sentenced to penal servitude of less than six months or fined less than 500 yen:

1. Who refuses, interferes with or evades the operation of remodelling work for protection against fires conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article 5-3;

2. Who acts contrary to the prohibition or limitation based on the provisions of Article 5-4 or who does not obey order issued in accordance with the same Article;

3. Who acts contrary to the prohibition or limitation based on Article 5-5, 8-2, 8-3 or 8-4;

4. Who does not obey order issued in accordance with Article 5-6, 5-7 or Paragraph I or II of Article 6.

Article 19-3. The person coming under one of the following items shall be fined less than 500 yen:

1. Who does not obey provisions of Paragraph I of Article 8-5;

2. Who does not submit materials or who submits false ones or who refuses, interferes with or evades the entry and investigation of government or municipal official concerned.

Article 19-4. The competent Minister may invest with the local government with a part of his authority prescribed in the present Law.

Article 20. Towns and villages union managing in common all the business of towns and villages or their office business shall be considered one town or village and the administrator of the union the headman of town or village as regards the application of the present Law.

In the locality where the municipality system is not introduced, the provisions in the present Law concerning

towns and villages shall be applied to the bodies corresponding to towns or villages and those concerning the headman of town or village to the person corresponding to such headman.

Article 21. The air defense of the institutions controlled by the State shall be operated in conformity with the provisions of imperial ordinance.

Article 22. If necessary in case of the enforcement of the present Law in Korea, Formosa or Saghalien, special regulations may be established by imperial ordinance.

Additional Provision

The date of enforcement of the present Law shall be fixed by imperial ordinance(1).

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(1) The Law was put in force on October 1st, 1937 by the Imperial Ordinance No. 548 of 1937.

Legal ○ War Horsens

Date: December 28 1949

Issued by: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Takao Fujiwara

Subject: Kanagawa Prefectural Announcment No. 911 Essentials for Execution of Air-Defence Medical Treatment And Relief

Chapter I General Rules

1. The air-defence medical treatment and relief (prevention of epidemics and poison gas included) based on the Air Defence Law shall be prescribed in these essentials excepting those separately provided.

2. The head of village, town or city and police chief shall take charge of the air-defence medical treatment and relief work according to the following classification.

(1) Work to be taken charge of by the head of village, town or city - general items concerning medical treatment and relief excepting those to be taken charge of by the police chief.

(2) Work to be taken charge of by the police chief - items relative to delivery of victims from devastated area, first aid measures, transportation up to relief facilities and dispatch of aid relief groups in case of air-raid or other urgencies.

3. As for the execution of air-defence medical treatment and relief, emphasis shall be placed upon the cities and towns designated according to Article 2 of the Air Defence Law.

4. The air defence medical treatment and relief shall be conducted mainly by the Kanagawa Prefectural National Defence Health Teams, with which the volunteer anti-air-raid corps, the special volunteer air-raid defence corps and other shall cooperate. The National Defence Health Teams shall act under the direction and order of the Prefectural Governor and head of village, town or city and the police chief according to the classification prescribed in No. 2.

5. The Prefectural Governor shall designate President of the Prefectural Medical Association as chief of the National Defence Health Team Headquarters and those recommended by the National Defence Health Team Headquarter Chief as chief and vice-chief of each National Defence Health Team. The National Defence Health Team Hq. Chief shall preside over the headquarters, and each team chief shall control his team; the vice-chief shall act for the chief in his absence.

6. The head of village, town or city shall establish after consultation with police chief and National Defence Health Team chief a proper number of relief organs such as medical relief stations, bandage stations and poison gas prevention stations for the relief of the sich and wounded persons, taking into consideration land space, the degree of importance of air-defence, the ensity of population, the transportation convenience of the wounded and sick and the medical facilities such as hospitals and clinics, etc. When the head of village, town or city has established the above-mentioned relief organ, he shall report to the Governor its name, location, accommodation capacity of the sick and wounded and outline of the institution. A change in relief organs shall be reported, too.

7. The head of village, town or city shall decide after consultation with the National Defence Health Team Chief and the police chief the staff to be stationed at relief organs and members of aid relief groups, and report it to the Governor. The change of the staff and the members shall be also reported to the Governor. The air defence service order in accordance with Article 4 Paragraph 4 of the Regulations relative to application of the Air Defence Law shall be delivered on the basis of the foregoing report.

8. The head of village, town or city shall work out the allocation or responsibilities concerning the following items after consultation with the police chief and the National Defence Health Team Chief:

(1) Management of the National Defence Health Team.
(2) Reenforcement and extent of relief for the volunteer activities, anti-air-raid defence corps, neighborhood associations air defence groups, etc.
(3) Clerical and liaison and orderly staff of relief organs.
(4) Use of transportation vehicles for the dead and wounded.
(5) Cleaning (Disposal of corpse included) and water supply.
(6) The method to make public relief organs and clinics where doctors will be out during the air raid warning.
(7) Food supply and bedding for the staff of relief organs and the sick and wounded.
(8) Arrangement of instruments and materials for medical treatment.
(9) Other necessary items for medical treatment and relief.

Chapter II
Standing-by and Gathering Together of Air Defence Relief Staff

9. The receiver of an air defence service order in accordance with Article 6 of the Air Defence Law and other National Defence Health Team staff assembling at the appointed relief organs shall prepare for the opening of the work immediately after issuance of a caution or an air-raid warning. In this case urgent medical examination or treatment shall be executed by the relief organ. However, the member of the team who is unable to leave his patient because of a serious treatment reporting it to the chief of the relief organ shall assembly there immediately after the treatment is completed. Those who are unable to assemble due to illness or other unavoidable circumstances, he or his caretaker shall report the situation to the chief of the appointed relief organ. Even under issuance of air-raid warning, the chief of the National Defence Health Team can take according to circumstances an expedient such as to instruct the relief organ chief to let only a part of the staff assembly and the rest waiting for orders engage in an ordinary medical treatment at their homes after consultation with the head of village, town or city and the police chief.

Chapter III
Relief Organs

10. The head of village, town or city shall establish relief stations, bandage stations and poison gas prevention staitons as relief organs and provide them in advance with necessary medical equipment. The relief station shall take charge of mainly accommodation and medical treatment of serious cases from the bandage station. The bandage station shall take charge of mainly the discrimination and treatment of the sick and wounded, and as a rule, several bandage

stations shall be established per relief station. The posion gas prevention station shall aim at the temporary antidote for sufferers from poison gas, and public bath houses shall be utilized for the purpose.

11. As a rule, the relief organ shall be provided with the following equipment:

(1) The illuminating equipment for medical operation, fuel for disinfection and water for medical treatment in preparation for the interruption of the supply of electricity, gas and drinking water during the time of air raid.

(2) Black-out equipment.

(3) Protection installation for medical operation rooms.

(4) Establishment of bomb-shelters for relief staff, in-patients and others.

(5) Equipment for medical operation and hoard of medicine and hygienic materials.

(6) Accommodating installation for corpse.

(7) The hoard of necessary bedding.

(8) Cooking equipment.

(9) At the poison gas prevention station, necessary equipment for the treatment of gas sufferers such as watering equipment.

12. The relief and bandage stations shall be opened simultaneously with issuance of an air raid warning, and the poison gas prevention station shall be opened in case of need.

13. The head of village, town and city shall draft a plan to make it possible to expand the accommodating capacity making use of the neighboring buildings.

14. The head of village, town or city shall put up a designated mark plates and a mark light at night at the relief organs.

15. The head of village, town or city shall draft a plan to open child-birth relief stations in case of need in addition to the relief organs mentioned in No. 10. and to reserve relief stations in case of destruction of the existing relief and bandage stations or occurrence of a large number of the sick and wounded at the same time.

16. The delivery relief station shall be opened at a maternity hospital, or clinic which is composed of more than one obstetrician and several midwives and assistants, but according to the situation it can be established within ordinary relief stations.

17. The reserve relief stations shall be opened in the hospitals, clinics schools, public halls, hotels theaters and the like which are not being used as a bandage station or relief organ and provided with equipments necessary for relief work. The staff of reserve relief stations shall be those of the war-stricken relief organs, bandage stations or aid relief groups (inlcuding those from other prefectures.)

18. The head of village, town or city shall provide the relief and bandage stations with necessary medical instruments, medicine and hygienic materials as well as distributing them to relief organs, bandage stations and others, after consultation with the chief of the National Defence Health Team.

In addition, the mayors of Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka cities (hereinafter referred to as the air defence principal cities) shall hoard the medicines and medical materials necessary for air defence relief at proper dispersed spots, of which the locations and the methods of distribution shall be nofitied of in advance to each relief organ.

19. The mayors of the air defence principal cities shall designate a responsible custodian of the hoard place of air defence hygienic materials so as to make it possible to distribute them immediately in case of emergency.

20. The custodians of the air defence hygienic materials hoard places or the chiefs of the relief organs in the air defence principal cities shall apply for the supplement of air defence hygienic materials to the mayors concerned in case of need. The mayors who have received the above-mentioned application shall immediately give a directive to the custodians to supplement the required things, or shall apply for the supplement to the Governor.

21. The head of village, town or city other than the air defence principal cities shall apply to the Governor for the supplement of medicine and hygienic materials in case ing case those owned by relief organs have been consumed and can not be procured within their jurisdiction.

22. The head of village, town or city shall set after consultation with the police chief and the chief of National Defence Health Team the area of each relief organ to which wounded and patients are to be transported, and make it known thoroughly to the public.

23. The mayors of the air defence principal cities shall establish a plan for transportation of those wounded pepsons and patients who are in need of a long-term medical treatment to local districts.

24. The chief of principal factories shall establish a proper number of relief organs provided with necessary medical equipment within their factories, and besides they shall establish a concrete plan for air relief after consultation with the chief of National Defence Health Team by always keeping close contact with the outside relief organs.

Chapter IV
Aid Relief

25. The Prefectural Air Defence Headquarters shall establish its own relief groups whose duty is to aid medical relief in contact with the National Defence Health Team.

26. The chief of the National Defence Health Team shall organize an aiding medical relief groups composed of team members other than those stationed in relief organs.

27. The director of a hospital which has above 10 doctors shall organize an aid medical relief groups composed of its staff.

28. In the district where a national defence health team is not organized president of the prefectural medical association shall organize after consultation with the presidents of the prefectural dentists and pharmacists associations and others more than one aid relief group composed of their members and assistants

In the area other than the designated cities and towns in each district chapter taking into consideration traffic convenience, and conditions of health and distribution of members, etc.

29. The aid medical relief groups shall be composed of 3 doctors, a dentist, a pharmacist and several assistants, or if it is impossible to get proper dentists and pharmacists, doctors and assistants alone. Each group shall have a doctor nominated as its chief.

30. When the aid medical relief group provided for by Nos. 26. 27 and 28 is organized, the responsible person shall report the roll of members to the head of village, town or city and the police chief, and besides the head shall report it to the Governor through the chief of the headquarters of the National Defence Health Team.

31. When the police chief realizes that the damages caused by air raid in a certainarea are so great that it may not be rescued by the dispatch of aid relief groups alone, he can use for relief work relief organ staff and hygienic materials in non-suffered areas under his jurisdiction after consultation with the head of village, town or city concerned. In this case he shall report the situation promptly to the Governor. When he regards it necessary to be helped by those within other than his jurisdiction, he shall apply for it to the Governor after consultation with the head of village, town or city concerned, stating the caused damage, the location, the necessary number of staff and relief materials. In the said case, if he has no time to report it to the Governor, he shall request the police chief in another district for dispatching aid relief groups, and report promptly the required items to the Governor waiting for his direction. When it is not in an urgent situation, the head of village, town or city shall make a request for dispatch of aid relief groups in conformity with the preceding paragraph.

32. When the Governor haw received the application provided for by No. 31 and deems it to be necessary, he shall issue an aid order to the prefectural aid defence headquarters' relief groups, the Japan Red Cross Branch's special volunteer relief groups and hospital relief groups,or send an aid order to the police chief in the district from which aid relief groups are to be dispatched.

33. When the police chief has received the order as provided for by No. 32 or direction asked for aid by the police chief in another district, he shall promptly order the chief of National Defence Health Team (or the branch chief of the prefectural medical association in case there is not organized a National Defence Health Team) to dispatch aid relief groups immediately.

34. The members of aid relief groups shall wear an arm badge as shown by the form annexed or as designated by the National Defence Health Team, as well as carry necessary medical instruments, medicine and hygienic materials with them.

35. The members of the aid relief group shall act under the direction of the police chief or the head of village, town or city in the district where aid relief groups are dispatched.

36. The head of village, town or city which has had aid relief groups dispatched shall provide the aid relief group members with lodging houses, bedding, foodstuff and the like.

Chapter V
Prevention of Epidemics

37. The prefectural air defence headquarters shall organize its own epidemics prevention groups whose duty is to take charge of the guidance and liaison activities concerning the prevention of epidemics.

38. The head of the designated town or city and the head of specifically designated village or town shall organize an epidemics prevention team after consultation with the police chief and the chief of National Defence Health Team, or the Chapter Chief of the prefectural medical association in order to make complete preparation for the prevention of epidemics and shall make efforts to prevent an outbreak of epidemics. If the situation presages the prevalence of epidemics it shall be promptly reported to the Governor.

39. In case shelter places are established, the head of village, town or city shall pay attention to an increase and disinfection of lavatories, drinking water supply, keeping kitchens clean, early discovery and isolation of patients and other measures for prevention of epidemics.

40. The mayors of the air defence principal cities shall establish a plan to prepare for the measures to be taken when the existing epidemics hospitals have been destroyed or there is fear of it, establishment of isolation places especially the method of disposal of patients' excretions and disinfection, etc.

41. The mayors of the air defence principal cities shall establish a plan to prepare for emergency masures for excretions and disposal of filth and the stoppage of the functions of flush lavatories.

42. The mayors of the air defence principal cities and the chief of the bacteriological examination institute (including places handling bacteria) shall establish in emergency a plan to prepare for the disposal of bacteria and animals injected with living bacteria and shall pay strict attention to the custody of them.

43. The chiefs of principal factories shall organize an epidemics prevention team and shall take thoroughgoing measures for prevention of epidemics by paying strict attention to the hygenic management of dormitories and the mess rooms, especially enforcement of examination of cooks' faeces.

Supplementary Rule

The Essentials shall take effect on and after the day of promulgation.

WARTIME DEVASTATED LAND MATERIAL THINGS ACT

July 12, 1945 Imperial Ordinance No. 411

Article 1. The remedial measure for war damage regarding the war-devastated land the material things under Art. 1 of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law shall be taken according to the provisions of this Act.

Article 2. The war-devastated land prescribed in this act is the site of a building destroyed by a war disaster, and lease is that prescribed in the Leased Land Law.

Article 3. The progress of the term of validity of the war-devastated land lease shall be suspended from the time when the building was destroyed, and it begins to progress from the time when a certain period prescribed by regulations after the termination of war passed, or, even before the termination of war, from the time when the lease-holder began to build a (permanent) building which is not a temporary one on the said leased land by permission of the Government office according to Art. V, Item 5 of the Air Defense Law.

During the period of suspension provided in the preceding clause, the lease-holder cannot exercise his rights, and the duty to pay rent will not arise.

Article 4. The resident of the building at the time when the building was destroyed may use the site of the said building for some purpose other than to own a permanent building during the period of suspension prescribed in Clause 1 of the preceding articles. However, this shall not be applied when there is a person who uses the site according to the provisions of Clause 4 of this article. In the preceding clause, when the resident of the said building begins to use, he shall be considered to have rented it newly. Lease in the preceding clause shall lapse when the lease or sublease stops using the said land.

If the person prescribed in the text of Clause 1 will not use the land according to the provision of the clause for two months or more after the destruction of the building, the owner of the land may use for himself or may let another person use the said land for a purpose other than to possess a permanent building during only the period of suspense prescribed in Clause 1 of the preceding article. It is the same with the case when lease prescribed in Clause 1 lapsed after the lapse of two months since the destruction of the building. When there is a person who uses a land according to the provisions of Clause 1 and the preceding clause, the lease-holder who wants to build a permanent building, obtaining the permission of the Government office according to the provision of Art. 5 Item 5 of the Air Defence Law, may demand the person using the land with more than one month's notice to evacuate the said land with things that he attached to it removed.

The preceding article shall not apply to the lease settled according to clause 1 or clause 4 of this article.

Article 5. The rent to be paid by the person who uses a land according to clause 1 or clause 4 of the preceding article shall be decided by the Prefectural Governor. However, the person concerned may decide by special contract an amount lower than the amount decided.

Article 6. Lease under the provision of Art. 3, even if the lease and the building on the said land are not registered, may cope with the third person who acquired the right regarding the said land after the destruction of the building.

Article 7. In case it is necessary to use a war-devastated land and its adjacent land for some wartime urgent purpose such as air defense, production, traffic, etc., the prefectural governor may establish the right of using for the sake of the person who wants to use the land.

Article 8. He who wants to have the right of using established according to the preceding article (or a promoter) should apply to the prefectural governor for it, fixing the object of the use, the sphere of the land to be used, the date of beginning the use and the period of the use. However, when the promoter is the State, the Government office concerned should apply to the prefectural Governor for it.

Article 9. When the prefectural governor wants to establish the right of using according to the application or request prescribed in the preceding article, he should serve a writ of using on the owner of the said land. However, when the owner is unknown or in case of an urgent need, he may give a public notice of this according to regulations separately prescribed instead of serving a writ. The prefectural governor who served a writ or gave a public notice shall inform the person who has rights other than ownership regarding the said land and the owner of material things upon the said land of it without delay.

The provisory clause of Clause 1 shall be applied correspondingly to the case of the preceding clause.

Article 10. In the writ of using the land the following matters should be stated:

1) Name of the promoter.
2) Object of using the land.
3) Sphere of the land to be used.
4) Date of beginning the use.
5) Other necessary matters.

Article 11. The prefectural governor who established the right of using according to the application or request provided in Art. 8 should give the promoter notice of this by letter in which each of the items of the preceding article is stated.

Article 12. After the writ was served or the notice or public notice was given, the owner of the said land and the person concerned cannot change the shape or nature of the said land or do any act injurious to its efficacy, without permission of the prefectural governor or the approval of the promoter.

Article 13. The prefectural governor, when necessary, may give the promoter orders to be observed regarding the use, etc. of the land.

Article 14. The owner or occupant of the land on which the right of using was established, shall transfer the said land to the promoter at the time when the use is began. The provision in the preceding clause may be applied even when the proceedings of compulsory execution, the proceedings of compulsory collection according to the National Tax Collection Law or other proceedings are going on regarding the said land.

Article 16. In the following cases the prefectural governor may cancel the right of using the land:

1) When the promoter reported that he would not use the whole or a part of the land.

2) When the promoter used the land exceeding the sphere of the object of using stated in the writ of using.

3) When the promoter acted contrary to the order issued by the prefectural governor according to the provision of Art. 13.

4) When the promoter does not compensate for the loss according to the preceding article.

5) In other cases when the prefectural governor considers it necessary.

In case the prefectural governor cancelled the right of using the land according to the preceding clause, he shall inform the promoter, the owner of the land and the person concerned of it. However, when the promoter, the owner of the person concerned are unknown, the prefectural governor may give public notice of this as prescribed by the regulations instead of serving a writ.

Article 17. All the measures taken by the prefectural governor according to this Act shall have effect on the successor of the promoter, the owner of the land or the person concerned.

Article 18. Of the dead trees, burnt machinery, burnt metals and other things remaining on the war-devastated land, those designated by the prefectural governor shall revert to the State after the lapse of one month since the time when the building was destroyed. However, this shall not apply to the material things kept in a cellar or other specified things which those who have rights to them manifested their intention to reserve to themselves. The Commodity Account Rule shall not apply to the things which resorted to the State according to the preceding clause.

Supplementary Rule

This Act shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation (Promulgated on July 12, 1945). The areas where this Act shall be applied shall be decided by the Home Minister and the Minister of Justice.

Concerning the application of Art. 3, clause 1, Art. 4, clause 4, Art. 6 and Art. 18, clause 1 to the site and the material things remaining on the site of the building destroyed by the war disaster before the enforcement of this Act, the time of promulgation of this Act shall be regarded as the time when the building was destroyed.

Ordinance No.1 of the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land Material Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Tokyo-to: Area of wards.
Osaka Prefecture: Osaka City.
Kanagawa Prefecture: Yokohama City and Kawasaki City.
Hyogo Prefecture: Kobe City, Amagasaki City, Himeji City, Nishinomiya City, Shikama City, Itami and Ashiya cities.
Nagasaki Prefecture: Sasebo City.
Chiba Prefecture: Chiba City.
Mie Prefecture: Yokkaichi City.
Aichi Prefecture: Nagoya City and Toyohashi City.
Shizuoka Prefecture: Shizuoka City and Hamamatsu City.
Yamanashi Prefecture: Kofu City.
Okayama Prefecture: Okayama City.
Hiroshima Prefecture: Kure City.
Yamaguchi Prefecture: Tokushima City.
Kagawa Prefecture: Takamatsu City.
Kochi Prefecture: Kochi City.
Fukuoka Prefecture: Fukuoka City, Moji City, Kokura City, Tobata City, Yawata City, Wakamatsu City and Omuta City.
Kumamoto Prefecture: Kumamoto City.
Miyazaki Prefecture: Nobeoka City.
Kagoshima Prefecture: Kagoshima City.

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of enforcement of the Wartime Devastated Land and Material Things Act.

Ordinance No.2 of the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land and Material Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Miyagi Prefecture: Sendai City
Gifu Prefecture: Gifu City
Osaka Prefecture: Sakai City
Wakayama Prefecture: Wakayama City.

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation (promulgated on July 13, 1945)

Ordinance No.3 of the Home Ministry
and Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land and Material 1 Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Tochigi Prefecture: Utsunomiya City
Shizuoka Prefecture: Shimizu City
Hyogo Prefecture: Akashi City
Fukui Prefecture: Tsuruga City
Ehime Prefecture: Usajima City

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation (promulgated on July 18, 1945).

Ordinance No.4 of the Home Ministry
and the Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land and Material Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Kanagawa Prefecture: Hiratsuka City
Shizuoka Prefecture: Numazu City
Mie Prefecture: Kuwana City
Oita Prefecture: Oita City

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation (promulgated on July 23, 1945)

Ordinance No.5 of the Home Ministry
and the Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land and Material Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Chiba Prefecture: Choshi City
Ibaraki Prefecture: Hitachi City
Aichi Prefecture: Okazaki City
Fukui Prefecture: Fukui City

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation (Promulgated on July 24, 1945).

Ordinance No.6 of the Home Ministry
and the Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land and Material Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Hokkaido: Nemuro City and Hakodate City
Ehime Prefecture: Matsuyama City
Yamaguchi Prefecture: Tokushima City
Aichi Prefecture: Ichinomiya City
Aomori Prefecture: Aomori City
Mie Prefecture: Tsu City and Ujiyamada City
Gifu Prefecture: Ogaki City

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation (promulgated on April 1, 1945).

Ordinance No.7 of the Home Ministry
and the Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land and Material Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Tokyo-to: Hachioji City
Ibaraki Prefecture: Mito City
Toyama Prefecture: Toyama City
Niigata Prefecture: Nagaoka City

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation (promulgated on August 6, 1945).

Ordinance No.8 of the Home Ministry
and the Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land and Material Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Gumma Prefecture: Maebashi City

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into effect on and after the day of promulgation (promulgated on August 8, 1945).

Ordinance No.9 of the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Justice

The Wartime Devastated Land and Material Things Act shall be applied to the following areas:

Saitama Prefecture: Kumagaya City
Iwate Prefecture: Kamaishi City
Hiroshima Prefecture: Hiroshima City and Fukuyama City
Nagasaki Prefecture: Nagasaki City

Supplementary Rule

This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation (promulgated on Sept. 1, 1945).

19 May 1950 yk

SUBJECT: Emergency Housing Measures, 21 November 1945

TO: Mr. Nolan

FROM: T. Yamana

Article 1. The purpose of this law is to secure housing for war victims and repatriates from without Japan proper to Japan proper (excluding those from Karafuto, Chishima and Okinawa) after the end of the war.

Article 2. If he deems it necessary, the governor may establish the right to use war damaged buildings and others (dormitories and unoccupied dwelling houses) or other structures that are not presently utilized or those that have sufficient room and annexes for the benefit of public organizations, Imperial Foundation Relief Associations, housing corporation and other that the governor may designate.

When the governor deems it necessary to utilize the structure as a dwelling house he may establish right to use the empty lot adjacent to such structure when such structure is utilized by those mentioned in the above paragraph.

The right to use unoccupied houses will be less than one year, for others less than three years. However this can be renewed as prescribed by order.

Article 3. Those who desire to acquire the right to use according to the preceding article, will make an application to the governor stating the purpose and method of use, building to be used, or kind, scope and place of land, kind and number of annexes, period of right of use and date when it will be used.

Article 4. When governor wants to establish the right of use in accordance with the application of the preceding article a warrant of use will be sent to the owner of the buildings, annexes or the land. But when the owner is unknown or there is no time to send the warrant of use by an urgent necessity or there is a great difficulty to send it to the owner, it can be sent to the possessor.

When the governor use the service of the warrant of use in the preceding paragraph, it must be notified or make a public notification without delay to the owner of the building concerned, the thing attached or the land and those who have other right than the ownership and yet do not receive the service of the warrant of use.

When the governor can not make the service of the warrant of use to the owner or the possessor in accordance with the regulation of the first

paragraph or when the owner or the person concerned is unknown or when there is no time to notify the owner or the person concerned in accordance with the preceding paragraph and when it can not be notified to the owner or the person concerned in accordance with the same paragraph the public notification of the same paragraph will take the place of making the service of the warrant of use or the notification of it.

Article 5. The following matters shall be mentioned in the warrant of use.

1. The name of the governor who establishes the right of use.

2. The name or the title of the person who wants to establish the enterprise.

3. The purpose and method of use.

4. Buildings to be used or kind, scope, place of land, or kind or quantity of the matter attached.

5. The lasting term of the right of use.

6. The time of opening of use.

7. The other matters which are deemed to be necessary.

Article 6. When the governor establishes the right of use in conformity to the application of the Article 3 he must inform with the document which is stated each matters of the preceding article to a person who wants to establish the enterprise.

Article 7. After receiving the service of the warrant of use, or after a notification or public notification regulated by article 4, the owner or person concerned of a building, things attached or land can not change its form and quality of buildings concerned, things attached or land and is prohibited to do an act harming its capacity without permission of a governor or person who wants to establish the enterprise, excepting a case having no fear to effect on using it.

Article 8. An owner and possessor of a building, things attached or land which have been established a right of use shall deliver the building concerned, things attached or land to those who want to establish the enterprise in the time of opening of its use .

The regulation of the preceding paragraph shall be applied in the course of the proceeding of the compulsory execution or the proceeding of the coercive collection by the national tax collection law or the proceeding which correspond to these proceedings mentioned above.

Article 9. The right besides the right of use on the building, things attached or land on which a right of use has been established shall be suspended its exercise during the term of use, excepting, however, those which the exercise of the right of use does not hinder.

Article 10. Those who want to establish the enterprise must compensate the damage which came out from the establishment of the right of use, the use of the other buildings, things attached or land or by acts regulated by the first clause of Article 13 to the owner of buildings, things attached or land and persons concerned.

The amount of compensation of damage regulated by the first paragraph shall be decided by the governor through the decision of the committee of compensation of damage of the housing emergency measure.

When a governor make a decision in accordance with the regulation provided in the preceding paragraph he must inform its effect to those who want to establish the enterprise, the owner or persons interested excepting in case where those who want to establish the enterprise or the owner of buildings things attached or land or person interested are unknown or in case when the notification cannot be done to those who want to establish the enterprise, the owner or person interested.

The regulation concerning to the committee of compensation of damages of the housing emergency measure shall be regulated by the imperial ordinance.

The necessary matters regarding to the compensation of damage by the regulation of the first paragraph shall be decided by order except those of preceding five paragraphs.

Article 11. Those who are discontented as to the amount of money of the third paragraph of the preceding article can sue through the ordinary court within thirty days from the date when he received the notification of the fourth paragraph of the same article (as to those who do not receive the notification of the fourth paragraph of the same article, the date when he knows the amount of money of the third paragraph of the same article).

Article 12. A governor can cancel the right of use in case mentioned in the following:

1. When he who wants to establish the enterprise reports that he does not use buildings things attached or whole or a part of land.

2. When he who wants to establish the enterprise used buildings things attached or land for the other purpose than that regulated in the warrant of use.

(Translated by yamana)

3. In case when the enterpriser does not pay the compensation for the loss which is provided by Clause 1, Art. 10.

4. In case when the report was made by the owner of the accessory - the building etc. or the site, or the person, who has a concern in one of abovementioned items is necessitated to use the item by himself or itself; or the owner or the person concerned has the proper reason.

5. In case when the governor considers it to be necessary.

In case when the governor repealed the right of use he shall notify the owner of the accessory - the building etc. or the site, or the person who has a concern in same. However, in case when the owner or the person who has a concern in the items is unknown, or in case when it is very difficult to notify the person or party about it, the governor can, in accordance with the provisions of the Order, officially advertise about it instead of making notification.

Art. 13:

When the enterpriser is necessitated to go into the building or site for the purpose of conducting surveying of the site or inspection of the building before he uses it, he can do so after getting the permission from the governor.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the enterpriser shall previsouly designate the specific building or site he wants to have access to and also the date of access, and notify the owner of the accessory - the building etc. or the occupant of one of the items. However, in case if the owner or occupant is unknown or in emergency case when he has not time enough to notice the owner or occupant about the matter, the preceding provisions are excepted.

Art. 13-2:

The owner of a residence (excepting the dormitory and unoccupied residence) which has excessively surplus space (henceforth called surplusly spaced residence), in accordance with the provisions of the Order, shall inform the governor about the situation pertaining to the use of the housing space.

In case when the residence which was informed according to the provisions of preceding paragraph becomes undeserved to be surplusly spaced, the occupant of such residence shall notify the governor about the matter.

The scope of the surplusly spaced residence shall be determined by the Order.

Art. 13-3:

In case if the governor considers it to be necessary, he can recommend, in accordance with the provisions of the Order, the owner or occupant of a

surplusly spaced residence to lease a certain portion of it to the war-fire victims etc. who were designated by the governor.

The governor is limited to be able to make the recommendation provided in the preceding paragraph only in case when said residence was considered, from the view point of construction, to be able to accommodate two or more families separately.

Art. 13-4:

In case when the person who was recommended according to the provisions of the first paragraph of preceding article fails to lease the space, the governor can order the person, designating a certain space, to lease the space to the person who was designated by the governor.

In case of preceding paragraph the governor can issue the necessary order to the person who has a right over said residence.

Art. 13-5:

As to the lease contract concluded in accordance with the recommendation made in accordance with the provisions of Art. 13-3 or the order issued according to the provisions of the preceding article, the person who let the space can, in case compelled by a proper cause, propose to cancell the contract with the advance notice of one month, regardless of the provisions of the first paragraph, Art. 3 of the House Rent Law, after getting the permission of the governor.

In case of the preceding paragraph, the governor can order, if he considers it specifically necessary, the person who leased the space to evict from said space.

Art. 13-6:

The governor, in case he considers it necessary, can order the official concerned to inspect the residence which was considered to be a surplusly spaced residence and its site during the time from sun-rise up to sun-set.

In case of the preceding paragraph the owner or occupant of said residence can not refuse, unless he has a proper cause, the inspection to be made in accordance with the provisions of said paragraph.

In case when the official is to be sent to conduct the inspection according to the provision of the first paragraph, he shall take with him the identification card of his status.

The authority vested with the governor in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph can be delegated to the major of a city, town or village headman (in case of a city that comes under the provisions of 3rd paragraph,

Art. 82 and Art. 6 of the City Organization, the chief of District Office is also included) to carry it out. In this case the words "the official" are substituted by the words "the public official".

Art. 14:

Measures taken or acts performed in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance are effective over the enterpriser, the owner of the building - the accessory or the cite, or the successor of such persons concerned.

Art. 15:

The person who refuses, hinders or evades the use of the building - the accessory or site shall be sentenced to the confinement at hard labor for the period not exceeding six months or the fine not exceeding ¥3,000.

Art. 15-2:

The person who violates the order issued in accordance with the provisions of Art. 13-4 or 2nd paragraph of Art. 13-5 shall be fined less than ¥3,000.

Art. 15-3:

The person who failed to inform in accordance with the provisions of Art. 13-2 or made a false information shall be fined less than ¥500.

Art. 15-4:

In case when the representative of a judicial body, the agent of a judicial body or a person, or the employee violated the provisions of preceding two articles, not only the offender but the judicial body itself or the person himself shall be fined according to the provisions of said two articles.

Appendix: This ordinance is effective on the day of enforcement.

Translated by K. Kawai dtd, 18 May 50
K. KOIWAI

NATIONAL GENERAL MOBILIZATION LAW

Originally promulgated in 1938, and revised in 1941, by virtue of Law No. 19 of the same year which, after enacted by the Imperial Diet in February, was promulgated on March 1st.

Article 1

The term national general mobilization as used in this law denotes the control and operation of human and material resources in order that the nation may be enabled to display its total power most effectively for the realization of national defense purposes in time of war (including an incident corresponding with a war, the same applying correspondingly to the following parts).

Article 2

The term general mobilization goods in this law denotes things listed below: (1) armaments, war vessels, ammunitions and other military goods, (2) garments, foodstuffs, beverages and fodders which are necessary for national general mobilization, (3) medicines, medical instruments, other sanitary materials and veterinary materials which are necessary for national general mobilization, (4) ships, airplanes, rolling stock and vehicles, horses and other materials for transportation which are necessary for national general mobilization, (6) goods for communications which are necessary for national general mobilization, (6) engineering and building materials and goods for lighting system which are necessary for national general mobilization, (7) fuels and electric power which are necessary for national general mobilization, (8) raw and other materials, machines and tools, equipment and other goods which are necessary for the production, repair, distribution and conservation of each of the foregoing stipulations and (9) goods besides each of the foregoing which may be designated by Imperial Ordinances as necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 3

General mobilization businesses under this law denote those which are listed below: (1) Businesses relating to the production, repair, distribution, exportation, importation and storing of general mobilization goods, (2) businesses relating to transportation and communications which are necessary for national general mobilization, (3) businesses relating to money and banking which are necessary for national general mobilization, (4) businesses relating to sanitation, veterinary sanitation and relief, (5) businesses relating to education and training which are necessary for national general mobilization.

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(6) businesses relating to experiments and researches which are necessary for national general mobilization, (7) businesses relating to information and campaign of education which are necessary for national general mobilization, (8) businesses concerning guarding which is necessary for national general mobilization and (9) businesses besides each of the foregoing which may be designated by Imperial Ordinances as necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 4

In time of war the Government if necessary for national general mobilization may enlist subjects of the Empire and place them in general mobilization businesses in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances. This provision does not prevent the application of the Conscription Law, however.

Article 5

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may cause subjects of the Empire or juridical persons or other organizations of the Empire to cooperate with the State or local public organizations or other persons designated by the Government.

Article 6

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue orders which are necessary regarding the use, employment or discharge or assumption of offices or assumption of services or retirement of employees or wages, salaries and other working conditions, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 7

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue necessary orders regarding the prevention or settlement of labor disputes or the closing of plants, suspension of operations, or restriction or prohibition of acts relating to labor disputes, according to provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 8

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may issue necessary orders regarding the production, repair, distribution, transfer or other disposal, uses, consumption, holding and movement of goods, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 9

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit exportation or importation, or may impose export duties or import duties, or may increase or decrease export duties or import duties, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 10

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may use or expropriate or cause a person who administers general mobilization business to use or expropriate general mobilization goods, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 11

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit the establishment of corporations, capital increases, consolidations, changes in the purposes of businesses, floatation of debentures or the second and subsequent calls for unpaid portions of capital; and may issue orders regarding disposition of corporation profits, writing off of fixed assets or other matters concerning accounting; and also may issue orders against banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other designated by Imperial Ordinances regarding the operation of their funds, or undertaking or guaranteeing monetary obligations.

Article 12

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may make special arrangements in accordance with Imperial Ordinances, and irrespective of the provisions of Article 200 or 210 of the Commercial Code, with respect to floatation of debentures or capital increase of a corporation engaged in a general mobilization business to meet expenses for equipment belonging to the said corporation.

Article 13

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may manage or use or expropriate the whole or part of factories or workshops or vessels and other facilities belonging to a general mobilization business or other facilities which are convertible into it, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

In case of use or expropriation of things listed in the foregoing clause the Government may cause the owner of them to offer the operatives, or may operate patent inventions or registered utility models which are actually operated in the said facilities, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

The Government if necessary for national general mobilisation in time of war may manage, use or expropriate land, houses or other establishments which are necessary for general mobilization businesses, or may cause a person who administers a general mobilization business to use or expropriate them, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 14

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may use or expropriate the mining rights or rights relating to the use of water, and may cause a person who administers a general mobilization business to operate patent inventions or registered new utility models or to use the mining rights or rights related to the use of water.

Article 15

When things expropriated by the Government under the provisions of the preceding two Articles have become out of use, and in case they are to be sold within a period of 10 years following their expropriation, or when things expropriated by a person who conducts a general mobilization business under the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 3, have become out of use within a period of 10 years following their expropriation, the former owners or former holders of the rights or legitimate successors to them may buy them back on a preferential basis, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 16

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit establishment or extension or improvement of equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, or may order the establishment or extension or improvement of equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, in accordance with provision of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 16-(2)

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue necessary orders concerning transfer or other disposal of, investments in, use and removal of, equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 16-(3)

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue necessary orders relating to the assumption, entrusting, joint management, transfer, abolition or suspension of business, or changes in business objectives or consolidation or dissolution of corporations, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 17

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may cause the proprietors of the same or different kinds of enterprises to obtain approval of the Government regarding the conclusion or change or abolition of an agreement or agreements on control of the respective enterprises, or may order them to conclude or change or cancel control agreement or agreements among themselves, or may order the participants in the said agreement or agreements and non-participants to act in accordance with the said control agreement or agreements, in conformity with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause the proprietors of the same or different kinds of enterprises or their organizations to control the said enterprises or order them to establish an organization or corporation with the object of operating for the control.

An organization which is to be established under the foregoing provisions shall be a juridical person.

When persons who have been ordered to establish an organization in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 have failed to establish it, the Government may take necessary measures regarding the preparation of articles of association or other matters relative to its establishment.

When an organization has been established in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, the Government may cause persons who have qualifications as the constituent members of the said organization to become the constituent members of the said organization.

The Government may cause an organization which has been established in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 to obtain approval of the Government regarding the adoption or change or abolition of its control regulations pertaining to enterprises of its constituent members (including the constituent members of the latter, this applying correspondingly to the following parts), or order it to adopt or change the control regulations, or may order its constituent members or persons who are qualified to be its constituent members to act in conformity with the control regulations.

Matters pertaining to an organization or a corporation under the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18-(2)

In case the Government has ordered the transfer of facilities or rights, or investment under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2, or has ordered the transfer of an enterprise under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, necessary matters relating to the succession to obligations of the transferor

or investor or disposition of their security shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18-(3)

Regarding the transfer of facilities or rights, or investment under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2; or transfer of an enterprise or consolidation of corporations under the terms of Article 16, Paragraph 3; or an organisation of a corporation established in accordance with the provisions of Article 18, Paragraphs 1 or 3, the Government, in accordance, may set up exceptions pertaining to calculation of the standard of tax levy, or may make arrangements for reduction or exemption of taxes.

Article 19

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may issue necessary orders, regarding price, transportation charge, storage, insurance premium, rentals, processing charge, repairing charge or rates of other payments on property.

Article 20

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government may restrict or prohibit the insertion of articles in newspapers or other publications, in accordance with prohibitions of Imperial Ordinances.

The Government may prohibit sales and distribution of newspapers or other publications containing items which hinder the national general mobilization in violation of restriction or prohibition under the foregoing provisions and may attach them. In this case the Government also may attach their original plates.

Article 21

The Government, whenever it deems it necessary for national general mobilization may cause subjects of the Empire or the employers of Japanese subjects to report regarding the occupational ability of the Japanese subjects, or may conduct examination concerning the occupational ability of the Japanese subjects.

Article 22

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may issue necessary orders against the administrators or managers of schools, training institutes, factories, workshops and other institutions suitable for training technicians or the employers of persons who are to be trained, regarding training of technicians necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 23

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause a person who is engaged in the production, sales or importation of general mobilization goods to hold a certain fixed quality of the said goods or raw or other materials thereof.

Article 24

If necessary for general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause the proprietor of a general mobilization enterprise or a person who shall have to operate a general mobilization enterprise in time of war to formulate a plan regarding general mobilization business which is to be operated in time of war, or may cause him to conduct exercises and training on the basis of the said plan.

Article 25

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may order a person who is engaged in the production or repair of general mobilization goods or the administer of an experimental and research institute to conduct experiments and researches.

Article 26

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may quarantee a certain fixed amount of profit or grant subsidy within the limit of its budget for a person who is engaged in the production or repair of general mobilization goods. In this case, the Government may cause the said person to produce or repair general mobilization goods or to install equipment necessary for general mobilization.

Article 27

The Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinance, shall compensate losses that may arise from measures taken under the stipulations of Articles 8, 10, 13, 14 or Article 16, Paragraph 2; orders of exportation and importation issued according to the provisions of Article 9; orders regarding capital accommodation, subscription to securities, underwriting or purchase of securities, acceptance of obligations or guarantee of obligations under the provisions of Article 11; orders regarding the establishment or extension or improvement of equipment under the provisions of Article 16; or orders regarding commission, transfer, abolition or suspension of an enterprise or orders requiring changes in the business purposes or dissolution of a corporation under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, except the cases under Paragraph 2 of this Article.

A person who administers general mobilization business shall compensate losses that may arise in case of this use, expropriation or operation under the provisions of Article 10, Article 13, Paragraph 3 or Article 14, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 28

In case the Government issues orders under the provisions of Articles 22, 23 or 25, it shall compensate losses arising therefrom or grant monetary subsidy, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 29

The amount of compensation as under the provisions of the preceding two articles and purchase value as under the provisions of Article 15 shall be determined by the Government after consultation with the General Mobilization Compensation Commission.

Rules governing the General Mobilization Compensation Commission shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 30

The Government shall supervise an enterprise that receives the guarantee of profit or subsidy money under the provisions of Articles 26 or 28, and may issue orders or take measures which are necessary in this connection.

Article 31

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government by order may demand reports or may have the competent officials inspect necessary places and examine business conditions or books or documents or other things.

Article 31-(2)

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding ¥50,000.

1. A person who has violated an order or orders issued under the provisions of Article 8.
2. A person who has violated an order or orders issued under the provisions of Article 19.

Article 32

A person who, in violation of an order issued under the provisions of

Article 9, has exported or imported goods or has attempted to do so, shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥10,000.

In the case of the foregoing paragraph, the goods which the offender has exported or imported or attempted to export or import, if in possession of the offender, be confiscated. If it has been impossible to confiscate the whole or a part of the said goods, their value may be added to the fine.

Article 33

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥5,000.

(1) A person who has violated order or restriction or prohibition under the provisions of Article 7, (2) a person who, in violation of order under the provisions of Article 9, fails to export or import, (3) a person who has refused or hindered or evaded the use or expropriation of general mobilization goods as under the provisions of Article 10, (4) a person who has refused or hindered or evaded the management or use or expropriation of facilities, land or constructions, or offerring of the operatives as under the provisions of Article 13.

Article 34

A persons falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥3,000.

(1) A person who has violated restriction or prohibition as under the provisions of Article 11. (2) a person who has violated restriction or prohibition or order as under the provisions of Article 16, (3) a person who has violated orders as under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2, (4) a person who has violated orders as under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, (5) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 17 or Article 18, Paragraph 5, has set up or changed or abolished a control agreement without approval of the Government, or has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 17 or Article 18, Paragraph 5, (6) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 23, does not hold goods, (7) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 26, does not produce or repair or install equipment.

Article 35

A person who has committed a criminal act under the preceding four Articles may be subjected to concurrent imposition of the penal servitude and fine.

Article 36

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding ¥1,000: (1) a person who does not acceeds to expropriation or does not execute the business as under the provisions of Article 4, (2) a person who has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 6.

Article 37

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ¥3,000: (1) a person who has violated an order under the provisions of Article 22, (2) a person who does not formulate a plan or does not execute training, in violation of an order issued under the provisions of Article 24, (3) a person who does not conduct experiments and researches, in violation of orders issued under the provisions of Article 25.

Article 38

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to fine not exceeding ¥1,000: (1) a person who, in violation of orders issued under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1, fails to organize an organization or corporation, (2) a person who has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 6, (3) a person who has violated an order or disposition as under the provisions of Article 30, (4) a person who has neglected reporting or made false report in violation of an order issued under the provisions of Article 31.

Article 39

In case of a newspaper having violated restriction or prohibition as under the provisions of Article 20, Paragraph 1, its publisher and editor, and in case of other publications their publishers or authors, shall be subject to penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥2,000.

In case of a newspaper, a person who actually was in charge of editing and one who signed the article or articles involved, besides the editor, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions.

Article 40

A person who hindered the execution of attachment as under the provisions of Article 20, Paragraph 2, shall be subject to penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding ¥500.

Article 41

The stipulations of the Criminal Code regarding concurrent crimes shall not be applicable to a crime under the foregoing two articles.

Article 42

A person who has refused or hindered or evaded the inspection by the competent officials as under the provisions of Article 31 shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding ¥500.

Article 43

A person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 21, has neglected reporting or refused or hindered or evaded the inspection by the competent officials shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ¥50 or detention or a minor fine.

Article 44

When a person, who is or has been engaged in a general mobilization business, has disclosed or secretly used official secret regarding general mobilization business designated by the competent Government offices which he had come to knowledge of in relation with the execution of his business, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥2,000.

Article 45

When an official or a person who has been engaged in official service has disclosed or secretly used business secrets of a juridical or natural person which he had come to knowledge of in relation to the execution of his duties under the provisions of this law, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or fine not exceeding ¥2,000.

The provisions of the preceding clause shall apply in case an officer or employee, or a person who has been an officer or employee, of an organization or corporation established for the purpose of controlling enterprises under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1 or 3 or other juridicial person or other organization which administers control by order on the basis of this law, has disclosed or secretly used business secrets of a juridicial or natural person which he had come to knowledge of in relation to the execution of his duties.

Article 46

When an officer or employee of an organization or corporation established

for the purpose of controlling enterprises under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1 or 3, or other juridical person or other organization which administers control by order on the basis of this law, has received or demanded or promised acceptance of, a bribe in conjunction with his duties, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years. When the said person accordingly has committed an improper act or has not committed a proper act, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding five years.

The bribe received in the case of the foregoing clause shall be confiscated. If the whole or a part of it could not be confiscated, its value shall be levied on the said person.

Article 47

A person who has given or offered or promised a bribe to the person mentioned in the preceding clause, shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥500.

When a person who has committed a crime under the preceding clause, has surrendered himself to justice, the penality may be mitigated or he may be remitted.

Article 48

When a representative of a juridical person or proxy of a juridicial or natural person or other employee or other operative thereof has committed an offense under the provisions of Article 31, Paragraph 2 to Article 34, Article 36, Paragraph 2, Articles, 37, 38 or the fore part of Article 43, the said juridical or natural person shall be subject to a fine or minor fine provided in each of the above Articles, in addition to the punishment of the said offense.

Article 49

The provisions of the preceding Article shall be applied to an act committed in land outside the territories where this law is in force by a representative or proxy or employee or other operative of a juridicial person, who has his headquarters or main business office within the territories where this law is in force. The same shall also apply to an act committed in land outside the territories where this law is in force by a representative or employee or other operative of a natural person, who has his domicile within the territories where this law is in force.

The penalty provisions of this law shall be applied to a subject of the Empire who has committed a crime in land outside the territories where this law is in force.

Article 50

The National General Mobilization Commission shall be established to respond to inquiries from the Government regarding important matters relative to the enforcement of this law (exclusive of those pertaining to the military rules).

Rules governing the National General Mobilization Commission shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

15 May 1950 rm

#452 May 1950

SUBJECT: War Housing.

TO : Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

FROM : Yoshimi FUKUI, ex-Vice Minister of Home Affairs.

1. As to how housing was requisitioned and assigned in a certain administrative unit the explanation is made as follows:

(1) No administrative organization took part in the project of obtaining housing for military personnal, public officials, quasi-public officials, personnel of controlling organizations or public corporations, and essential civilian personnel (Directors and employees of munition manufacturing corporations etc.) As to the necessary housing to these people the army, government or public office or the corporation which respectively had concern to these people, constructed or leased private housing and assigned it to them. There might be instances in which the police, in accordance with the request of some of above mentioned organizations, assisted them in making negotiation to rent hotels etc. for said organisations. As to renting private housing there might be instances in which authorities of cities, towns or village offices, under similar circumstances, assisted some of above mentioned organisations in obtaining renting of private housing. However, in both cases it was not the duty of cities, towns or villages offices to do so.

(2) As to housing workers or laborers, as a rule, corporations concerned constructed housing or rent private housing by contract in order to house them. As to renting private housing there might be instances in which the police or aforementioned autonomy authorities rendered similar assistance as related in paragraph (1).

(3) As to housing problems of evacuated people detailed explanations are needed.

a. People who evacuated prior to the destruction of their houses by air-raids each sought and obtained their own housing through the aid of their relatives, friends or acquaintances. No administrative organisation took part in this case.

b. In cases of removal compelled by the evacuation of houses each of the people involved took appropriate measures in seeking housing in other parts of the city, or sought and obtained housing in the country through the aid of his relatives, friends or acquaintances. No administrative organization took part in

this case, too. As the result of voluntary evacuation of people, the population of big cities gradually decreased; therefore, due to the existing surplus housing, it was not so difficult to obtain housing in big cities up to a certain period of the war time.

c. As to the mass evacuation of grammar school pupils administrative organizations vigorously recommended to perform it, and assisted in obtaining housing for them.

First, the Air Defence General Headquarters decided the basic policy in compliance with the Cabinet decision; the Air Defence General Headquarters conferred with the District Administrative Conferences (T/N. KANTO District, Central District, Kinki District etc.) which included "Six Big Cities" respectively under their jurisdiction; thus an overall plan of mass evacuation of grammar school pupils was drew up for each District; each prefectural government drew up the plan of said mass evacuation within its jurisdiction, in compliance with above overall plan; as the terminal organization city, town or village authorities carried out the plan (liaison between prefectural government and various town or village officials was taken charge by officials of Prefectural Government Branch Offices). The mass evacuation of grammar school pupils at that time had to be carried out immediately and in a large scale. In order to house them hotel buildings were rent in many cases, and there were many occasions on which the police rendered assistance in making rent contracts with owners of hotels, because the hotel business was under the supervision of the police. Housing assigned to these pupils was never requisitioned basing upon the law, however, negotiations were made by the officials of administrative organizations, and said housing was rent by the free will of the owners.

d. As to the victims who lost their houses in bomb-fire were temporarily housed in nearby school houses or public auditoriums which remained undestroyed. Later, they evacuated in the country seeking their housing through the aid of their relatives, friends or acquaintances. The plan of the big city war-fire victims' evacuation had previously been drawn up by the prefectural authorities concerned, and the designated city, town or village officials were supposed to render assistances in obtaining housing for these people, however, this plan was never carried out. Even in this plan public auditoriums or hotels were to be preferentially used, and private houses were to be used only in cases of sheer necessity. Moreover, there was no plan of requisitioning housing in the name of law.

2. The assistance of administrative organizations was rendered mainly in cases of mass evacuation of pupils; even in those cases housing was never requisitioned nor assigned in the name of law, as previously stated. Therefore, there was no fixed standard as to the space to be obtained or how much space was to be allowed to the present occupant. In many cases of mass evacuation of pupils they were housed in hotels or temples; in those cases the appropriate space was left for the use of present occupant; and basing on the capacity of available remaining

space pupils were housed in it as many as possible.

3. Contracts was made between the owner and user of housing as to rental etc. In case of remodelling the house all the expenditure needed was borne by the user, and the ordinary maintenance expenditure was borne by the owner. The amount of rental was used to be decided in accordance with the existing local standard. In cases of mass evacuation of pupils the rental or remodelling expenditure as well was subsidized from the national coffers at a very high rate (nearly 100%).

4. Excepting the case of mass evacuation of pupils there was no instance that any administrative organization rendered systematic assistance in obtaining housing, therefore, there was no fixed standard of priority which was to be given in assigning housing. The army, government office, corporation, family or individual could each select any house to its or his liking and the owner of the house could conclude contract with any one of them to their liking in his free will. In cases of evacuation of war-fire victims priority was to be given by the local administrative authorities to the first-come. However, such person had the liberty in moving to a better housing he could find without being restricted by the administrative authorities.

5. Even in cases of mass evacuation of pupils assignment of housing was not carried out basing upon the law, therefore, they could refuse to accept the assignment, ~~or they could request to be re-assignment,~~ or they could request to be re-assigned to a better housing. However, due to the difficulty in finding a better housing and inevitable troubles and expenditures of removal, they used to accept the assigned housing.

6. People were never prohibited changing their residence during the war-time; on the contrary people could change their residence in his own free will. There was no special system for the registration of didaster victims bombed out of their own homes, however, they could obtain the certificate of war-fire victim from the city, town or village office (in the large city, from the district office). By showing the certificate the victim could ride train or tram-car without paying car-fares in case of evacuation; moreover, the victim could receive relief supplies by showing the certificate. During the war time each city, town or village (in the case of a large city, a district office) possessed the census register of the citizen in order to carry out the rationing of foodstuff and clothing. The victims were newly registered in the census register at the autonomy office and especially marked as the disaster victims in the register.

7. The local administrator had no obligation to provide the data of available housing space in his area, however, he could easily obtain a fresh, necessary information on this matter at any time, through ward associations under his jurisdiction. The police was always familiar with the available housing space of hotels, because the hotel business was under the control of the police.

8. The affairs pertaining to housing was handled by the existing administrative organisation; no new organization for this purpose was created. Concerning the

mass evacuation of grammer school pupils the Air Defence General Headquarters cooperated by the District Administrative Conference drew up the overall plan; in accordance with the overall plan each prefectural government drew up the plan of mass evacuation of pupils within its jurisdiction; the city, town or village officials chiefly carried out the plan. Concerning the evacuation of bomb-fire victims the city, town or village authorities, as the terminal organization, were supposed to take charge of assisting the victims in obtaining their housing.

9. Concerning the mass evacuation of grammer school pupils and the evacuation of bomb-fire victims the plan (an abstract outline) was drawn up by the Air Defence General Headquarters, the central organization of air defence affairs, and this plan was notified to the District Administrative Conferences and prefectural governments. Concerning the mass evacuation of grammer school pupils in "Six Big Cities" the Air Defence General Headquarters cooperated by the District Conferences concerned participated in drawing up the concrete plan and also in the acceleration of carrying out the plan.

10. No compulsory requisition or assignment of housing was never carried out, therefore, no special appealing system was enacted.

11. The assistance was rendered by ordinary officials in obtaining and assigning housing; as to the appointment or the expenditure of officials who belonged to the national government, the national government was responsible for it; the appointment or the expenditure of the local autonomy officials came under the responsibility of the local autonomy body. In order to cope with the increased affairs of town and village offices a certain number of officials were increased, subsidized from the national coffers, in such offices (not especially for housing affairs).

12. Applicant for housing space was eligible for it at any point in a city or in the country; there was no such restriction. Pertaining to pupils' mass evacuation recommendations were made to evacuate to safe places from the air-raid or other dangers of war, such as hot spring resorts, and assistance was rendered by administrative organizations to house them in hotels or temples located in such localities.

13. As no compulsory requisition or assignment was carried out, there was no precise provision of maximum and minimum limits to overcrowding in housing. Pupil evacuees in general were housed at the rate of one pupil in about 27 sq. ft. of available space.

14. No compulsory housing requisition or assignment basing upon the law was never conducted by administrative organizations at any time. Even in cases of the mass evacuation of pupils which were most deeply concerned by administrative organizations, said organizations only administered to the convenience of the project.

15. Basic, common, psycological factors of the reason why all the applicants were able to obtain housing were considered to be senses of sympathy, mutual aid and public service. I think it was the effect of existing, traditional family system of Japan that enabled families or individuals to obtain their housing without the aid of administrative organizations. At the time of immediate administering of pupils' mass evacuation in a large scale an effectiveness was displayed by the police organization in quick studying and renting the available space.

16. Assistances were rendered by administrative organizations in housing mass pupil evacuees: concerning such mass evacuation the Air Defence General Headquarters drew up the basic policy and took charge in the acceleration of carrying out the plan; in accordance with this basic policy the District Administrative Conference in cooperation with each prefectural government concerned drew up the plan of such mass evacuation within its jurisdiction; as the terminal organization city, town or village organization (to a certain extent the police organization) took charge in assisting and carrying out the plan. In cases of pupils' mass evacuation expenditures (housing remodelling expenditure, rental etc.) were subsidized from the national coffers at a high rate.

The family or individual evacuation was conducted through the aid of relatives, friends or acquaintances; administrative organizations had no concern in it.

The national or autonomy officials who took charge in rendering assistance in housing had no special responsibility other than their original responsibilities as the national or autonomy officials.

During the war time the administrative personnel were short in number, therefore, managing system of various affairs was rearranged; a certain number of officials was transferred from the less important affairs sections to more important affairs sections. It was needless to say that in every bureau or section war time affairs were handled much more than peace time affairs. No voluntary or non-official agency was engaged in the administrative work, however, there were occasions on which ward associations or neighborhood groups rendered assistances in administering various public affairs.

17. Families whose houses were torn down in the creation of fire breaks sought and obtained their housing in other part of the city or evacuated in the country through the aid of their relatives etc. It was not very difficult to obtain housing in big cities, up to a certain period of the war time, due to the decrease of population caused by the evacuation. The reasons why the evacuation into the country through the aid of relatives etc. was performed smoothly were the sense of mutual aid and the existing family system.

The owner and occupant of a house as well which was torn down received compensations; the owner received the amount of current price of the house; the occupant received removal allowance and compensation for the loss of his business; the owner of the site received rental thereafter. These expenditures were paid

out of prefectural government budget, however, about 90% of this expenditures was later subsidized from the national coffers.

Translated by _____ dtd, 15 May 50
K. KOIMAI

15 May 1950 rm

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6. People were never prohibited changing their residence during the war-time; on the contrary people could change their residence in his own free will. There was no special system for the registration of didaster victims bombed out of their own homes, however, they could obtain the certificate of war-fire victim from the city, town or village office (in the large city, from the district office). By showing the certificate the victim could ride train or tram-car without paying car-fares in case of evacuation; moreover, the victim could receive relief supplies by showing the certificate. During the war time each city, town or village (in the case of a large city, a district office) possessed the census register of the citizen in order to carry out the rationing of foodstuff and clothing. The victims were newly registered in the census register at the autonomy office and especially marked as the disaster victims in the register.

7. The local administrator had no obligation to provide the data of available housing space in his area, however, he could easily obtain a fresh, necessary information on this matter at any time, through ward associations under his jurisdiction. The police was always familiar with the available housing space of hotels, because the hotel business was under the control of the police.

8. The affairs pertaining to housing was handled by the existing administrative organization; no new organization for this purpose was created. Concerning the

mass evacuation of grammer school pupils the Air Defence General Headquarters cooperated by the District Administrative Conference drew up the overall plan; in accordance with the overall plan each prefectural government drew up the plan of mass evacuation of pupils within its jurisdiction; the city, town or village officials chiefly carried out the plan. Concerning the evacuation of bomb-fire victims the city, town or village authorities, as the terminal organization, were supposed to take charge of assisting the victims in obtaining their housing.

9. Concerning the mass evacuation of grammer school pupils and the evacuation of bomb-fire victims the plan (an abstract outline) was drawn up by the Air Defence General Headquarters, the central organization of air defence affairs, and this plan was notified to the District Administrative Conferences and prefectural governments. Concerning the mass evacuation of grammer school pupils in "Six Big Cities" the Air Defence General Headquarters cooperated by the District Conferences concerned participated in drawing up the concrete plan and also in the acceleration of carrying out the plan.

10. No compulsory requisition or assignment of housing was ever carried out, therefore, no special appealing system was enacted.

11. The assistance was rendered by ordinary officials in obtaining and assigning housing; as to the appointment or the expenditure of officials who belonged to the national government, the national government was responsible for it; the appointment or the expenditure of the local autonomy officials came under the responsibility of the local autonomy body. In order to cope with the increased affairs of town and village offices a certain number of officials were increased, subsidized from the national coffers, in such offices (not especially for housing affairs).

12. Applicant for housing space was eligible for it at any point in a city or in the country; there was no such restriction. Pertaining to pupils' mass evacuation recommendations were made to evacuate to safe places from the air-raid or other dangers of war, such as hot spring resorts, and assistance was rendered by administrative organizations to house them in hotels or temples located in such localities.

13. As no compulsory requisition or assignment was carried out, there was no precise provision of maximum and minimum limits to overcrowding in housing. Pupil evacuees in general were housed at the rate of one pupil in about 27 sq. ft. of available space.

14. No compulsory housing requisition or assignment basing upon the law was ever conducted by administrative organizations at any time. Even in cases of the mass evacuation of pupils which were most deeply concerned by administrative organizations, said organizations only administered to the convenience of the project.