

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2808
- (2) Folder title/number: (20) (end)  
Disaster Actions - Ibaraki

(3) Date: June 1950 - Mar. 1951

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:

Ibaraki

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

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*Action, Ibaraki**File*KK/tu  
Ibaraki Prefecture  
19 June 1950

To: Chief of Public Welfare Section, KaCAR  
From: Welfare Department Chief of Ibaraki Prefecture.  
Subject: Summery Report on Disaster Relief concerning the heavy rainfall in June 1950.

1. Type of disaster.

A depression has grown in the central part of the "Honsyu" and a discontinuity appeared and extended south-westward.

As the prefecture was located on the south side of the discontinuity, a small rain commenced to fall on 9 June.

On 10 June, the discontinuity which extended from Sanriku region to south west of Kii Peninisular through the central part of the "Honsyu", was still suspended and the maximum rainfall has reached 21.9 millimetres. On the following day, 11 June, the discontinuity was still suspended and the heavy rain began to fall in the central part of the "Honsyu" and the maximum rainfall at 1500 was 91.3 millimetres.

On 13 June, there was also 30 millimetres' rainfall and on 14 June total rainfall in the western and nothern parts of the prefecture was a little over 300 millimetres! Basins of upper streams of all rivers in the prefecture also suffered 300 millimetres' rainfall.

Besides because of the rainfalls in past several days, the land had been saturated with water and the ground loosen and water level of the rivers increased. Under such condition above mentioned 300 millimetres' rainfall has caused flood disaster, dameges of river embankment etc. all over the prefecture.

Especially Makabe-gun and Kuji-gun have suffered severely by damege of Kogaigawa River and flooding of Kuji-gawa River.

- (1) Place of the disaster: Ibaraki Prefecture  
(Most severely suffered area: Makabe and Kuji-gun).



(2) Date: 14 June 1950.

2. Dead and Injured (as of 1200, 15 June).

(1) Dead: 4  
 (2) Injured: 4  
 (3) Missing: None  
 (4) Persons who lost their houses 6 houses  
 42 persons

3. Loss (as of 1200, 15 June)

Collapsed: 6 houses 42 persons  
 Half Collapsed: 10 houses 39 persons  
 Inundated  
 over the floor: 551 houses 2,634 persons  
 below the floor: 3,106 houses 14,240 persons  
 Total: 3,673 houses 16,955 persons  
 Damage of public institutions: None  
 Roads washed away or inundated: 176 places  
 Total length: 6,498 m  
 Rail way suspended: 3 places (at present all fixed)  
 Bridges washed away: 82 places  
 Embankments damaged: 109 places  
 Total length 2,218 m

Damages of arable land  
 Paddy-field washed away or inundated: 191 chobu  
 Paddy-field flooded over: 24,582 chobu  
 Field washed away or inundated: 90 chobu  
 Field flooded over: 6,519 chobu  
 Total: 31,782 chobu

4. Relief measures

- (1) Disaster Relief Headquarter was established in the prefectural office in order to collect informations and take adequate measures.
- (2) According to the disaster information we enforced the Disaster Relief Law for the people in Makabe and Kuji-gun at 1300, 14 June.



- (3) The Prefecture distributed following stocked materials for the people in Makabe and Kuji-gun.
- (a) Clothes and clothing:  
1,004 articles (equivalent) 263,323 yen
  - (b) Daily necessities:  
6,915 articles (equivalent) 58,490 yen
  - (c) Stationeries for school children:  
440 articles (equivalent) 2,160 yen
- Total: 8,359 articles (equivalent) 323,973 yen
- (4) On 16 June, we received information about the disaster in Tsukuba-gun and sent following relief goods immediately according to the Disaster Relief Law.
- (a) Clothes and clothings:  
190 articles (equivalent) 49,808 yen
  - (b) Daily necessities:  
868 articles (equivalent) 6,565 yen
  - (c) Stationeries for school children:  
78 articles (equivalent) 388 yen
- Total 1,136 articles (equivalent) 56,361 yen
- (5) The following relief measures were taken in towns and villages.
- (a) Makabe-gun.  

Takeshima-mura	3,774 persons
Murata-mura	735 persons
Toba-mura	310 persons

 Above mentioned sufferers have been received into temporary shelters and meals delivered.
  - (b) Mizugōri Line was suspended at Taishi-machi, Kuji-gun and passengers aboard the train has been received into a temporary shelter and meals delivered.
  - (c) In Sachihisa-mura, Kuji-gun, 110 houses, 500 persons which were inundated by flooding of Kuji-gawa and Yamada-gawa Rivers have been relieved and meals delivered.



- (6) A relief team has been dispatched from Ibaraki branch of the Japan Red Cross to Makabe-gun district to take measure of medical relief.



SE/kt

FOGO HATSU NO. 60

Date: 6 March 1951.

To: Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

From: Yoji Tomosue, Ibaraki prefectural Governor.

Subject: Rescue measures taken following the fires  
at Koga city and Oniya-machi.

We beg to inform you of the disasters caused by fires as follows.

## 1. Fire at Koga city.

(1) Cause of disaster -- Fire (cause being investigated)  
On February 20 (Tuesday) at 1400, a fire broke out at Seisuke Yamamoto's located at N<sub>1</sub>shikata-machi, Koga city, Ibaraki prefecture. Fanned by the north-westerly wind, the flames spread around and totally destroyed 36 houses (165 persons involved) two houses partially (8 persons involved) and the flames were brought under control at about 1610. The location was at an elevated level, and due to unfavorable water supply and delayed report to the Fire station, the fire ravaged in a widened area.

- a. Location of the disaster--- Koga city, Ibaraki prefecture.
- b. Date of the disaster --- February 20, 1951 at 1400.

(2) Casualties ---- None.

- (3) Damage ----- a. 37 houses totally destroyed with 165 persons involved .  
b. Two houses partially destroyed with 8 persons involved.

Total----- 39 houses with 173 persons involved.

Damage to the public establishments -----None.

(4) Rescue measures taken.

- a. As soon as the fire broke out, there was organized a Rescue Team by the city office, which engaged in the rescue of the sufferers with them evacuated and with sanitary measures taken for them.



b. The prefectural Government invoked the Disaster Relief Law immediately after the fire broke out and with a Transportation Team organized, had it ship relief items to the place of disaster as follows:

- (a) 296 articles of clothing valued at Yen 298,051.
- (b) 640 items of daily necessities valued at Yen 3,055.
- (c) 315 items of school supplies valued at Yen 2,649.50

Totalling 1351 items valued at Yen 303,755.50

c. The Koga city authorities had the sufferers from the fire sheltered at the Buddhist Temple Eisenji located near the city, and they supplied them foods and distributed them the relief items as shipped from the prefectural government.

## 2. Fire at Omiya-machi.

### (1) Cause of disaster --- Fire (cause unknown)

On February 25, 1951 (Sunday) at 0200, a fire broke out at Choji Ishikawa's located at Kita 1-chome, Omiya-machi, Naka-gun, Ibaraki prefecture, and with the flames spreading around, 75 houses comprising 74 households (397 persons involved) were totally destroyed, and 8 houses comprising 10 households (48 persons involved) were partially destroyed, and also 64 non-dwelling houses were totally destroyed. It was at 0600 when the flames were brought under control. The cause of the fire is being investigated. The location of the fire was the business center of the town and the unfavorable water supply and the north easterly wind with a velocity of 10 meters fanned the flames, which caused such big damage.

- a. Location of the disaster --- Omiya-machi, Naka-gun, Ibaraki prefecture.
- b. Date of the disaster ----- February 25, 1951 at 0200.

- (2) Casualties -----
  - a. One dead
  - b. Two seriously injured
  - c. Four slightly injured --- totalling seven.

- (3) Damage --- 74 houses comprising 398 persons totally destroyed, 10 houses comprising 48 persons partially destroyed totalling 84 houses with 445 persons involved.

### Damage to the public establishment

- a. The Omiya District Police Office of the NRP totally destroyed.
- b. The Omiya Post Office totally destroyed.
- c. The Omiya Branch of the Joyo Bank totally destroyed.



(4) Rescue measures taken.

- a. Immediately the fire broke out, the Omiya town authorities organized a Rescue Team, which took care of the sufferers and transportation of their belongings. An emergency session of the Town Assembly was called and they resolved an outlay of relief funds for the sufferers and presentation to them of consolation money. Foods were served them and thus all-out measures for relief were taken.
- b. Upon receipt of the report of the disaster, the prefectural government had the location inspected and invoked the Disaster Relief Law and shipped relief items including bedding, clothing and daily necessities with three more shipments of relief items made Feb. 26, 27 and March 2.

1st shipment of relief items. Feb. 25.

1. Clothing --- 587 articles valued at Yen 459,856.84
2. Daily necessities --- 370 items valued at Yen 3,237.50.
3. School supplies --- 375 items valued at Yen 4,192.50.  
totalling 1,332 items valued at Yen 467,286.84.

2nd shipment -- Feb. 26 1,250 items daily necessities valued at Yen 39,600.

3rd shipment -- Feb. 27 300 articles of clothing valued at Yen 120,000.

4th shipment -- March 2 100 articles of clothing valued at Yen 55,000.

Totalling 2,742 items valued at Yen 932,442.



KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
APO 500

RWS/ml

1 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Disaster Relief Report

At 0205 on 25 February, a fire occurred in Omiya-machi, Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture. Seventy-seven houses were completely destroyed. Two were partially destroyed. Seventy-four families were made homeless. The 74 families consisted of 389 persons. One death and 3 injuries were reported. The Disaster Relief Law was applied. Bedding, clothing, household necessities, and school supplies were distributed. The cost of relief supplies totaled ¥467,000. Additional blankets and cooking utensils are being purchased for distribution. Relief centers have been set up for the homeless persons. Emergency feeding is also being provided.

*RWS*  
ROBERT W. STEMPLE  
Chief  
Public Welfare Section



Feb. 25, 1951  
16.30 hrs.

Fire disaster report by phone  
from Mr. Ichige, Baraki Pref. Protection Sect.

Time 02.05 hrs. Feb. 25, 1951  
Place Omiyamachi, Nakagun, Baraki Pref.

Totally burned	77 structures
Half burned	2 "
Families involved	74 families
Persons involved	386 persons (totally burned)
" "	9 persons (half burned)
Death	1
Injured	3

Disaster Relief Law applied

Bedding	35 sets
Girl's sailor suit	50 suits
Overcoat	150
Towel	176
Underwear	136
Soap	370
Pencil box	75
Creasers	75
Set square	75
Notebook	150

Total 467,000 yen Disaster relief supplies

Blankets and cooking utensils are being purchased.

The Relief Centers are established and the mass-feeding is enforced.



PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

RWS/ml

*Main file  
Disaster*~~KIW PR Ibaraki (Misc) (22 Aug 50)~~

23 August 1950

MEMO TO: Col. Dayton

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Torite and Mito, Ibaraki-ken, to Observe  
Prefectural Welfare Disaster Operations

1. On 22 August 1950, the undersigned accompanied by Mrs. T. Obana visited areas mentioned above.
2. Welfare officials interviewed included Mr. Hara, chief of the Protection Section, Prefectural Welfare Department; Mr. Sichige, assistant chief of the Protection Section; Mr. Hosoda, chief of General Affairs Department, Ibaraki Prefectural Government; and Mr. Shigematsu, chief of the Prefectural Welfare Department.
3. There were 26,500 persons in 5,104 families effected by the flood of 5 August 1950. The flood waters have receded considerably, and at the time of this visit most of the families effected had returned to their own homes. All of the people in Sanno and Terahara have returned to their homes. In Torite ten families, or 55 persons, have not been able to return to their residences. In Ommoma one family consisting of four persons continues to live on a nearby river bank. In Rokugo 2 families, or 11 persons, are not able to return to their homes. In Soma 5 families, or 11 persons, remain homeless. In Takasu 120 families, or 580 persons, have been unable to enter their homes. In this latter area which is the point at which the break occurred, several feet of water remain in and around many homes.
4. In the towns of Torite, Ommoma, Sanno, and Terahara, emergency rations were provided from 7 August to 18 August. In Rokugo, Soma, and Takasu, emergency feeding was provided for the 12-day period and an additional 5-day period which expires 23 August. The extra rations in the three towns mentioned above were necessary because these areas were more effected by the flood than the others. Beginning 24 August all towns will be back on the regular food rationing system. Many persons lost their food ration books during the flood. New ones have been issued.
5. The exact financial situation of individual families in the flooded area is not known at this time. At the time the flood struck these 7 towns and villages, there were 372 families consisting of 994 persons receiving assistance under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law. These families continue to receive assistance. As of this date, there has been no increase in the number of families receiving aid under the DSL. It is anticipated that there will be a small increase within the next several months.



SUBJECT: Field Trip to Torite and Mito, Ibaraki-ken, to  
Observe Prefectural Welfare Disaster Operations

23 August 1950

It was stated that the financial and economic conditions of families in this area are serious. It was stated that crop insurance which will be received by individual farmers will amount to less than half the amount individual farmers would have realized had they been able to market a normal crop.

Eighty per cent of the families in these towns and villages are farmers, and more than 95 per cent of these farmers own their own land. This presents a serious problem in relation to eligibility for public assistance under the Daily Life Security Law which requires that applicants for public assistance must utilize all resources before public assistance can be granted. Naturally the farmers, even though their financial needs are great, would be extremely reluctant to sell their property in order to receive public assistance.

6. It is hoped that many farmers will be able to secure part-time employment on reconstruction projects in the area. The Ministry of Construction is presently engaged in several repair projects which will require some laborers. Workers for these projects will be secured through the PESO. The prefecture is planning to inaugurate public works projects which will absorb some of the unemployed farmers.

7. The CA welfare officer suggested that mayors of towns and villages be made aware of their responsibilities to needy persons in the community. It was suggested that if large numbers of families become needy that efforts be made through the prefecture and the Ministry of Welfare to make plans which would provide that farmers could receive public assistance without disposing of those resources upon which they depend for their future living.

8. Ibaraki Prefectural Government has set up a special budget for aid to those persons effected by the disaster:

Temporary shelters	¥ 504,900
Mass feeding and fuel	4,459,950
Issue of food	708,345
Clothing and bedding	5,698,512
Daily living necessities	1,757,700
School supplies	134,352
Medical expenses	945,000
Funeral expenses	21,500
Transportation	2,320,870
Labor	855,000
Expenses of doctors, nurses and Red Cross workers	516,000
Cost of operating rescue boats	206,000
TOTAL	¥18,123,129



**SUBJECT: Field Trip to Torite and Mito, Ibaraki-ken, to 23 August 1950  
Observe Prefectural Welfare Disaster Operations**

Of the above total ¥1,055,435 was on hand in the form of certain stocks and supplies. Of the above total ¥12,689,000 will be provided from prefectural funds, with the balance coming from the national government in the form of subsidy, the amount of which is determined by the Disaster Relief Law.

9. Assistance from outside sources not included in the above was received from the Yokosuka Red Cross, LARA, UNICEF, and the Kanto Regional Disaster Relief Planning Board.

10. Prefectural welfare officials feel that the emergency is past and that although some difficulties will be experienced, the great majority of families will be able to maintain themselves without additional aid. No specific requests for assistance from Kanto Civil Affairs were received.

11. CA welfare officer suggested that the prefectural welfare officials maintain a close surveillance over the town and village mayors in relation to the administration of public assistance. It was also suggested that Minsei-iin activities be closely watched, since this area is not covered by paid welfare officials. Minsei-iin have been effected by the disaster, and it is not likely that they will have much time or desire to assist families in the vicinity.

ROBERT W. STEMPLE  
Chief  
Public Welfare Section



KLCO/mm

August 1950

## STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR TOMOSUE OF IBARAKI PREFECTURE ON THE RECENT FLOOD

Governor Tomosue paid a visit to KaCAR at 1130 Thursday, 17 August and expressed his thanks for the kind visits of Col. Dayton and members of the staff of KaCAR and made report to Maj Niblock on the flood situation (Imajo acted as interpreter).

The Governor requested further assistance for the rehabilitation of flood-stricken area. He submitted a copy of printed report (in Japanese) on the flood disaster, and stated that the figures given in the report were of tentative nature subject to later revisions.

The copy of report was transmitted to Mr. Stemple.

The Governor's report follows:

1. The flood water is receding but there is still about 20% of water remaining. A portion of national highway from Tokyo to Mito is still under 4 - 5 feet of water. The two pumping stations are also under water now. The pumping will be started shortly but it will be not before the end of August that the flood water is completely pumped out.

2. The Prefectural Government has already submitted various applications to the Central Government Ministries. Copies of these applications will reach KaCAR in a day or two. The assistance of KaCAR is cordially requested.

3. Two of the most important problems now facing the Prefectural Government are: (a) a Central Government's loan to the flood-stricken farmers at a low rate of interest and (b) the distribution of rationed staple food at reduced prices.

a. The Central Government's loan: The Governor is approaching the Bank Bureau, Finance Ministry, for a loan of low interest rate from the account of postal savings deposit. (He did not mention the amount of money needed.)

The flood-stricken farmers are badly in need of funds for the repair of houses, purchase of fertilizer and agricultural instruments and general rehabilitation of damaged farm land.

The Governor Tomosue wishes to get the loan from the Central Government and loan it to individual farmers from the Prefectural Govern-



ment, but the Central Government's policy seems to be that this kind of loan should be made direct to the towns and villages from the Central Government, not through a prefectural government.

b. Staple food at a reduced price: Food was given free to the refugees during the first six days in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Relief Law. This period was extended for another six days, and the Governor wishes to have it extended for the second time.

But when the flood water recedes, the free grant of food must be suspended. After the suspension, the farmers have to buy rationed rice and other staple food at the regular official prices.

This is very hard to the flood-stricken farmers who have lost almost all including authorized reserved rice. For this reason, the Governor is asking the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to give the farmers a special reduced price of staple food, for instance at government purchasing price plus actual cost. However, the prospect for this request does not seem good, because there is no precedent.

Submitted to Col. Dayton  
on 18 August 1950

By N. Imajo  
Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office

Copy to: Mr. Stemple  
Mr. Kemske



*Copy for Public Welfare  
VJ/ts Section*

15 August 1950

REPORT FROM DR. EDELMAN ON FLOOD SITUATION IN IBARAKI PREFECTURE 14 AUG.'50

1. 7 dysentery cases reported by the Ibaraki Health Department are the dates of diagnosis rather than the onset of illness.
2. Only two tank trucks have been received. However 5 filtration machines have arrived. The three tank trucks scheduled to come from the Ministry of Welfare have not arrived.
3. Typhoid immunisation has been 80% completed by 18 teams. They had not yet received additional vehicles.
4. There have been 170 deaths in cattle in this area as result of drawing.
5. It is obvious that there will be more danger from communicable disease after the water recedes which will occur in approximately 30 days.
6. After 15 days the food problem will be handled by money subsidy.
7. The Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture expressed the appreciation for the assistance of Col. Dayton for making LARA goods available. The Governor requested that 2,000 metal sheets approximate 14" wide and 15 metres long be made available to assist in repairing of the dike. Apparently construction could be made in about 10 days. The matter of assigning the army engineer to act as assistant in repairing of the dike was mentioned to Col. Dayton, who considered this a worthwhile effort.
8. The Ministry of Welfare is scheduled to meet with the prefectural assembly to itemize material and money. Information is to be sent to Col. Dayton. Approximate estimate of loss now stands at ¥3,300,000,000.
9. ¥5,000,000 has been allocated for medical relief. ?
10. Soma-mura is still congested, i.e. people have not been moved to other shelters. Apparently the water has receded 2 metres in this locality.

VITOLD JANKOWSKI, M.D.  
Chief,  
Public Health Section



*Disaster action*

YN/es

Report on the August Disaster

As of 14 August 1950

By Ibaraki Prefecture

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1. Conditions of August Disastera. Condition of Rainfall and Inundation

On account of intermittent downpours of rain with strong wind from midnight on August 3 to evening on August 5, all the rivers and lakes in the prefecture rose suddenly and they overflowed their banks here and there. The flooded districts are as shown in the appended sketch. The district along lower reaches of the River Kokai suffered the most serious disaster since the 1935 Flood.

The rainfall in the prefecture and at river-sources outside the prefecture and the highest water-levels of main rivers during the flood are as follows:

Report on Rainfall in Prefecture and at Sources of Rivers

<u>Rainfall Inside Prefecture</u>				<u>Rainfall Outside Prefecture</u>	
<u>Observed Total Rainfall</u>		<u>Observed Total Rainfall</u>		<u>Observed Total Rainfall</u>	
<u>at</u>	<u>from Aug. 3 to 5</u>	<u>at</u>	<u>from Aug. 3 to 5</u>	<u>at</u>	<u>from Aug. 3 to 5</u>
Takahagi	127.2 mm	Hokoda	151.0 mm	Kanuma	102.0 mm
Hitachi	151.0 mm	Kashima	176.0 mm	Karasuyama	83.0 mm
Daigo	185.4 mm	Shimodate	127.0 mm	Nikko	277.0 mm
Ota	133.5 mm	Takahama	156.0 mm	Isozato	241.0 mm
Omiya	144.0 mm	Tsuchiura	115.0 mm	Maoka	118.0 mm
Mito	147.0 mm	Tatsugasaki	147.0 mm	Choshi	200.0 mm
Tomobe	136.0 mm	Edozaki	199.4 mm	Utsunomiya	212.0 mm (Aug. 4 - 5)
Kasama	40.0 mm	Ishige	171.0 mm		
Ishioka	121.5 mm	Sakai	270.8 mm	Chugushi	485.0 mm (Aug. 4 - 5)
Kawane	136.0 mm	Ushibori	76.0 mm		

Report on Wind Velocity

(Observed at Mito Meteorological Station)

Minimum Atmospheric Pressure ----- 997.5 mili-bar (at 15.41 on Aug 4)

Maximum Wind Velocity ----- 12.0 m. SSE (at 16.10 on Aug. 4)

Instantaneous Maximum Wind Velocity - 20.1 m SSE (at 16.55 on Aug. 4)



\* - L -- Lake  
R -- River

Report on Water Level of Main Rivers

Name of River	Name of Observatory	Maximum Water-Level	Date and Time	Dangerous Water-Level	Highest Water-Level on Record		Remark
					Water Level	Date	
R. Kuji	Daigo	2.90 m	0600 Aug. 4	1.50 m	4.70 m	June 30 1938	
R. Kuji	Nukata	6.60 m	1300 Aug. 4	4.80 m	8.50 m	June 30 1938	
R. Naka	Noguchi	3.82 m	1500 Aug. 4	2.72 m	7.27 m	Aug. 11 1910	
R. Naka	Suifukyo	6.48 m	0300 Aug. 6	2.40 m	8.96 m	July 23 1941	
R. Kokai	Daienboku	4.42 m	1200 Aug. 5	4.40 m	5.80 m	July 1 1938	
R. Kokai	Takasu	11.11 m	0800 Aug. 6	7.80 m	11.20 m	July 24 1941	
R. Kinu	Ishige	3.10 m	1200 Aug. 6	3.50 m	4.70 m	Sept. 6 1949	
R. Kinu	Kawashima	4.32 m	1800 Aug. 5	3.60 m	5.89 m	Sept. 1 1938	
R. Tone	Kurihashi	6.99 m	2000 Aug. 5	4.30 m	9.17 m	Sept. 16 1947	
R. Tone	Sakai	6.68 m	2000 Aug. 5	3.90 m	8.20 m	Sept. 16 1947	
R. Tone	Toride	8.64 m	0600 Aug. 6	5.30 m	8.99 m	July 24 1941	
R. Tone			0300			July 24	



\* - L -- Lake  
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Report on Water Level of Main Rivers

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R. Tone	Sakai	6.68 m	2000 Aug. 5	3.90 m	8.20 m	Sept. 16 1947	
R. Tone	Toride	8.64 m	0600 Aug. 6	5.30 m	8.99 m	July 24 1941	
L. Kita	Kushibiki	3.21 m	0300 Aug. 7	2.36 m	3.32 m	July 24 1941	
R. Sakura	Makabe	1.56 m	0900 Aug. 5	1.50 m	4.10 m	June 29 1938	
R. Koise	Ishioka	3.09 m	1200 Aug. 4	2.60 m	3.49 m	June 29 1938	
R. Karenuma	Takahashi	4.42 m	1600 Aug. 4	2.40 m	4.18 m	June 14 1950	
L. Kasumi	Kawaguchi	2.58 m	2000 Aug. 7	2.00 m	3.50 m	July 5 1938	



b. Report on Extent of Damage

Classification	Total	Item		
		Kokai R. District	Other District	
Human Losses	Dead	persons 8	persons 2	persons 6
	Missing	4	2	2
	Wounded	46	45	1
	Total	58	49	9
	Sufferers	32,579	12,191	20,388
Dwelling Houses	Carried Away	buildings 3	buildings 3	buildings 0
	Completely Destroyed	7	1	6
	Partially Destroyed	10	7	3
	Inundated Above Floor	3,932	1,935	1,997
	Inundated Under Floor	3,036	92	2,944
	Total	6,988	2,038	4,950
	Carried Away	buildings 3	buildings 3	buildings 0
Non-Dwelling Houses	Completely Destroyed	15	2	13
	Partially Destroyed	11	8	3
	Inundated Above Floor	3,669	3,410	259
	Inundated Under Floor	1,866	73	1,793
	Total	5,564	3,496	2,068
	Agricultural Land	Rice-Field	Carried Away of Buried chobu 101	chobu 4
Submerged		19,243	1,870	17,373
Other Fields		Carried Away of Buried 43	0	43
Submerged		6,904	525	6,379
Total		26,291	2,399	23,892

\* - R -- River



## c. Estimated Total Damage

The total damage from the August Disaster to the prefecture, including the River Kokai District, is estimated at 3,561,855,000 yen. The itemization is as follows:

Categories	For River Kokai District	For Other Districts	Total
Agriculture & Forestry	182,771,800 (yen)	1,603,878,200 (yen)	1,786,650,000 (yen)
Public Works	161,600,000	543,475,000	705,075,000
Agricultural Land	207,550,000	189,926,000	395,476,000
Forests & Fields	-	26,378,000	26,378,000
Marine Products	-	29,964,000	29,964,000
Buildings	171,585,000	78,256,000	249,841,000
Domestic Cattle, Cereals & Goods	295,099,000	-	295,099,000
Costs for Elimination of Standing Water	8,374,000	-	8,374,000
Costs for Flood Prevention	4,526,000	58,472,000	62,998,000
Sum Total	1,031,505,800	2,530,349,200	3,561,855,000



## 2. Outline of Disaster of River Kokai District

### a. Condition of Bursting of the River of Banks

At 7 a.m. on August 6 the flood water-level of the River Kokai at Takasu-mura at last reached 11.11 m., leaving only 30 cm., of the bank above the water-level.

In spite of the desperate efforts of over 2,000 firemen, the danger of bursting of the river had increased every moment, until at last it burst its banks at Odome, Takasu-mura by about 90 m., about 11:15 a.m. on August 7.

The broken space soon reached 200 m. and muddy waters streamed into 2 towns and 5 villages, Takasu-mura, Rokugo-mura, Soma-machi, Toride-machi, Sanno-mura, Terahara-mura, and Omomma-mura, flooding an area of about 48 sq. km.

### b. Condition of Refuge of Inhabitants

Since it was midnight and the flooding speed of muddy waters was high, inhabitants tried to find refuge on the nearest bank with only the clothes they wore, but those who were distant from the bank could but take refuge on the roofs of their own houses.

With all the efforts of the personnel of local organizations, including firebrigades, the rescue and guidance of sufferers was extremely difficult.

The great majority of the inhabitants of Takasu-mura and Rokugo-mura could find refuge on the banks, while most inhabitants of Shimizu and two other "buraku" of Rokugo-mura and in the neighbourhood of Ino, Toride-machi and Odome, Takasu-mura took refuge on the roofs.

More than 60 boats were used for their rescue, but it was on the morning of August 8 that all the sufferers were saved out.

There were some who took refuge in their relatives' or schools in their neighbourhood, while about 8,300 persons took refuse on the banks of the River Kokai or the River Tone.

### c. Estimated Damage

As the inundated district was a basin-like low, wet land, about 48 sq. km., in area, surrounded on three sides by the elevated ground of Hara-mura, Toride-machi, the water was usually more than 3 metres deep, the crops throughout 2,100 "chobu" being submerged, while all communications interrupted at noon on



August 7 with the Joban Line and the national road submerged over 1 metre deep and the sufferers totaled 12,191.

As for damage to houses, 9 were carried away or completely destroyed, 15 partially destroyed, 5,371 inundated above the floor. Innumerable fittings were carried away; numberless domestic cattle, including 170 cows and horses, perished; and both retained and allocated cereals were submerged and rotted. The estimated total damage is as follows:

Report on Estimated Damage to River Kokai District.

Estimated total damage - 1,031,505,800 yen

<u>Items</u>		(yen)
(1)	Damage relative to agriculture and forestry -----	182,771,800
(2)	Damage relative to public works -----	161,600,000
(3)	Damage to agricultural land -----	207,550,000
(4)	Damage to buildings -----	171,585,000
(5)	Damage to domestic cattle, cereals and goods -----	295,099,000
(6)	Estimated costs for elimination of standing water -	8,374,000
(7)	Estimated costs for flood prevention -----	4,526,000

Further itemization is as follows:

- (1) Estimated damage relative to agriculture and forestry

Kind of Crop	Planted Area (cho)	Injured Area (cho)	Injury in Volume (koku)	Sum of Money (yen)
Rice	1,879.2	1,693.8	41,640	168,642,000
Upland Rice	88.9	4.0	40	172,000
Soy-Beans	840.8	165.5	1,986	7,745,000
Sweet Potatoes	247.3	31.3	109,550	3,286,500
Miscellaneous Cereals	213.4	142.1	1,421	26,300
Greens	149.0	100.0	500,000	2,500,000
Total	3,418.6	2,136.7	-	182,771,800

NOTE: (a) This table concerns the extent of damage to Takasu-mura, Soma-machi, Rokugo-mura, Omomma-mura, Toride-machi, Terahara-mura and Sanno-mura in Kitasoma-gun.

(b) The area of inundation

Rice-Field ----- 1,870 cho  
Other Field ----- 525 cho Total 2,395 cho



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(b) The area of inundation

Rice-Field ----- 1,870 cho  
 Other Field ----- 525 cho Total 2,395 cho



## (2) Estimated damage relative to public works

Kind of work	Places	Total Length	Repair Work Costs	Note
Broken Banks	1	200 m	100,000,000 yen	Under the direct control of the Ministry of Construction.
Roads Carried Away or Buried	39	6,800 m	60,400,000 yen	
Bridges Carried Away or Damaged	2	-	1,200,000 yen	
Total	42	-	161,600,000 yen	

## (3) Estimated damage to agricultural land

Kind of Work	Volume	Repair Work Costs	Note
Agricultural Land	730 chobu	58,400,000 yen	
Public Establishments	35 places 19,500 ken	147,200,000 yen	Roads, Bridges, Banks, Water-courses, Levees, Pumps.
Tkasu Daiko	1 place 800 ken	1,950,000 yen	Water-courses, Banks, Pumps.
Total	-	207,550,000 yen	

## (4) Estimated Damage to Buildings

Classification	Inundation above Floor		Inundation under Floor		Carried Away		Completely Destroyed	
	Number of Buildings	Damage	Number of Buildings	Damage	Number of Buildings	Damage	Number of Buildings	Damage
Dwelling-Houses	1,935	39, yen 645,000	92	2, yen 070,000	3	yen 675,000	1	225
Non-Dwelling Houses	3,410	34, 100,000	73	350,000	3	144,000	2	96
Public Buildings	26	3, 000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,371	166, 745,000	165	2, 420,000	6	819,000	3	321
Estimated Damage: 171,585,000 yen								

NOTE: Public buildings here include Rokugo-mura Village Office, Takasu-mura Office, Toride-machi Town Office Branch, Toride Middle School, Takasu and two other Union-Run Middle Schools, Takasu Primary School, Rokugo School, Rokugo-mura and Takasu-mura N.R.P. Stations, etc.



0

Damage relative to public works

Repair Work Costs	Note
100,000,000 yen	Under the direct control of the Ministry of Construction.
60,400,000 yen	
1,200,000 yen	
161,600,000 yen	

Damage to agricultural land

Costs	Note
0 yen	
0 yen	Roads, Bridges, Banks, Water-courses, Levees, Pumps.
0 yen	Water-courses, Banks, Pumps.
0 yen	

Damage to Buildings

Location of Buildings	Carried Away		Completely Destroyed		Partially Destroyed			
	Number of Buildings	Damage	Number of Buildings	Damage	Number of Buildings	Damage		
2	2	2,070,000 yen	3	675,000 yen	1	225,000 yen	7	1,050,000 yen
3	3	350,000	3	144,000	2	96,000	8	230,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	6	2,420,000 yen	6	819,000	3	321,000	15	1,280,000

include Rokugo-mura Village Office, Takasu-mura Village Office Branch, Toride Middle School, Takasu-mura Middle Schools, Takasu Primary School, Rokugo Primary Takasu-mura N.R.P. Stations, etc.



(5) Estimated Damage to Domestic Cattle,  
Cereals and Goods

Classifi- cation	Items	Number of Items	Estimated Damage (yen)	Note
Domestic Cattle	Cows	127	3,275,000	Perished
	Horses	43	1,075,000	Perished
	Goats	42	84,000	Perished
	Pigs	320	1,920,000	Perished
	Hens	4,000	800,000	Perished
	Rabbits	700	70,000	Perished
Cereals	Rice		30,633,000	
	Wheat		76,887,000	
	Soy-Beans		215,000	
	Miscellaneous Cereals		12,078,000	
	"Tatami"	38,920	15,568,000	Submerged and rotted.
	Fittings	23,220	6,555,000	Carried away and destroyed.
	Clothing		99,780,000	
	Miscellaneous Goods		5,619,000	Including farmers' possessions, 'Kodan-s fertilizers & medicals.
	Farming Implements		40,540,000	
Total			295,099,000 yen	



"Tatami"	38,920	15,568,000	rotted.
Fittings	23,220	6,555,000	Carried away and destroyed.
Clothing		99,780,000	
Miscellaneous Goods		5,619,000	Including farmers' possessions, 'Kodan-s fertilizers & medicals.
Farming Implements		40,540,000	
Total		295,099,000 yen	

(6) Estimated Costs for Elimination of Standing Water

Volume of Water Pumped Out	Elimination of Water	Note
96,000,000 m <sup>3</sup>	8,374,000 yen	Kasuneya & Todai establishments for Including the cost of pumping out water, temporary blocking construction.

(7) Estimated Costs for Flood Prevention

Used Materials and Labour	Estimated Costs	Note
Empty Straw Bag 74,000		Including all the costs for purchasing materials, hiring motor-cars and for mass cooking.
Bamboo 530 bundles		
Rope 140	4,526,000 yen	
Number of Man-Days Required 34,130		



3. Summary Report on Disaster in Other Districts

(Excluded Kokai River district)

a. Disaster Situation

Not only Kokai River district has record-breakingly damaged, being caused by damage of Kokai river bank, but all other districts in the prefecture have also been severely damaged on human beings, domestic animals, houses, agricultural products, roads, farm-lands, forests, marine products, etc., due to the flooding of every river and lake caused by heavy rainfall in the prefecture since August 3rd and continuous heavy rainfall in Tochigi and Gumma Prefectures which are the sources of most of all rivers of this prefectures.

b. Estimated Loss ( (1) - (7) )

Estimated loss caused by the said heavy rainfall is as follows:

Investigation on estimated loss in other districts than Kokai River district.

Total estimated loss: 2,530,349,200 yen

Details

(1) Loss concerning agriculture & forestry:	1,603,878,200 yen
(2) Loss concerning public works	: 543,475,000 yen
(3) Loss concerning farm lands	: 189,926,000 yen
(4) Loss of forests	: 26,378,000 yen
(5) Loss concerning fishery	: 29,964,000 yen
(6) Loss of buildings	: 78,256,000 yen
(7) Estimated expenses for flood defence	: 58,472,000 yen

Details for the above is as following table.

(1) Estimated loss concerning agriculture and forestry



Total estimated loss: 2,550,849,200 yen

Details

- (1) Loss concerning agriculture & forestry: 1,603,878,200 yen
- (2) Loss concerning public works : 543,475,000 yen
- (3) Loss concerning farm lands : 189,926,000 yen
- (4) Loss of forests : 26,378,000 yen
- (5) Loss concerning fishery : 29,964,000 yen
- (6) Loss of buildings : 78,256,000 yen
- (7) Estimated expenses for flood defence : 58,472,000 yen

Details for the above is as following table.

(1) Estimated loss concerning agriculture and forestry

Kind of crops	Planted area	Damaged area	Quantity of damaged crop	Monetary amount
Rice	88,182.0 (cho)	29,052.5 (cho)	317,854 (koku)	1,381,594,300 (yen)
Upland	11,521.0	736.4	4,514 koku	19,410,200
Soy-bean	17,218.0	4,250.2	16,481 koku	67,572,200
Sweet potatoes	20,493.6	10,232.8	3,203,030 kan	64,060,600
Cereals & pulse	15,110.8	2,462.8	12,407 koku	37,221,000
Vegetables	12,823.0	2,701.0	1,701,000 kan	34,020,800
Total	165,348.4	49,395.7		1,603,878,200

Remarks: Loss of Kitasoma-gun (excluded 6 towns and villages) has been mentioned in the above table. The same shall apply hereinafter.



## (2) Estimated loss concerning public works

Classification	Number of places	Expenses for repair	Remarks
Roads washed away or buried	90	81,666,000 yen	
Bridges washed away or damaged	17	4,753,000 yen	
Bank-reventment	220	393,155,000 yen	
Sand protection	24	40,495,000 yen	
Public works of towns and villages	40	23,406,000 yen	
Total	391	543,475,000 yen	

## (3) Estimated loss concerning farm lands

Classification	Coverage	Expenses for repair	Remarks
Farm land	2,048 cho	13,851,000 yen	
Public facilities	22,734 ken 148 places	147,645,000 yen	
Other damages	Causeway 4,600 ken	28,340,000 yen	Repairing of causeway.
Total		189,926,000 yen	



## (4) Estimated loss of forests

	Classification	Quantity of damage	Monetary amount of loss
Forests	Newly collapsed land	5.0 cho	3,000,000 yen
	Enlarged collapsed land	25.0 cho	15,000,000 yen
	Damag of mountain protection facilities	0.5 cho	200,000 yen
	Total	30.5 cho	18,200,000 yen
Forest roads	Surface of road	3,509 meters	4,461,000 yen
	Bridges	25 places 148 meters	2,694,000 yen
	Total	25 places 3,657 meters	7,155,000 yen
Forestry products	Timber	800 koku	322,000 yen
	Charcoal	400 bags	60,000 yen
	Fire-wood	Raw timber for fire-wood	41,000 yen
	Total		423,000 yen
Charcoal producing facilities	Oven	80	240,000 yen
	Working road	1200 meter	360,000 yen
	Total		600,000 yen
	All total		26,378,000 yen



(5) Estimated loss concerning fishery products

Classification	Number	Monetary loss	Remarks
Fishery boats	123 vessels	3,430,000 yen	Motor boats: 8 Non-Motor boats: 115 & washed away damaged
Moorings	5 places	1,920,000 yen	
Processing plants	71	7,004,000 yen	
Spreading fishing nets	80	3,339,000 yen	Washed away & damaged
Towing nets by sailing-boat	159	4,791,000 yen	Washed away & damaged
Regular fishery	9	9,480,000 yen	Washed away & damaged
<b>Total</b>		<b>29,964,000 yen</b>	

(6)

Classification	Inundation above the floor		Inundated below the floor		Washed away		Damaged	
	Number	Loss	Number	Loss	Number	Loss	Number	Loss
Dwelling houses	1074	71,958 thousand yen	25	563 thousand yen	0	0	0	
Non-dwelling houses	32	320 thousand yen	998	3,992 thousand yen	0	0	13	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>72,278</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>
Estimated loss 78,256,000 yen								

(7) Estimated expenses for flood defence

Materials		Estimated-expenses	Remarks
Kamasu (Straw bags)	28,000		All expenses materials, laborers, included.
Akidawara (Empty straw bags)	382,780		
Bamboo	2,120 bundles	58,472,000 yen	
Rope	10,900 balls		
Timber	4,278 koku		
<b>Laborers Total</b>	<b>177,258</b>		



ed loss concerning fishery products

	Monetary loss	Remarks
ls	3,430,000 yen	Motor boats: 8 Non-Motor boats: 115 & washed away damaged
s	1,920,000 yen	
	7,004,000 yen	
	3,339,000 yen	Washed away & damaged
	4,791,000 yen	Washed away & damaged
	9,480,000 yen	Washed away & damaged
	29,964,000 yen	

Inundated below the floor		Washed away		Damaged		Half damaged	
Number	Loss	Number	Loss	Number	Loss	Number	Loss
nd yen	25 thousand 563 yen	0	0	0	0	4	thousand 480 yen
nd yen	998 thousand 3,992 yen	0	0	13	650	3	thousand 298 yen
	1,022 thousand 4,550	0	0	13	650	7	thousand 778

78,256,000 yen

ted expenses for flood defence

	Estimated-expenses	Remarks
8,000		
2,780		
2,120 bundles	58,472,000 yen	All expenses for ran materials, meals for laborers, etc., are included.
0,900 balls		
4,278 koku		
7,258		



4. Counter-Measures against Disaster

a. Systematic Activities of Counter-Measures against Disaster.

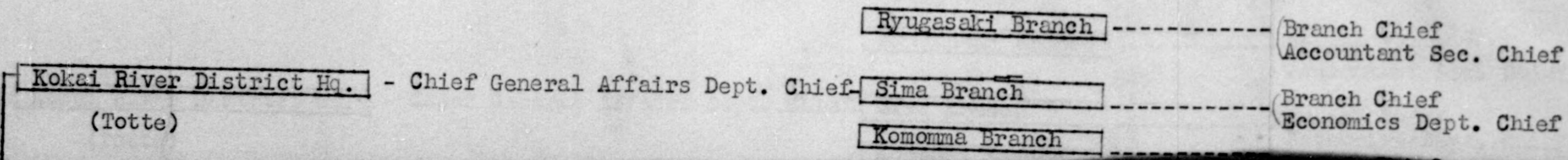
Disaster caused by heavy rainfall in August covered whole prefecture and Kokai River District has suffered great damage due to the damage of Kokai River bank.

Prior to this, as soon as heavy rainfall the Disaster Relief Headquarters in Prefectural Office, had consultation on relief measures among staff members of the Prefecture, dispatched personnel to all districts to examine flood defence and disaster situation and sent telegrams to chiefs of Chiho-Jimusho (Local Office), Chief of Public Work Office, chiefs of health centers to encourage them.

In the meantime, when rain has stopped for a while, the Kokai River has finally bursted at 0115 on the 7th and the Disaster Relief Headquarters has been advanced to NRP District Station at Totte-machi. The Governor, General Affairs Department Chief and other personnel were actively working down there throughout the night. On the other hand, three branches were established at Ryugasaki Soma and Komomma for swift realization of disaster measures and relief of sufferers.

Then we divided the Prefecture into four districts (including Kokai River District) and established district headquarters in each district and appointed dept. chiefs for chiefs of district headquarters.

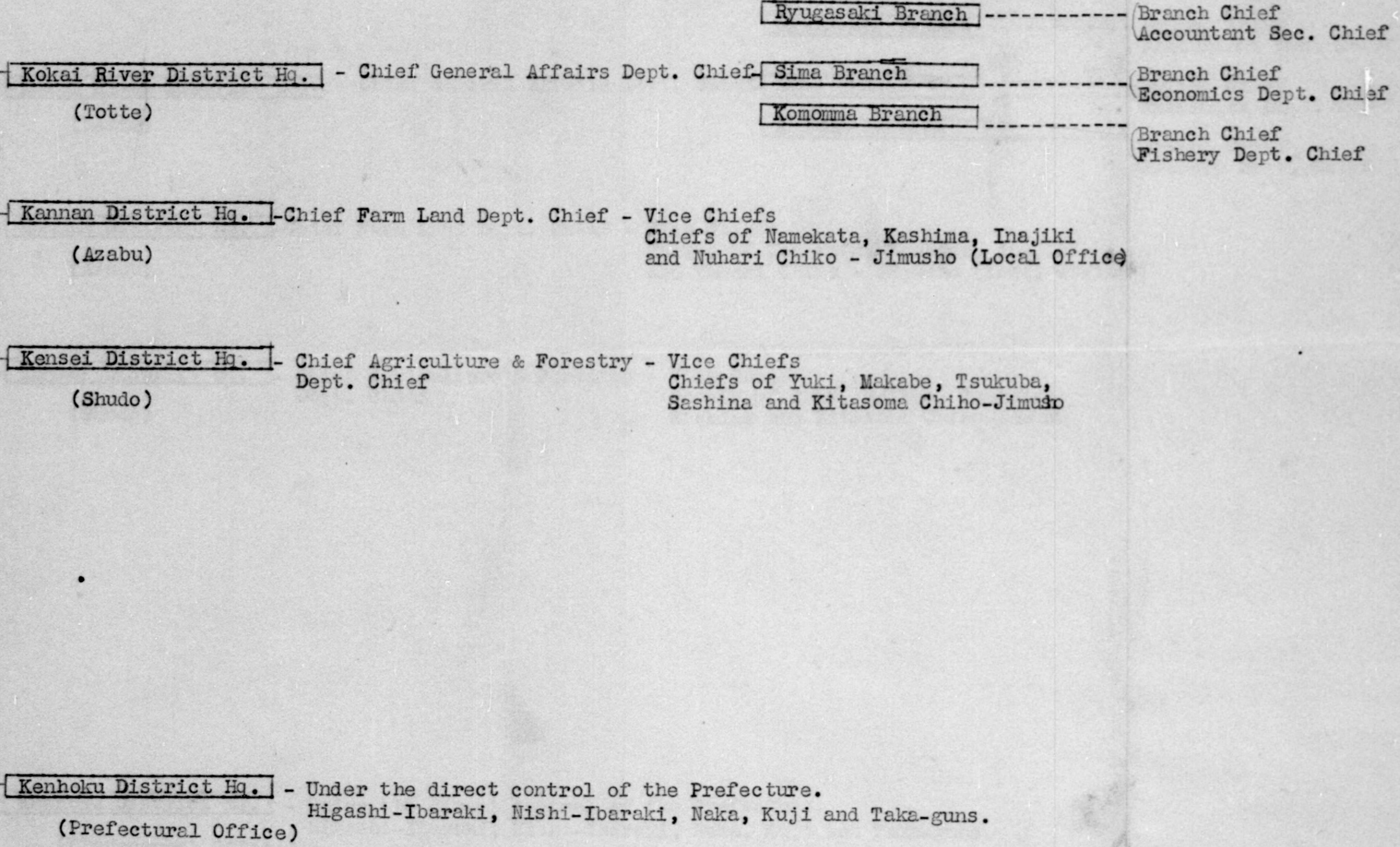
See following table for above mentioned system.





See following table for above mentioned system.

Prefectural Disaster Relief Headquarters



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013



b. Public Information Activities in Kokai River District.

Peoples' mind apt to lose stability in case of disaster. Therefore we began propagation activities as soon as the disaster broke out, for instance swift report on meteorological information, diminution situation of water, establishment of temporary shelter, water and food supplies, epidemics and process of other relief measures.

For that purpose.

c. Refugees Relief Measures in Kokai River District

(The same shall apply for other districts)

At 0115 on the 7th, Kokai River burst out and muddy water engulfed neighbouring towns and villages one after another.

At 0200, evacuation order has been issued for residents of 2 towns and 5 villages and Chiho-Jimusho, police-station, town and village office, fire brigades, etc., were engaged in communication of the order and direction of evacuation. However due to the midnight occurrence in addition to geographic disadvantages, refugees could not bring out any property but themselves and their children and aged parents. Thus despite such confusion and unrest, evacuation has been done without many victims under the adequate direction and swift action. Most of all refugees were evacuated to the banks of Tone River and Kokai River and the hill westward and a part of them upstairs or on the roof.

For those refugees, school and temple buildings were released for temporary shelters in view of epidemics prevention and relief measures but that was considerably few who utilized such shelters and most of them built themselves small cottages on the bank or stayed on the roof.

Important measures taken for refugees are as follows:

o Refugees reduce operation.

For the reduce of refugees 18 vessels of motor boats of the prefecture (partly borrowed from Main Office of Red Cross, Chiba and Saitama Prefecture and 263 vessels of wooden boats borrowed neighbouring towns and villages went into operation.



o Enforcement of the Disaster Relief Law.

In view of grave situation of the disaster, the Prefecture ordered enforcement of the Disaster Relief Law on the 7th.

o Distribution of Relief Materials.

Relief materials destributed up to 12th are as follows:

Materials of the Prefecture	: 33,181 articles
LARA Materials	: 4,140 articles
Materials of Kokosuka Red Cross	: 1,102 cases
Donated Materials by general public:	5,100 articles

In addition to the above, number of negetables are being sent by neighbouring guns or towns and villages and we are trying to deliver them as soon as possible.

Incidentally donated money from various persons and organs have reached to 308,620 yen.

o Water supply.

As refugees were short of water supply, we have been concentrating on destribution of water using water supply boats, water supply cars, etc. Meanwhile on the 8th, 2 water supply cars (3 tons capacity) have been dispatched from Tokyo-To, the water destribution operation has got much efficient.

In addition 12 filter machines are shated to arrive soon.

o Food supply.

As number of refugees has reached 10,752, we took a measure of mass cooking for 6 days from the 7th. However, (speed) of water (diminution) seemed to be very slow and we requested additional 6 days mass cooking and it was approved.

o Establishment of temporary shelters.

We established more than ten shelters in compounds of schools and temples and requesting refugees to move there. In addition, we provided 72 tents on the bank.



d. Counter-Measures against Epidemics in Kokai River District (the same shall apply for other districts).

Being afraid of mass outbreak of communicable diseases in disasterous district due to the long term of flooding, we established relief parties and epidemics prevention parties as follows. In addition to that we built 22 temporary lavatories on the bank with once a day disinfection. And travelling clinic, water supply cars and o other water supply facilities are expected to be strengthened in view of prevention of spreading communicable diseases.

o Relief party

On 7th 3 parties from branch of Red Cross

3 parties from Ryugasaki Health Center, Totte Kyodo Hospital and Kitasoma Medical Ass'n

2 parties from Main Office of Red Cross and Chiba Branch

On 8th 1 party from Tokyo Branch of Red Cross

o Epidemics Prevention Party.

7 parties consited of the personnel of the Prefecture and health centers are being engaged in disinfection of drinking water, surveyllance on mass cooking, **medical** inspection on the situation of temporary shelters and institutions, sanitary inspection on temporary lavatories, disinfection of inundated housés, scattering of insect-powder, vaccinations, prevention of tetanus and Weil's disease, destribution of pamphlects, etc.

Collection of 5,670 kilograms of quick lime and other 6 kinds of drug in the disasterous district has been finished for the above mentioned measures.

In addition, temporary isolated ward has been established in Ryugasaki Hospital and 10 suspected dysentery patients are being accommodated.

e. Measures for Elimination of Standing Water

Ninety-six million cubic metres of foul water is supposed to remain in the inundated district and it would take three months for the water to be naturally drained from the district.

Therefore it is necessary to encourage sufferers by pumping water out of the district as soon as possible. Natural drainage must be made use of jointly with the mechanical method.



o Natural drainage

Ainoya sluice

#1 sluice (4.10 m. high, 3 m. wide)

#2 sluice (3.10 m. high, 3 m. wide)

Toida sluice (1.10 m. high, 1 m. wide)

o Mechanical drainage

Ainoya water pumps - Two of 500 H.P. &  
One of 200 H.P.

Toida water pumps - Four of 120 H.P.

Pump boats, travelling pumps must also be employed.

f. Measures for Restoration of Agricultural Land.

(1) Budget for Restoration of Agricultural Land.

Of the total budget 390 million yen, 200 million yen will speedily be spent in works of great urgency.

(2) Restoration of Agricultural Land in River Kokai District.

As almost all the agricultural land in the River Kokai District suffered damage in the last disaster, restoration of the land will immediately be placed under prefectural management to cope with the situation satisfactorily.

g. Public Works Restoration Measures.

(1) Budget for Restoration of Public Works.

Of the total budget 581 million yen, 300 million yen will speedily be spent in works of great urgency.

(2) Restoration of Broken Banks of River Kokai District.

With the flood season near at hand, blockade work for the broken bank reaching 200 m. in length must be completed without any loss of time.



Though the Ministry of Construction is to take charge of the blockade work, as the area is within the district to be improved under the direct control of the Government, the Prefecture will cordially cooperate with the Government in its successful cooperation.

The expenses are supposed to reach 100 million yen.

h. Counter-Measures Concerning Planting and Foodstuff.

(1) Planting Counter-Measures.

In the inundated district which was a low, wet ground, mostly Norin #1, early rice, was planted and all of them were, with soy-beans and other cereals, rotted after long-term inundation.

We are going to encourage the planting of greens and buckwheat as second crop in the restored land as well as take steps to secure seeds for planting next year.

All the rice crop and wheat crop owned by farmers in the district rotted, so we intend to take measures to secure cereals seeds besides distribution of staple foods that the farmers can do their utmost for their rehabilitation.

i. Occupation Counter-Measures for Farmers in Stricken District.

The misery of farmers in the district is beyond description; they can expect no crop in the coming fall, their properties carried away, their cereals rotted and the great majority of them are in need of food to support themselves on the following day.

We intend to take steps for them to be able to support themselves till harvest-time next year, assisting them to side jobs, as straw-work making, and absorbing them in public works for restoration, etc.

j. Miscellaneous Counter-Measures.

(1) Bank Reinforcement Campaign.

It is a matter of grave concern to ponder over the present condition of the banks and the



agricultural land in the prefecture, not to speak of the condition of the banks of the River Kokai.

It is essentially necessary to remarkably reinforce the banks through the combined efforts of the prefecture to prevent future disasters.

We are going to enter into a vigorous campaign for reinforcement of river banks systematically and with arrangements.

- (2) Appeal for Prompt Decision on Amount of Government Subsidy.

Of repair works, those of urgency are prearranged to be speedily carried out as soon as an understanding is reached with the Central Government.

We intend to appeal for prompt decision on the amount of the Government subsidy with cooperation from members of the Diet.

- (3) Collection of Relief Funds.

(a) We are very grateful to every prefecture, including Tokyo-To, of the Kanto District for their kind campaign for contributions through the good offices of Tokyo-To.

(b) In our prefecture, too, we are beginning a campaign for contributions to alleviate the misery of the sufferers.

(c) Relief funds and articles the Disaster Counter-Measure Headquarters had received from inside and outside the prefecture have, as of August 12, been as follows:



5. Disaster Situation in June.

From the beginning to the middle part of June, continuous rainfall in this prefecture, Tochigi and Gumma Prefecture has caused flooding of all rivers and lakes in this prefecture.

Under the circumstances, the Prefectural Disaster Relief Headquarters has been established on June 13th and fire-service, public works, farm-land, public health, relief depts have started their activities.

Estimated loss caused by the above disaster is as follows:

Concerning agriculture & forestry:	1,688,903,687 yen
Concerning farm land	: 443,675,100 yen
Concerning public works	: 1,225,820,000 yen
Concerning buildings	: 69,822,123 yen
Concerning forests	: 57,391,000 yen
Concerning flood defence	: 38,613,280 yen
<u>Total</u>	: <u>3,524,223,190 yen</u>

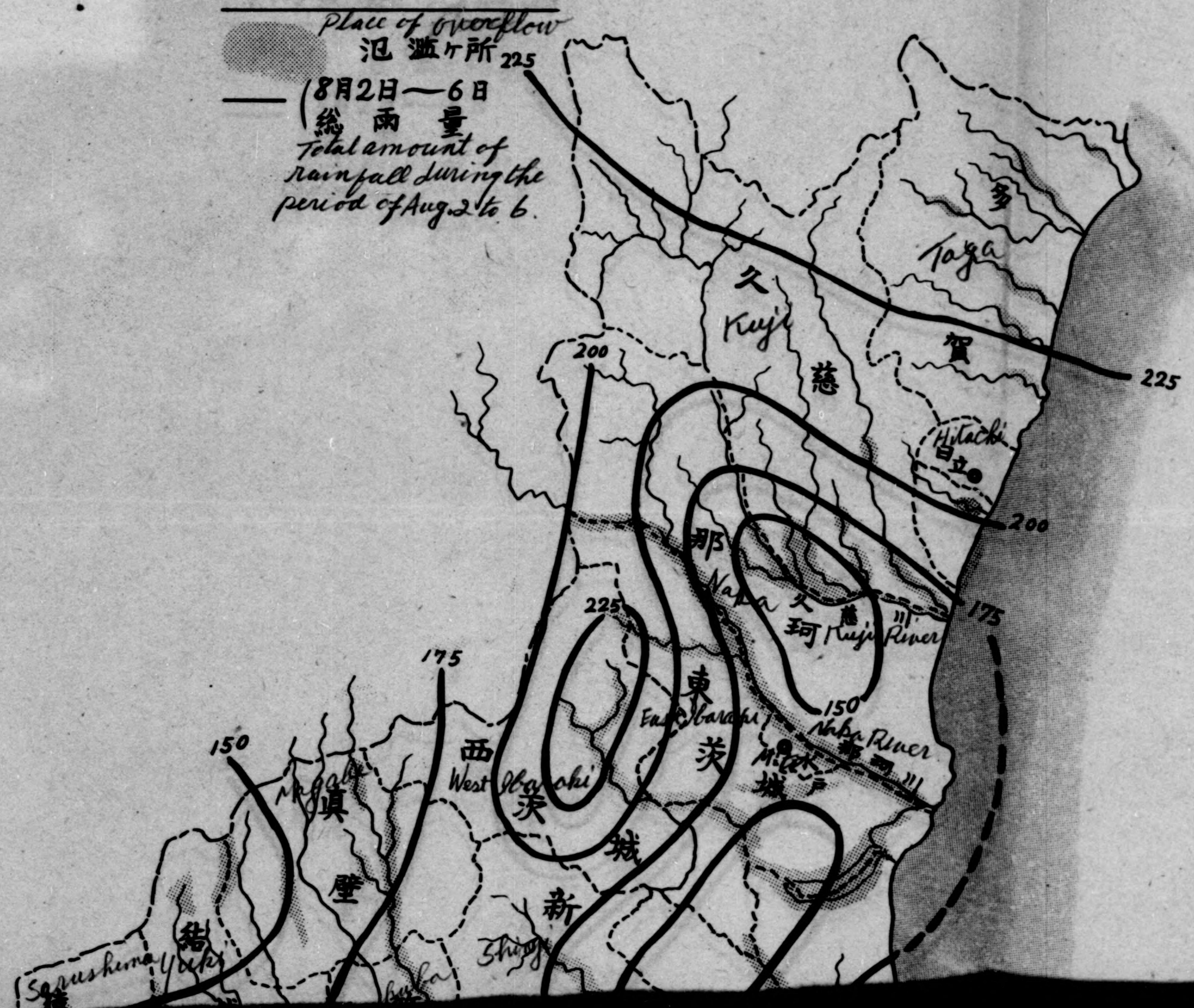
## 6. Summarization of June and August Disasters Estimated Total Damage Caused by Disasters of June and August, 1950.

Kind of Damage	June Disaster	August Disaster	Total Amount of Damage
Agriculture & Forestry	¥1,688,903,687	¥1,786,650,000	¥3,475,553,687
Arable Land	443,673,100	397,476,000	841,149,100
Public Work	1,225,820,000	705,075,000	1,930,895,000
Building	69,822,123	249,841,000	319,663,123
Forests	57,391,000	26,378,000	83,769,000
Marine Products	-	29,964,000	29,964,000
Living Stock	-	295,099,000	295,099,000
Cereals & Goods	-	295,099,000	295,099,000
Expenses for draining Works	-	8,374,000	8,374,000
Expenses for Prevention of Water	38,613,280	62,998,000	101,611,280
Disaster Total	3,524,223,190	3,561,855,000	7,086,078,190

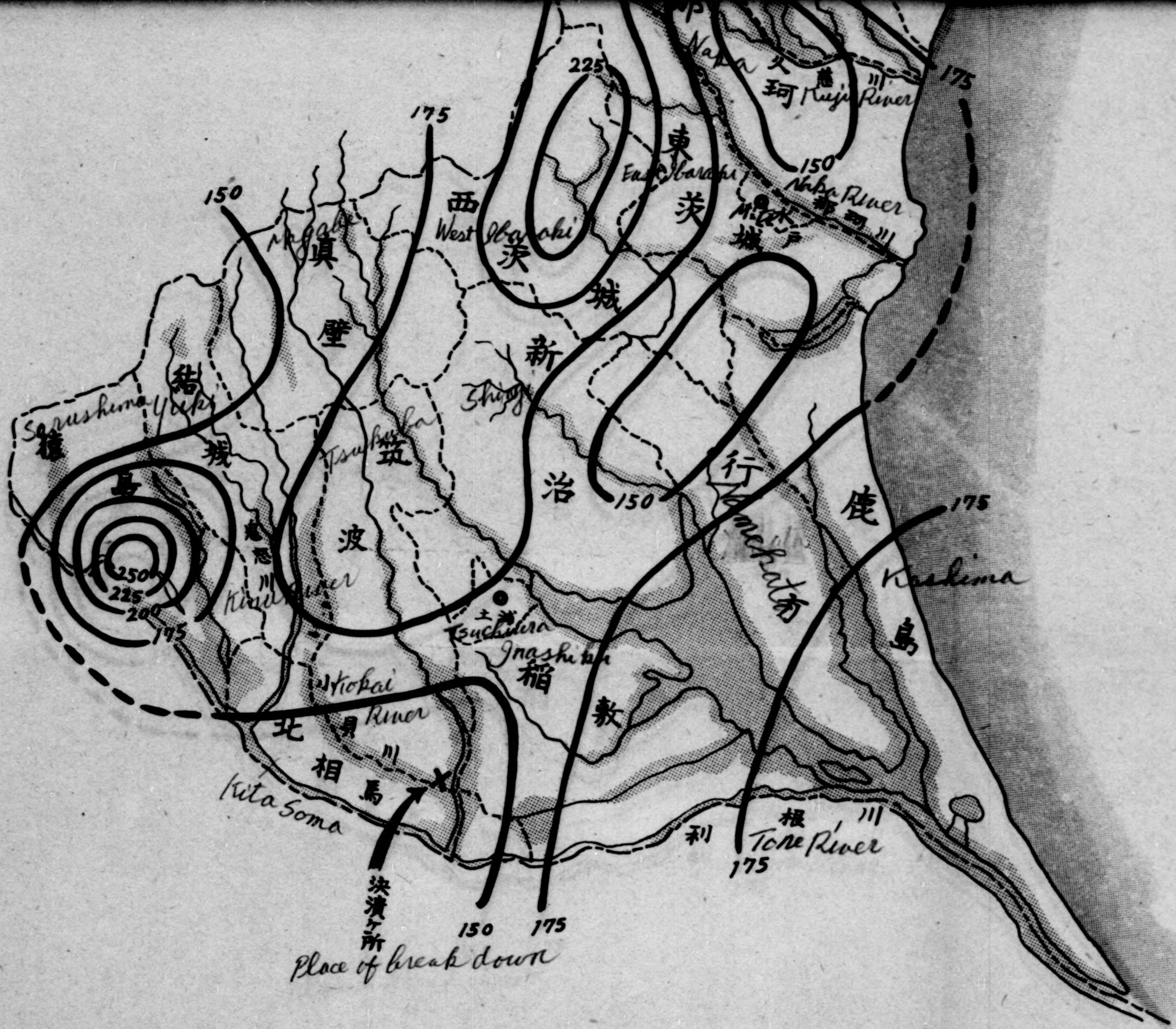


Map indicating the amount of rainfall  
and flooded places  
降雨量及び氾濫図

Place of overflow  
氾濫ヶ所 225  
— (8月2日—6日)  
総雨量  
Total amount of  
rainfall during the  
period of Aug. 2 to 6.



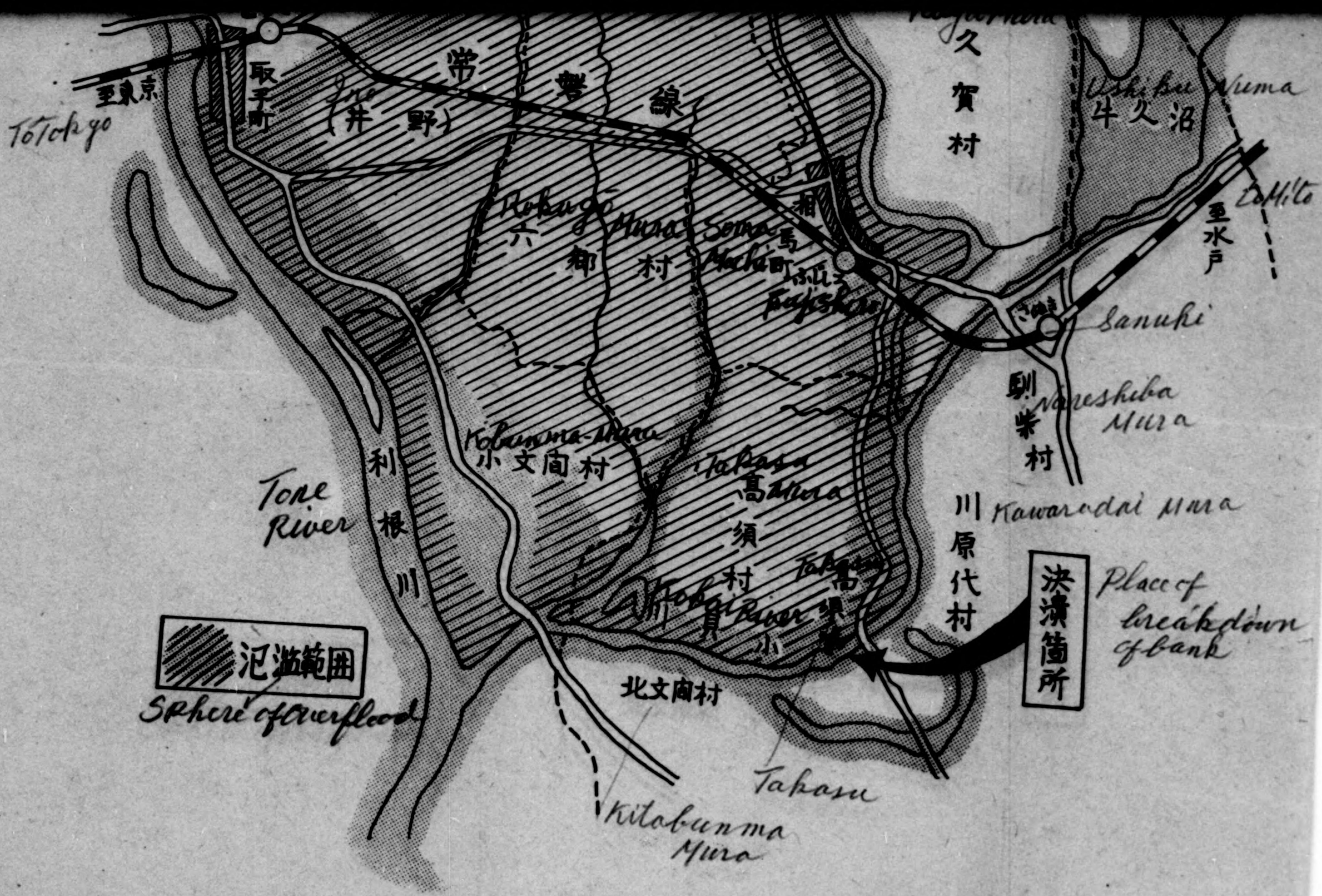














7. Our Demands To Government

a. Request for an On-the Spot Inspection of Stricken District.

With the outbreak of this disaster, Minister of Construction (August 7), Vice Minister of Agriculture & Forestry (August 8), Chairman House (August 8), Minister of Transportation (August 9) and Vice Minister of Welfare respectively made an on-the-spot inspection. However, we being fully aware of the pressed public affairs request on-the-spot inspections by Minister of Finance Minister of Agriculture & Forestry, Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board and other ministers, Vice ministers and officials of the concerned authorities, making possible efforts to make time for it.

b. Request for Prompt Delivery of Extraordinary Rehabilitation Expenses for June Disaster.

Prompt delivery of 300 million yen for extraordinary construction work expenses and 150 million yen for arable land rehabilitation work expenses is requested for June disaster this year.

c. Principal Matters of Demand Concerning August Disaster.

Principal matters of demand to the government concerning the August Disaster are, at present, as follows:

(1) Agriculture & Forestry.

- (a) Prompt approval for payment of 25 million yen expended for the replanting necessitated by the June disaster is requested.
- (b) Prompt action for the provisional payment of 130 million yen for the agricultural disaster compensation is requested.
- (c) Delivery of government subsidies or loaning of long-term, low interest fund for expenses (about 193 million yen) necessary for supply of reproduction materials to the suffered farmers and for establishment of occupational counter measures is requested.

(2) Construction Work

Extraordinary Counter-Measure



- (a) Prompt defrayment of governments' fund of 300 million yen is requested for the immediate enforcement of an emergency work.
- (b) Supply of the following materials for emergency rehabilitation works is requested.
  - o Benzine -----30,000 litre
  - o Oil for lamp ----- 5,000 litre
  - o Light oil -----10,000 litre
- (c) Furnishment of wireless apparatus to all prefectural agencies is requested for the purpose of securing communication.
- (d) Rehabilitation works for the broken bank of Kokai River should be carried out in accordance with the improvement and supplement program of Tone River and the work is requested to be completed at the end of August. (Concerning Kokai Gawa)
- (e) Delivery of government subsidy of ¥87,610,000 for water disaster prevention expenses is requested.

Premanent Counter-Measure

(a) A considerable amount of increase in the defrayment out of the national treasury for the disaster rehabilitation expenses is requested. In addition, realization of a public subscription for the "Disaster Rehabilitation National Loan" should be considered as its resources.

(b) The drastic improvement program of Tone River should be pushed forward. Especially, realization of the lowering of the flood water level of Kasumigaura and Kitaura should be carried out through immediate enforcement of the widening of Edogawa excavation of Showa Drain and establishment of a flood adjustment institution.

(c) Construction of new banks and strengthening of the old ones in the down-stream of Tone River and respective rivers should be promptly started.

(d) Improving expenses for medium and small rivers especially for those of Tone River, Kasumigaura and Kitaura should be increased to a considerable extent and a drastic improvement



should be put into effect as soon as possible.

(e) Prevention of disaster by means of lifting of girder and widening of a railway bridge should be worked out.

- 1 Suigun Line ----- Railway bridge on Genzi River.
- 2 Joban Line ----- Railway bridge on Sakura River, Koise River, Okita River, Konuma River, Sekine River and Kuji River.
- 3 Mito Line ----- Railway bridge on Kokai River and Konuma River.

(f) Roads on the damp area along Tone River are always flooded even by the light rain and as a result, traffic is blocked through water disaster. We wish that concerned authorities should take up a road improvement work on the damp area along Tone River, Kasumigaura and Kitaura as disaster rehabilitation work or as disaster prevention work of a road.

(3) Arable Land.

(a) Immediate delivery of payment of 200 million yen borne by the government, for an emergency rehabilitation work expenses of arable land is requested.

(b) Loaning of 220 million yen (for both June and August water disaster) is requested as a gap-filling fund for arable land Rehabilitation Work Expenses.

(4) Marine Product.

Special distribution of materials for fishing implements and cotton-nets, delivery of a government subsidy for expenses necessary for repairing fishing boats and fishing implements etc., and loaning the above expenses should be considered.

(5) Finance.

In view of the present extremely stringent financial conditions of a prefecture, city, town and village caused by the June and August Disasters special considerations should be taken for an increased delivery of the special equilibrium grant for local governments' finances, and for an approval for raising of a loan.



## INSPECTION OF FLOOD DISASTER IN IBARAKI PREFECTURE

*Info from PH*

9 Aug. 1950.

1. SUMMARY OF SITUATION:

A. DISASTER AREAS: (1) Torite and vicinity; affecting five villages (Sanno, Terahara, Inohara, Rokugo, Takasu) and two towns (Torite and Soma).

(2) Hokota-machi in Kashima-gun.

(3) Iwai-machi in Sashima-gun.

B. SUFFERERS AND EXTENT OF DISASTER:

AREA (1) 9,000 homes (12,000 inhabitants) affected. Many houses practically under water. Considerable loss of livestock. No figures available at this time. 1 death (man) from contact with live-wire. Women, children and the elderly are sheltered in public schools. Many are moving to relatives' homes. Majority of men and young people (approx. 4,000) are in huts on the banks, on their own volition, and against Governor's orders as well as plea to evacuate to designated shelters. This is particularly so in the Soma Area.

AREA (2) 450 homes flooded up to floor height. 450 more homes on high land, unaffected. Water about 8 feet deep in some sections so that homes can be entered thru windows only. This area is being handled by the Misukaide Health Center (part of which was destroyed by fire on 5 August 1950).

AREA (3) 100 homes flooded up to floor height. Water receding quite rapidly. Condition not serious. This area is readily accessible to Mito and should be handled without too much difficulty.

C. SANITARY MEASURES:

(1) Chlorination of all wells that have not been flooded. Flooded wells will not be used.

(2) Verbal and written instructions (10,000 pamphlets) on use of water, latrines, medical facilities etc.

(3) Drinking water (chlorinated) is being distributed by carts, fire engine trucks and a Tokyo-To water carrier. 5 more carriers reaching disaster area today, being sent from welfare ministry (These carriers pump up the water, filter and chlorinate and then distribute).



- 2 -

- (4) Latrines dug on banks - locations selected and disinfection and DDTing being carried out by health personnel.
- (5) Adequate supply of DDT, cresol, chlorine etc. now at Ryugasaki Health Center in readiness for clean-up time after water recedes in one and two weeks. Water level 1 meter lower today than yesterday.

**D. HEALTH MEASURES:**

- (a) 21 employees from six health centers (Mito, Ishioka, Tsuchiura, Yatabe, Omiya, Misukaido) and twenty from Ryugasaki Health Center are organizing 7 teams for public health work in Torite area. Each team comprises of at least 1 man from disease prevention division, 1 from food sanitation division, 1 from medical supplies division and 1 village doctor; a minimum of four members, supported by local volunteers. Main functions: House and house checks on sick persons; health informations and instructions; enforcement of sanitary measures; immunization (see para. b below). Hakota Health Center is in charge of Hakota area and Misukaido Health Center of Iwamachi area.
- (b) Compulsory typhoid - para-typhoid inoculations to begin this afternoon - administered by town and village doctors.
- (c) Red Cross units from Mito and Tokyo are giving medical aid.

**E. DISEASES:**

At present only 1 dysentery - Ekiri suspect in Soma - already sent away for isolation. No subsequent cases reported.

**F. SUPPLIES:**

Medical and sanitary supplies are adequate. Food adequate, but evacuees are requesting change of diet with boost in foods other than staples. In Takasu area water supply was inadequate (about 2 to 7 liters per person, per day at present). Addition of 3 water carriers should alleviate this situation.

**2. COMMENT:**

- A. Area (1) Torite etc. is the worst of the three. Soma Mura appears to be the danger point in area (1) for following reasons: a) too many people are housed in this area under rather primitive condition (chief reason being lack other suitable shelter).



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- b) One suspect case of ekiri reported from this area.
  - c) Lack of sufficient fuel, should mass feeding be discontinued and individual families assume this responsibility.
  - d) Lack of sufficiently varied diet.
- B. Health measures on the whole have been executed very satisfactorily by the health authorities.
- C. One Japanese doctor from Kanto Civil Affairs Region, Public Health Section, has been stationed as observer at flood control headquarters (N.R.P. building in Torite) to report on the situation, e.g. immediate report of disease outbreak etc.
- D. Matter of transportation shortage for health activities discussed with General Affairs Dept. chief and assurances of four additional vehicles were given. This will facilitate typhoid, para-typhoid immunization program, as well as other health activities.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Additional publicity that people with gastro-enteric symptoms should not have anything to do with food preparation distribution etc.
  - B. Soma area congestion should be corrected as soon as possible.
  - C. Diet of people particularly in Soma area should be supplemented with protein (fish and/or meat) and vegetables.
  - D. Additional fuel and clothings should be made available, particularly in Soma area.
  - E. That the prefectural government purchase and have on hand at least 2 or 3 tank trucks, similar to those borrowed from Tokyo and Welfare Ministry, (since floods in Ibaraki are a yearly occurrence).
- That there be no relaxation of disease control measures until at least one week after the flood waters subside.



SUBJECT: Field Trip to Ibaraki - Observation of  
Disaster Relief Activities

7 August 1950

at Takasu village collapsed. A break of 150 meters occurred at 1315 7 August. The towns and villages listed above were quickly inundated. Most families have taken refuge along the river banks. Some have gone to homes of relatives in nearby towns and villages. Others have gone into temporary refugee centers established in temples and schools.

6. As indicated above, reliable information concerning casualties will not be available until survey teams have reported in to the temporary headquarters. There are at least 10,844 persons homeless. This figure will undoubtedly increase. No known deaths have been reported.

The following relief measures have been undertaken:

a. Two Red Cross medical relief squads are operating in mobile units in the area. Emergency housing and feeding is being provided, not only by prefectural officials, but also by some women's organizations in towns and villages in the unaffected area.

b. Disaster relief rescue squads are patrolling flood areas in boats and visit houses flooded trying to locate persons who may have been marooned.

c. Prefectural government is providing sufficient food for the refugees. Relief supplies in the form of bedding, clothing, and cooking utensils will arrive in Torite about 1900 hours 7 August. These supplies are valued at ¥3,000,000 and had been held in reserve for emergency purposes. Cash reserves in the disaster relief fund are 4½ million yen.

Flood waters will not likely recede from this area for about ten days because most of the towns and villages affected are actually lower than the river bed. When the Kokai river recedes, only some of the water in the flood area will drain into the Kokai.

Mr. Ichimura, director of the temporary disaster relief headquarters, enumerated the following problems in the order of their importance:

- a. The supply of potable drinking water.
- b. The prevention of epidemics resulting from flood conditions.
- c. Supply of small boats for rescue work. This problem is partially solved now that 78 boats have been secured.
- d. It is feared that the loss of life of domestic animals will be very extensive. This will create tremendous economic problem for farmers.
- e. Reconstruction and repair of the river bank at Takasu must be undertaken as soon as possible.



PUBLIC WELFARE SECTION  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

RWS/ml

7 August 1950

MEMO TO: Col. Dayton

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Ibaraki - Observation of Disaster Relief Activities

1. The Ibaraki prefectural government has established temporary disaster relief headquarters in the National Rural Police building at Torite, a town in Ibaraki.

2. The governor of Ibaraki prefecture has established temporary headquarters, but at the time of the visit was not in the offices. Mr. Chiyo Ichimura, Local Affairs Section chief of the Ibaraki prefectural government, is in charge of all operations in the emergency headquarters. Mr. Kazuo Matsumura, of the Protection Section of the prefectural Welfare Department, is handling welfare matters.

3. The area affected by the disaster is as follows:

<u>Town or Village</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Refugees</u>
Torite	10,727	2,282	1,576
Soma	3,884	754	3,880
Ommonma	2,002	364	750
Takasu	2,024	339	2,000
Rokugu	2,386	390	2,400
Sanno	3,161	546	Unknown
Terahara	2,389	429	238
	<u>26,573</u>	<u>5,104</u>	<u>10,844</u>

Soma town and Takasu and Rokugu villages were the most seriously damaged. The estimated number of refugees is based upon incomplete reports as of 1430 7 August 1950.

4. Extreme difficulties in securing reliable and complete reports are being experienced. In order to secure information, survey and reporting teams are dispatched from the temporary headquarters at Torite. These teams must depend upon bicycles and boats in order to make their surveys. Accurate information concerning casualties is not available because local governments in the towns and villages are not functioning since the government offices are flooded, with the exception of Torite.

5. The disaster was caused by a breakthrough in the bank of the Kokai river. The Kokai empties into the Tone river which overflowed because waters backed up into the Kokai. Water coming downstream from the Kokai met water forced upstream from the Tone, and the river bank



SUBJECT: Field Trip to Ibaraki - Observation of  
Disaster Relief Activities

7 August 1950

f. Draining the flooded area presents a problem which will not be easily solved.

7. Water was still rising in the areas mentioned above at 1800 hours 7 August 1950.

ROBERT W. STEMPLE  
Chief  
Public Welfare Section