

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

中國華洋義賑救災總會叢刊

(甲種四號)

調查日本震災節略

附調查表
之編

十二年十一月刊行

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中國華洋義賑救災總會

會務

(1)籌辦賑濟天災

(2)提倡防火事業

總會 北京東城榮祿胡同六號

電話 F.A.M.R.E.I.或二四〇五

簡碼 本德雷氏十字電碼

電話 東局三二八四

各省分會 天津 上海 山東 河南 山西 陝西

湖北 湖南

常設分委辦會

工程水利分委辦會 農利分委辦會 公告分委辦會

查放分委辦會 森林分委辦會 移殖分委辦會

技術部

組織 由各省分會代表於每年大會時推選會員華洋各半組織

執行委員會統理一切會務

民國十二年度執行委員會

會長 梁如浩

副會長 德來格

司庫 蔡廷幹 羅文餘

總幹事 梅樂瑞

副總幹事 章元善

叢刊目錄

甲種一號 Annual Report, 1932.

二號 浙火急募賑款大會報告書

三號 民國十一年度賑務報告書

四號 調查日本震災節略附調查表券之常編

乙種一號 中國華洋義賑救災總會會務計畫之概略(中英文)

二號 Position with reference to Claim upon Proposed Customs Increase.

三號 History, Organization and Policy

四號 同乙種一號專為寄往外國者

五號 農村信用合作社是什麼

六號 中國華洋義賑救災總會之大概

七號 農村信用合作社空白章程(收費二角)

八號 Model Constitution for Rural Co-operative Credit, Savings and Marketing Societies.

丙種一號 中國華洋義賑救災總會會員因公往來旅費章程(中英文專備會員公用)

二號 乙種七號之舊本(已作廢)

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民國十二年九月八日中國華洋義賑救災總會執行委員會公推勞之常先生代表本會親赴日本調查震災難情況一面商准財務委員會撥款一萬九千元交由勞君兼辦賑濟救難華僑事宜勞君旅日約一月之久調查災情甚為詳確用以付刊

調查日本震災節略

勞之常

敬啟者前承本會公推赴日調查災况兼以慰問災民當即准備起程於上月二十七日乘車東下經由奉天高麗一路托庇平順於本月一日安抵神戶查日本自地震以後大概各國僑民紳商凡在東京橫濱者均避難於此中國救災總會亦設於此當與中日兩國官紳商民接洽宣布本會數年來在華北賑濟情形及此次來日慰問調查以為募賑之資料兼撫慰旅日華僑中日官民聞知其表感激周旋數日乃於六日即赴東京爾時鐵路尚未通行諸友咸勸乘船直赴橫濱較為捷便當擬查看實狀現故仍由陸路前往至駿河南段即發現震災情形房屋倒塌山嶽破裂觸目皆是至國府津地一帶其情勢尤重隧道陷沒壅塞不通漸近平塚一帶則橋梁折斷車亦不能通行必須步行數十里方可繞後登車前往當時又值大雨泥濘行路稍覺困難同避難災民游行亦忘覺

調查日本震災節略

疲憊也抵東京後即從事詢問各處調查如日本外務內務鐵路各省以及市役所商業會議所震災救濟大會中華學生會等處無不一一遍訪安慰一切並宣布本會此次派來來日之本意均甚歡迎次即遍訪各災區察視灾况如神田總町本鄉九段京橋御茶之水日本橋各區精華幾盡避難災民均在上野公園日比谷公園皇宮前或張布棚或木板架屋暫時居住其慘苦情形令人酸鼻復數次乘車至橫濱由孔君雲生招待引至吳區該處灾况更為慘慘華洋各僑建築樓房片瓦無存各報所稱橫濱市全滅信不誣也此次赴日慰問日本官民以及在留華僑無不感激備至日路招待甚為懇切常才疏淺薄學無能諸承獎敘幸未辱命茲將調查情形分條具陳(一)地震之緣起及人民傷亡之情形查此次地震于相模洋之西南部因該地陷落而反動之力波及東京並各處其初次震動之時在本年九月一日午前十一時五十八分經四日尚未平息其最烈之日由一日正午起至二日午時止竟震動多至三百五十六次三日則二百八十九次四日一百七十三次至九月十日每日至少震動三四十次迄今並未十分平息地震時山崩地裂房屋倒塌幸在白晝人民本可逃避傷亡之數原不應如此之多無如地震之時正值午飯之際一聞地震群從火於房逃避於外房屋倒塌

陷於火上以致各處燔烟四起火光冲天交通阻斷電燈自來水亦皆斷絕更兼狂風驟起藉風成風助火勢人力難施竟致延燒數日之久震燒之後又復海嘯水火為災竟致不可收拾釀成千古未有之奇災東京被害約有六成橫濱約有九成然較之厚水平原藤澤鎌倉會館山及三浦半島等處一木不存者尤勝一籌其最慘者為陸軍被服廠災民避集於該廠者約四萬有餘風火起後無可避逃竟全體焚斃次為吉原該處為游樂場中有池塔群衆一見火起均避匿池中不料火大竟將池水逼熱衆人鑿鑿於水者約四百有餘據查東京災民約有一百五十萬人死者約十餘萬傷者三萬餘行跡不明者二十餘萬橫濱災民約有五萬死者約有七萬餘傷者四萬餘神奈川縣屬死者三萬九千餘人傷者六萬六千餘人行跡不明者三千五百六十名各處另有表略此次大災緣起及人民死傷之大概情形也(二)救濟之佈置查當地震劇烈之際交通斷絕電火不通至二日雖大半平息而震動仍不稍停二日午後山本內閣成立即開緊急會議議決政府撥發救急費九百五十萬元並於附近郡部頒布戒嚴令又設置臨時震災救護事務局及頒布非常戒嚴令各三日關東戒嚴司令部成立四日擴充戒嚴區於千葉埼玉兩縣六日頒布暴烈取締令流言取締令災民債務緩期償還及米穀配

入免稅各令又將郡部所存之米六千五百石發出又購入若干石又於大阪倉庫將政府儲存之米五十萬石撥出次則其他地方官廳諸團體及各慈善團體供給資料絡繹不絕截至九月三十日而救護事務局所收計米六十八萬三千餘石味噌(日人用以作湯者)一萬八千四百餘樽醬油一萬九千四百餘樽菜一萬七千九百餘樽麵包二萬九千八百餘箱罐頭八萬一千六百餘箱輸送事宜以海軍兵艦任之災民之收容臨時救護事務局對於災民之收容所有三種預備第一為學校寺院貴族及富豪之家第二急建臨時木房東京共八萬坪橫濱三萬坪每戶佔三坪共計三萬五千戶收容十七萬餘人第三日政府又從皇室內帑金撥出一千萬元並接各處義賑捐金從速建設災民臨時住宅現時狀況食品足以敷用所募之者衣類布匹棉花及建築所用物料此籌畫救濟災民之大槓情形也(一)陸海軍之調遣查當地震初發時秩序紊亂勢不得不調派陸軍編隊保護派出者步兵二十一個聯隊騎兵六個聯隊工兵十八大隊其他如技術隊衛生隊不得遲延均於十日以內集中於全國戒嚴區域維持治安保護災黎工兵隊鐵道電報隊均從事於鐵道道路及電線之修理飛行隊除偵察之外並傳遞信件以聯絡各地方消息海軍除擔任運輸外復注意於船艦並無

線電以及各防守事宜此陸海軍調遣之大槓情形也(二)華僑被災之狀況查華人僑居橫濱者為最多約有五千餘人東京次之此次震災東京方面傷亡較少而橫濱則死二千餘名傷六百餘名行踪不明者五十餘名避難他去者兩千餘名地震初發之後東京方面由中日當局商定以第一高等學校為留學生暫時避難之所有勞働者約一千七百餘名由陸軍官廳收容於千葉縣之習志野南住之勞働者經所管警察收容之日政府供給飲食每人日給白米二合麥二合並零用菜錢若干並給以芋薯及毛氈等類頗注意衛生各事除已遣送回國者外現尚有學生四百餘名商人及勞働者避居附近町村者聞四五百名避居神戶附近町村者約有一千二百餘名沿途如靜岡縣名古屋京都大阪等處間有零星避居者為數不多回國華僑總數約有九千餘人其中有自費回國者有華僑救災會接濟回國者更有日本政府資送回國者車船免費復給川資學生則五十元其他則貽元此外尙給有各種食物此救濟華僑之大概情形也(三)鐵道部之損失查鐵道省全部所管鐵路受害甚重計鐵道省公署全部被災路員傷亡約八百餘員路員家約兩萬餘人損壞客車二百餘輛貨車六百餘輛機車六十餘輛電車三十餘輛料車一百餘輛隧道塌陷橋梁崩裂軌道破裂電線折斷

統計種種損失約在日金一萬零五百萬元之數此鐵道省損失之大概情形也(四)興復計畫查日政府銳意復興已設有復興院置正副總裁及局部各官進行各事對於人民之衣食住三要素詳加籌畫擬於將來都市建設擴大其規模現正在慎重研究之中目前計畫擬於三年之內先建築臨時木板屋而商業繁盛區域即速擬都市方針約二三個月之後當可略見頭緒此與復計畫之大概情形也又查東京地震初發時日本青年團與朝鮮人奮鬥而誤傷害及華僑者事誠有之但其確數若干不易調查以上各節或親歷災區或博訪衆議於一切狀況略得梗概特繕具摺略敬祈
勞之常具
十二年十月二十九日

放賑節略

勞之常

再啓者此次被災難華僑回國者均經由神戶各處災民亦多避於此故於抵該埠之後即施行賑濟因款項未到或由川資項下暫墊或由商家通融後來經由該埠者船車曾經日政府免費並給予川資學生五十元其他則十元故本會做華僑救災會例每人亦津貼十元內有死

若一人則津貼二十元回國華工亦有津貼五元者其陸路沿途零星無人救濟之災民情形較苦亦有賑濟二十五元者神戶中華老幼孤寡殘廢救護會專收養華僑受傷不能回國者則捐助洋一千元橫濱中華醫院專醫治受傷華僑亦捐助洋一千元東京橫濱各處華僑遊樂場則向日來投報常以調查需時常又難久留會與 中華駐日公使署並 中華商會長商妥凡有來求賑者由該使署該會長代為切實調查散放事畢之後開列清單附以收據寄來北京如有餘款亦匯還本會當交與施公便三千元備賑濟以上華僑之用又東京中國學生組有華僑同胞救濟會專賑濟傷亡並回國學生本會當捐助兩千元以上共散放日金一萬四千八百四十五元似此酌量支配利益均沾各界深為滿意此賑濟旅日被災華僑之大概情形也附呈帳單並收據敬祈查核為幸此致

華洋義賑會諸公鑒

勞之常具

十二年十一月一日

日災狀況調查表

勞之常

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甲 罹災區域

此次地震在大正十二年九月一日午前十一時五十八分四十四秒之間起於相模洋西南部因其地質陷落而反動之力則及於湘南地方三浦半島房總半島該三處之土地隆起其影響乃波及於東京其振幅最大將及四寸

餘震 經過四十日而尚未息自九月一日大震後至十日其回数如左

一日至二日正午	三五六回
三日	二八
四日	一七三
五日	一四八
六日	七八
七日	四五
八日	四五
九日	四二
十日	三二

被害最烈之處為厚水平塚藤澤鎌倉鶴山小田原及三浦半島而橫濱東京次之激震倒塌之房屋雖不少而其災害擴大之原因則為震後之火災東京於第一次震後十六秒僅有四處起火經過七分間則有六十一處起火矣至次日又有二十一處起火合計共有八十三處起火自此

而神田日本橋京橋淺草本所深川各區全部被燒以及麴町下谷本郷赤坂芝區四谷牛込麻布小石川各區之一部或過半部被燒且在郡部之南千住一帶日暮里三河島村吾糶村遂皆焚及矣

乙被害情形

今回震災其區域之大被害之甚當此倉促混亂之際欲得確實之數目誠屬不易茲經多方之調查報告中比較最有切實而可信者略舉之以備參考

(1) 東京死傷者之概數 (九月十二日呈現)

- 行踪不明者 二二二、二〇八、八
 - 死者 七二、六〇一
 - 重傷者 九、一二五
 - 輕傷者 二八、四八〇
 - 失主小兒 五四四
 - 無家難民 三二七
- (2) 東京市罹災家數之概畧 (九月十二日呈現)
- 穩失家數 倒壞家數
- 東京市內 二八九、八四六戶 一五、九四二戶
- 東京府郡部 九、六一五 二〇、二〇六

計 二九八、四六一 三六、一四八

合計 三三四、六〇九

(3) 東京市人口之變遷

震災前之人口 二、四九九、二二七
現在之人口 一、三七六、〇一四

丙計

震災前之定住者

七八一、五五九

震災後避難者

五九四、四五五

(4) 神奈川縣下被害之情形 (神奈川縣警察部調查)

死者 二九、四一八人
傷者 六六、三八九
行踪不明者 三、五五九

全燒家數 六四、七五三戶

半燒家數 七五戶

全潰家數 (不算燒失) 六六、三六六戶

半潰家數 (不算燒失) 四三、一〇八戶

流失家數 五戶

(5) 橫濱市被害之情形

(一) 家數 (九月九日橫濱市役所調查)

震災前總戶數 九三、八四〇

燒失戶數 五五、八二六

倒壞戶數 一八、一四九
殘餘戶數 (尙堪住者) 一九、八六五

(二) 人口 (九月十六日各警察署調查)

震災前之人口 四三八、七五五

死者 二二、四四〇

傷者 四二、〇五三

行踪不明者 三、一八二

(6) 橫濱市現在之人口 (自九月十八日至今二十日調查之數目)

所在 戶 人口

陸上 六九、九八九 三〇六、五三一

水上 六〇九 二、七〇〇

合計 七〇、五九八 三〇九、二三一

(7) 橫濱市被燒之情形

燒失戶數 四、〇〇〇戶

燒失棟數 三、五〇〇棟

倒壞戶數 一四、三〇〇戶

半倒壞戶數 二、五〇〇戶

破損戶數 一、〇〇〇戶

完全戶數 無

死者 五二〇人

傷者 一、〇〇〇人

丙救濟情況

(1) 政府應急之布查

地震之時電信電話水道煤氣火電氣等均皆斷絕火災至二日雖大半平惠而震動仍不停自一日初震至二日正午共有三百五十六次之多該政府于劇烈大震之後即開緊急閣議議決支出救護費九百五十萬元並于東京市內及附近郡部頒布戒嚴令又發布臨時震災救護事務局及非常徵發各令

二日午後六時山本內閣成立三日設置關東戒嚴司令部四日頒布暴利取締流言干葉琦玉兩縣六日頒布暴利取締流言取締被害地住民債務支拂緩期各令其次更頒發米穀輸入免稅被害者免稅生活必需物品之輸入免稅凡關於行政法上之各項要令一切應急手續隨時研究也

(2) 陸海軍之調遣

陸軍出動者爲步兵二十一一個聯隊騎兵六個聯隊工兵十八大隊其他如技術兵衛生隊不准稍遲十日以內均集中于全國戒嚴區域內維持治安担任保護罷業者之實工兵隊鐵道隊電信隊從事于鐵道道路橋梁電信修理之職務飛行隊除偵察之外並傳遞信件以担任各地聯絡通信之責

海軍方面則注意于船橋無線電信自航

調查日本震災概略

順吳港佐世保舞鶴大湊調河以備運輸糧食救護材料避難者之用

(3) 食糧及其他必需物品之分配

日本政府于震災之後即將東京市內之山之手及郡部所存之六千五百石之米發出又購入若干以備燃眉之急復由海軍無線電致各處收買稻米及各種食物農商務部食糧局又於大阪倉庫將政府保管之五十萬石之米用軍艦及商船運輸於東京由臨時震災救護事務局分配之而各地方對於大震表示同情寄附物品供給資料者復絡繹不絕又將陸海軍用之米穀罐頭麵包等分給于被害之地方應諸團體慈善團寄贈者尤多也至九月三十日而救護事務局所收受者其物類如左

- 米 六十八萬三千餘石
 - 味噌 卅餘萬石
 - 味噌 卅餘萬石
 - 醬油 一萬九千四百餘樽
 - 鹹菜 一萬七千九百餘樽
 - 麵包 二萬九千八百餘箱
 - 罐頭 八萬一千六百餘箱
 - 野菜類 九十九萬二千六百餘貫
 - 其他副食物類數尤巨
- 當初食料品之分配輸送機關尙屬缺乏救護事務局全恃海陸軍之協力始能裝

運荷卸以救一時之急于芝浦外設六處分配所與事務局聯絡以達於東京府市之內九月十日以來公設市場及一般米穀商人配定市價不准任意低昂而配給方法咸得其平

(4) 罹災者之收容

臨時救護事務局對於災民之收容部有三種計畫以備急需第一爲學校寺院華族及富豪之宅第二急建木板之房名曰(扒拉吉)東京共八萬坪橫濱三萬坪一月占三坪共計三萬五千戶收容十七萬餘人

第三日政府又從皇室內帑金撥下一千萬元復於各方之義捐金建設災民住宅並及時整理臨時建設之木板屋而災民始免露宿之嘆

丁罹災者之必要物品

- (1) 衣類 卽毛巾棉花小孩之衣料是也
- (2) 簡單之家具器皿等類是也

(3)藥品 即消毒劑平常藥品醫療用品是也

(4)簡單機器

右列之外對於救護上尤必需適當之現金

戊帝都復興計畫及建築之時期

帝都復興日本政府已新設獨立機關名曰復興院其中對於一般住民衣食住三大問題及時計畫並擬將來都市建設擴大大其規模此正在慎重研究之中也
勸下計定擬於三年之內先建築木板式屋(扒拉苦)而商業地區乃速定都市之方針至遲在二個月以內即可略有頭緒

己居留中國人罹災之狀況

(1)一般之狀況

此次大震災罹災之中國留學生商人勞動者由日本外務省會同中國公使及日華學會各方進行計定以第一高等學校為留學生暫時避難之所其餘勞動者約一千七百名為陸軍官憲暫收容於千葉縣之習志野加以保護而千住方面之勞動者為所轄警察署收容而供給之
(2)在習志野收容之狀況

(3)罹災者送還之狀況

罹災中國人大部分切望回國然對於運送一事非常困難日本政府乃與該國郵船會社近海郵船會社及大連郵船會社磋商得其同意分配送自九月十五日由千歲丸從芝浦出發至十月六日共五次送歸學生四百三十餘名商人及勞動者二千七百餘名合計三千一百四十餘名而神戶長崎之避難者尚不在內不惟不取船資並有地方官憲及慈善團體分給各種食物及寢具等類其外並給學生每名五十圓其他每名十圓均輸送於上海云

(4)橫濱中國人罹災之情況及現在之數目

居留人口 四、六四七
旅行者 四七三
死亡者之概數 二、〇一一
行踪不明者 五二一
負傷者之概數 六〇〇

避難者數 二、一一一
其他地方及暫移者數 一、〇七〇
現存之避難者數 一、〇四一
在汽船者 四五七
在陸上者 五八四

- (a) The schools, temples, homes of the well-to-do or influential people.
- (b) Emergency wooden houses. There are 80,000 Tsubo (Japanese land measure equivalent to 36 Sq. Eng. Ft.) in Tokyo and 30,000 Tsubo in Yokohama that are covered by these wooden houses. A house covers 3 Tsubo. In Tokyo and Yokohama, there are about 35,000 houses, accommodating approximately 170,000 refugees.
- (c) Temporary homes built by donations including 10,000,000 yen from the Japanese Imperial household.

D. ARTICLES WANTED

Food was greatly needed soon after the quake but the need is not so great now. Things at present wanted in Japan by the refugees are:

1. Clothing—cloth, cotton, children garments, etc.
2. Utensils—Simple household equipment.
3. Medicine—Disinfectants, every-day remedies, surgical supplies, etc.
4. Simple heating apparatus.

Cash necessary for care of the wounded is also needed.

E. THE RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Japan is determined to reconstruct all that was destroyed. A special office known as Fukugo-in (復興院 "The Reconstruction Board") has been created. This board is considering various measures conducive to the welfare of the people in regard to their clothing, food, and shelter. They plan to rebuild the cities on even a larger scale. Of course definite plans are still under consideration. To meet the immediate need, the authorities have decided to build temporary shelters for the use of the people for the next three years. Comprehensive schemes for the reconstruction of large commercial ports are being formulated. It may take two or three months before these plans come to a head.

F. THE CHINESE RESIDENTS

1. General Observations.

At the time of the quake, the Tokyo foreign office in co-operation with the Chinese authorities and students club, placed the Chinese students in the First High School buildings. The laborers, numbering about 1,700 were given refuge by the military authorities in Narashino (習志野) of Chiba Pre-

fecture (千葉縣). Chinese laborers of Minami Senju (南千住) were cared for by the local police.

2. Refuge at Narashino (習志野).

Refugees came to this place after the quake and Ohshima-cho (大島町) seems to be a preferred place for these people. On September 21, there were 1,690 Chinese students there. Chinese laborers, who all came from Wai-how, Che., were housed in a refuge camp. The Japanese authorities gave each of them 2 Go* (合) of rice, 2 Go (合) of wheat, daily and 15 yen for other necessities, and potatoes were also given to the Chinese refugees in the camps. Those who had no bedding were supplied with one blanket each. Attention was also given to their health conditions.

3. Returning home.

Chinese refugees all had the keenest desire to return to China. They had difficulty to secure their passage. The Japanese Government left it with the shipping companies to undertake this task. From Sept. 15 to Oct. 6, in five installments, over 430 students and 2,700 merchants and laborers were sent home free of fare. This figure (about 3,140) does not include those from Kobe (神戸) and Nagasaki (長崎). The local authorities and charitable bodies gave food and bedding to the returning Chinese. Students were given 50 yen and others 10 yen each to cover their expenses en route to Shanghai.

4. Damage to the Chinese in Yokohama and numbers still remaining there.

Chinese residents	4,647
Chinese tourists	473
Died	about 2,011
Missing	52
Wounded	about 600
Refugees	2,111
From other centers for temporary residence	1,070
Present number of refugees	1,041
On boats	457
On land	584

Compiled by

(Signed) S. W. Lao

Delegate from the Executive Committee,
China International Famine Relief Commission.

*A Go is 1/100 of a Koku (石) which is equivalent to 5.13 bushels or 39.70 gallons.

6. Present population in Yokohama (Data of September 18-20)

Situation	Families	No. of people
On land	69,939	306,531
On water	608	2,700
	70,547	309,231

7. Damages at Yokosuka (横浜 市).

Families destroyed by fire	4,000
Houses destroyed by fire	3,500
Houses demolished by quake	14,300
Houses partly damaged	2,500
Houses slightly damaged	1,000
Houses remaining intact	none
Died	520
Wounded	1,000

C. EMERGENCY MEASURES

1. Measures taken by the Imperial Japanese Government.

Telegraph and telephone wires, water and gas pipes, electric light systems were all cut off during the quake. On September 2, the quake continued. There were 356 oscillations up to noon of September 2. The Japanese Government summoned an emergency meeting at this time of great stress and decided to appropriate 9,500,000 yen for relief purposes. At the same time, they declared martial law in Tokyo and the vicinity. The Government Relief Bureau was created and the mobilization decrees were promulgated.

At 6 p.m., September 2, the Yamamoto (山本) Cabinet was formed. On September 3, the Martial Court for Kwantung (關東) was created. On September 4, martial law was declared in Chiba-ken (千葉縣) and Saitama ken (埼玉縣). The decrees prohibiting profiteering, establishing censorship, and extending payment of loans in the affected regions were promulgated. Importation of grain and necessities was exempted from duty. Affected population was also exempted from all taxes. Other measures pertaining to administration were speedily taken and the situation was well under control.

2. The movement of the army and the navy.

The disaster took the population by surprise and suddenly rendered them desperate. Everything was in great chaos. It was therefore necessary to call out the military to maintain order and to protect the people. Twenty-one companies of infantry, six of cavalry and 18 battalions of engineers were commandeered. Other units, such as sanitary companies and technical units, were ordered to mobilize within ten days in the areas in which martial law was in force. These soldiers were to keep order and protect the suffering population. The engineer corps, and tele-

graph corps, were assigned duties on the railways and telegraph lines to do repair work. The aviation corps were assigned to detective work, to transporting mail, and to establishing intelligence among the affected regions.

The task of transportation, of up keep of the wireless system and of cruising along the coast were the duties of the navy whose vessels were recalled from Port Arthur (旅順), Kure Harbour (吳港), Sasibo (佐世保), Maizuru (舞鶴), and Ohminato (大湊).

3. Distribution of grain and necessities soon after the quake.

The Japanese Government released 6,500 Koku of rice stored in the granaries of Tokyo. At the same time large quantities of grain were purchased to meet the situation. Orders were given by naval wireless for the purchase of rice and other food stuff. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce also released 500,000 Koku of rice from the Government granary at Osaka and sent this rice to Tokyo by naval and commercial vessels. Grain was distributed by the Government Relief Bureau to the suffering population.

All kinds of commodities were donated from all quarters in Japan. The Military stores of food stuff, consisting of grain, canned foods, breads, etc. were given away. The summary of food received by the Government Relief Bureau on Sept. 30 was as follows:

Rice	Over 683,000	Koku
Miso (bean paste)	38,410	Bottles
Bean sauce	19,400	"
Salt cabbage	17,900	"
Bread	29,800	Cases
Canned goods	81,600	"
Miscellaneous food	902,600	Bottles

and large quantities of other materials.

Transportation was at the beginning a pressing problem. The Government Relief Bureau called upon the army and the navy to undertake this task, and the problem of transportation was soon and very well solved. Beside Shibaura (芝浦), six other places were chosen as stations of the Central Relief Bureau, with which they dealt directly. After Sept. 10 all prices were regulated. This regulation is in force on all markets and grain merchants. Besides grain, the affected population was also given tents, timber, vulcanized iron, clothing, bedding, blankets, medicine, surgical dressings, etc.

4. Refugee Camps.

As to the refugee camps, the relief bureau prescribed three plans:

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CHINA
INTERNATIONAL FAMINE RELIEF
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Series A.



No 4

57
REPORT ON
THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER
IN JAPAN

BY

S. W. LAO

PEKING, NOVEMBER, 1923.

類紙聞新為認號掛准特政郵華中

Nov. 1, 1923.

To the Executive Committee,
China International Famine
Relief Commission, Peking.

Dear Colleagues:

In continuation of my report on my trip to Japan I have the honor to submit the following additional report:

I found that all the Chinese who returned to China passed through Kobe. Refugees from other parts of Japan also sought refuge there.

Upon arrival there, I began to distribute relief among these people. Owing to the delay in the remittance of funds, I drew on my travel expenses, and made a small loan to meet the then immediate requirements.

Later the Japanese authorities allowed the returning Chinese free passage on railways and ships, in addition to 50 yen each for the students and 10 yen each for all others.

Following the practice of the Overseas Chinese Relief Society, I gave 10 yen to each of the Chinese refugees. I gave 20 yen toward the expenses for sending to China the coffin of one Chinese who died in the quake. To each of the laborers, I gave 5 yen. In some instances I gave as much as 25 yen. These were for persons not otherwise cared for, whom I found on the roads in small groups.

There is a refugee camp for Chinese at Kobe maintained by the Chinese Associa-

tion for the crippled, aged and young. The Chinese wounded are cared for in this camp. I gave 1,000 yen toward the expenses of this institution. The Chinese wounded were treated by the Chinese Hospital at Yokohama, to which I also gave 1,000 yen.

There were Chinese who came with appeals from Tokyo and Yokohama. As I could not personally undertake the investigation into their actual need owing to the fact that I could not stay very long in Japan, I arranged with the Chinese Minister and the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to attend to the needs of these people on our behalf. I trusted 3,600 yen to Minister Sze Li Peng with the request that a proper statement of disbursements supported by receipts and any balance left should be sent to me in Peking.

Chinese students in Tokyo also took part in helping the Chinese refugees. The wounded and returning Chinese were helped by these students. Toward their support, I gave 2,000 yen.

In all, I gave out on your behalf, 14,845 yen, as detailed in a separate financial report with necessary supporting vouchers.

The Chinese who received relief were satisfied with the help given, and considered the distribution to have been made on a fair basis.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S. W. Lao
Delegue of the Executive Committee,
China International Famine Relief Commission

buted toward their support 2 Go (合)* of white rice and 2 Go (合) of wheat daily besides some pocket money. Potatoes and blankets were also given to these laborers. They were also given medical attention.

Aside from those already sent back to China, there are still about 40 students and between 400 and 500 merchants who are in the neighbouring villages. Nearly 1,200 Chinese are in the villages near Kobe. Then, too, small groups of Chinese are also living in places like, Shizuoka Prefecture (靜岡縣), Nagoya (名古屋), Kyoto (京都), Osaka (大阪), etc.

I was told, also, that the total number of Chinese already returned to China is about 9,000. This number includes those returning at their own expenses, those helped by the Over-seas Chinese Relief Society, and those sent back to China at the expense of the Japanese Government. The returning Chinese were given free passage on the railway and aboard ship. In addition to their passage the students were given 5 yen each; and others 10 yen each. In some instances food was also given to the returning Chinese.

V. LOSS TO THE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Railways suffered heavily. The Japanese Imperial Railway Administration building was entirely destroyed. Eight hundred railway employees, and 2,000 in the employees' families were killed. About 200 railway passenger cars, 60 freight cars, more than 60 locomotives, 30 electric cars, 100 or more materials cars, as well as numerous tunnels, bridges, rails, and telegraph

lines were severely damaged. The estimated total loss suffered by the railways is about 107,000,000 yen.

VI. THE RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Japan is determined to reconstruct what was destroyed. A special office known as Fukugo-in (復興院 "The Reconstruction Board") has been created. The Director General and Vice Director and other officials have been appointed. These officials are considering various measures conducive to the welfare of the people in regard to their clothing, food, and shelter. They plan to rebuild the cities on even a larger scale. Of course definite plans are still under consideration. To meet the immediate need, the authorities have decided to build temporary shelters for the use of the people for the next three years. Comprehensive schemes for the reconstruction of large commercial ports are being formulated. It may take two or three months before these plans come to a head.

When the quake befell Tokyo, a number of Japanese radicals known as the "Young Men Group" had trouble with the Koreans. It is true that there were a number of fights, resulting in some casualties, to both sides and some Chinese were also killed. It has not been possible to ascertain the number of deaths due to this cause.

This report is drawn from my personal observations or from facts found out by myself and will, I hope, give you a fair idea of the entire situation brought about by the earthquake.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S. W. Lao
Delegate of the Executive Committee,
China International Famine Relief Commission.

*A Go is 1/1000 of Koku (which see)

On September 8, 1923, the Executive Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission asked Mr. S. W. Lao to visit Japan to study the situation created by the serious earthquake which befell her on September 1, 1923 and to administer on behalf of the Commission, a sum of \$19,000.00 toward the assistance of the Chinese residents in the affected areas. He spent one month in Japan on this mission. His reports, as presented to the Executive Committee on Nov. 14, represented a systematic study of the subject and are published below for general reference.

Oct. 29, 1923.

To the Executive Committee,
China International Famine
Relief Commission, Peking.

Dear Colleagues:

I have the honor to submit the following report on my trip to Japan:

On Sept. 27, I left for Japan via Mukden and Korea arriving at Kobe on Oct. 1. Kobe is the refuge center of all the stricken people from Tokyo and Yokohama and is also the site of the Chinese Relief Central Committee. Upon seeing the Japanese authorities and Chinese friends at Kobe, I explained to them the nature of my mission which was to make investigations with a view to obtaining information which may be used in making appeals for relief funds, and that I was also asked to look after the welfare of some of the Chinese residents affected by the disaster. The work of the China International Famine Relief Commission during the last few years was also outlined to these officials and merchants of the two countries, who were all interested in what I said and felt grateful to the Commission for its assistance.

On Oct. 6, I went to Tokyo. The railway traffic between Tokyo and Kobe was not then restored. My friends urged me to proceed by sea via Yokohama, as they thought, a more direct route. But I wanted to see the real situation, so insisted on going by rail.

At the south section of Suruga, (駿河) one could get the first view of the damage done by the quake; the fallen houses, the broken ridges, etc. Such ruins are to be

seen in all directions. Conditions were still worse at Kohzu, (國府津). There, the tunnels have fallen in, obstructing passage by railway. Bridges near Hiratsuka, (平塚) having likewise fallen, we could not pass further. We were therefore forced to walk several miles to board the train at the other side of the break. It was a rainy day. Although the journey was not a pleasant one, taken through a muddy country, I did not feel the hardship in which I participated with the refugees.

Arriving at Tokyo, I began to make inquiries. Among the places I visited were the Foreign Office, Home Office, Railway Bureau, Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, Earthquake Relief Association, Chinese Students' Club, etc. At each of these places, I explained my mission and I was heartily welcomed.

I then made a tour throughout Tokyo. Sections of the city such as Kanda, (神田) Kojimachi (麹町), Hongo (本郷), Kudan (九段) Kyobashi (京橋), Ochanomizu (御茶之水), Nipponbashi (日本橋), etc, were almost totally devastated. Their inhabitants sought refuge in the parks, the Ueno Park (上野公園), Hibiya Park (日比谷公園) and the opening in front of the Imperial palaces. The conditions in which these unfortunate people lived were most pitiful. They had only tents and temporary wooden structures for shelter.

Several times I went to Yokohama by rail. With the assistance of Mr. Kung Yui Sun (孔雲生), I was shown the stricken areas in that region. Conditions here were even worse than what I saw in Tokyo. Not a tile was left unbroken. All

the houses were reduced to a pile of debris. The reports describing Yokohama as being completely destroyed were supported by absolute truth.

My mission was attended with considerable success mainly owing to your cordiality and to the extreme courtesy accorded to me by the Imperial Japanese Railways. My findings are given in detail as follows:

I. THE QUAKE AND ITS RESULTANT LOSS IN LIFE

The origin of the quake was in the southwestern section of the Sea of Sagami (相模洋) where the earth caved in. The reaction of this caving-in was felt by Tokyo and other places. The first quake was at 11:58 a.m., Sept. 1, 1923 and it continued for forty days. It was at its severest from noon of Sept. 1 to noon of Sept. 2. During this period, as many as 356 times the movement was felt, 289 times on Sept. 3, and 173 on Sept. 4. Up to Sept. 10, the quake continued, between 30 to 40 shocks being felt daily. Even today, they are still continuing.

When the quake came, mountains slid, the earth cracked, houses fell down. Luckily this happened during day light. Otherwise the casualties would have been much larger. However, it was at noon, the cooking hour. Terrified by the awful quake, people ran from their houses, leaving their cooking fires going. Roofs fell and naturally they caught fire. All at once, the city was on fire. Communications were suddenly demoralized. Electric light and water supply were cut off. High wind added terror to the scene. The fire was uncontrolled and with the assistance of the wind it devoured the city without check. This continued for several days.

Just as the quake, wind and fire, subsided, tidal waves had their turn to damage the already demolished places. All these natural calamities fell upon Japan almost

simultaneously, making it one of the greatest catastrophes known in history. In this disaster, about 60% of Tokyo and 90% of Yokohama were swept away. There were however even more unfortunate places than these two cities. In Atsuki (厚水), Hiratsuka (平塚), Fujisawa (藤澤), Kanakura (鎌倉), Tateyama (館山) and the Minra Peninsula (三浦半島), not a stick of wood remained.

More than 40,000 refugees were said to have been burnt to death in the military uniform stores when the wind came on. At Yoshiwara (吉原), which is an amusement park, crowds of people jumped into the pond hoping to be saved from the fire. However the fire was so intense that the water in the pond was heated and about 400 people lost their lives in the hot water.

My information has been that of the one and one-half millions in Tokyo, over 100,000 died, 30,000 were wounded, and 200,000 were missing. There were 50,000 refugees in Yokohama, 70,000 dead and 400,000 wounded. In Kanagawa Prefecture (神奈川縣) 39,000 died, 66,000 were wounded, and 3,500 to 3,600 were missing. Casualties in other places are given in a separate list. But the facts given above will give you a general idea of the quake and the resultant damage.

II. REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN

It will be remembered that during the quake, communications were demoralized and electric lights were off. On Sept. 3, although the very worst was over yet the earth continued to vibrate. In the afternoon of Sept. 2, the cabinet held an emergency meeting. Among the decisions made were the appropriation of 9,500,000 yen for relief purpose, the declaration of martial law in the nearby regions, the establishment of a Government Relief Bureau, and the promulgation of various decrees. On the 3rd, the martial court for Kwan-

On September 8, 1923, the Executive Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission asked Mr. S. W. Lao to visit Japan to study the situation created by the serious earthquake which befell her on September 1, 1923 and to administer on behalf of the Commission, a sum of \$19,000.00 toward the assistance of the Chinese residents in the affected areas. He spent one month in Japan on this mission. His reports, as presented to the Executive Committee on Nov. 14, represented a systematic study of the subject and are published below for general reference.

Oct. 29, 1923.

To the Executive Committee,
China International Famine
Relief Commission, Peking.

Dear Colleagues:

I have the honor to submit the following report on my trip to Japan:

On Sept. 27, I left for Japan via Mukden and Korea arriving at Kobe on Oct. 1. Kobe is the refuge center of all the stricken people from Tokyo and Yokohama and is also the site of the Chinese Relief Central Committee. Upon seeing the Japanese authorities and Chinese friends at Kobe, I explained to them the nature of my mission which was to make investigations with a view to obtaining information which may be used in making appeals for relief funds, and that I was also asked to look after the welfare of some of the Chinese residents affected by the disaster. The work of the China International Famine Relief Commission during the last few years was also outlined to these officials and merchants of the two countries, who were all interested in what I said and felt grateful to the Commission for its assistance.

On Oct. 6, I went to Tokyo. The railway traffic between Tokyo and Kobe was not then restored. My friends urged me to proceed by sea via Yokohama, as they thought, a more direct route. But I wanted to see the real situation, so insisted on going by rail.

At the south section of Suruga, (駿河) one could get the first view of the damage done by the quake; the fallen houses, the broken ridges, etc. Such ruins are to be

seen in all directions. Conditions were still worse at Kohzu, (國府津). There, the tunnels have fallen in, obstructing passage by railway. Bridges near Hiratsuka, (平塚) having likewise fallen, we could not pass further. We were therefore forced to walk several miles to board the train at the other side of the break. It was a rainy day. Although the journey was not a pleasant one, taken through a muddy country, I did not feel the hardship in which I participated with the refugees.

Arriving at Tokyo, I began to make inquiries. Among the places I visited were the Foreign Office, Home Office, Railway Bureau, Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, Earthquake Relief Association, Chinese Students' Club, etc. At each of these places, I explained my mission and I was heartily welcomed.

I then made a tour throughout Tokyo. Sections of the city such as Kanda, (神田) Kojimachi (麹町), Hongo (本郷), Kudan (九段) Kyobashi (京橋), Ochanomizu (御茶之水), Nipombashi (日本橋), etc, were almost totally devastated. Their inhabitants sought refuge in the parks, the Ueno Park (上野公園), Hibiya Park (日比谷公園) and the opening in front of the Imperial palaces. The conditions in which these unfortunate people lived were most pitiful. They had only tents and temporary wooden structures for shelter.

Several times I went to Yokohama by rail. With the assistance of Mr. Kung Yui Sun (孔雲生), I was shown the stricken areas in that region. Conditions here were even worse than what I saw in Tokyo. Not a tile was left unbroken. All

CHINA

INTERNATIONAL FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION

Functions: (1) To handle relief measure in time of famines due to natural causes and (2) to promote ways and means to prevent future famines.

Head Office: 6 Ts'ai Ch'ang Hutung, East City, Peking.

Telegraphic Address: "Famrel" or "2405"

Code: Bentley's

Telephone: 3284, East.

Provincial Committees: Chihli, Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Hupoh, Hunan, and Shensi.

Standing Sub-Committees Organized: On Relief Projects; on Credit and Economic Improvement; on Publicity; on Famine Investigation and Relief; on Forestation; on Colonization; Technical Board.

Executive Body: One Executive Committee, consisting of Chinese and foreigners in equal numbers, elected annually by and among representatives from the Provincial Committees.

Officers: M. T. Liang, Chairman.

Dr. G. Douglas Gray, Vice Chairman.

Admiral Tsai Ting Kan }
C. H. Lauru } Treasurers.

W. H. Mallory, Executive Secretary.

Y. S. Djang, Associate Executive Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS:

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Series A. No. 1—Annual Report, 1922.

2—浙灾急募賑款大會報告書

3—民國十一年度賑務報告書

4—Report on the Earthquake Disaster in Japan by S. W. Lao.

Series B. No. 1—A Synopsis of the program that is before the China International Famine Relief Commission. (In both Chinese and English)

2—Position with reference to claim upon proposed Customs Increase.

3—History, Organization & Policy.

4—Same as Series B, No. 1 above, but issued for distribution abroad.

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6—中國華洋義賑救災總會之大概

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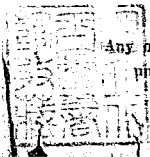
8—Model Constitution for Rural Co-operative Credit, Savings and Marketing Societies. (20 cents).

Series C. No. 1—Travel Regulations (not intended for public distribution)

2—Superseded by Series B, No. 7.

Famine Commission Bulletin, a bi-monthly, free to all famine workers, to others \$1.00 a year.

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CHINA
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Series A.



No 4

57
REPORT ON
THE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER
IN JAPAN

BY

S. W. LAO

PEKING, NOVEMBER, 1923.

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