DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

2. Were there minimum and maximum specifications with regard to space, heating, sanitary facilities, fire-proofing, and durability? What sanitary precautions were exercised? Answer: There were no minimum and maximum specifications with regard to heating or durability. There were maximum specifications for space depending on the type of structure to be built (Annex J). Simple sanitary measures consisted of garbage disposal holes, sewage ditches and construction of toilets away from drinking wells.

3. What community facilities and services were considered an absolute minimum to maintain the community's health and morale in disaster relief camps where the residents rotate and may have to be quartered for periods up to six months in duration? Important facilities include hospitals, clinics, kitchens, dining halls, nurseries, laundries, bath houses, toilets, and others. What sanitary precautions were required, particularly with regard to cleansing, disinfection, disposal of wastes, location of facilities, and others? Answer: Under the Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346, 26 March 1944 (Annex H) police stations, sub-prefectural offices, municipal, town and village offices were held responsible for the designation of disaster relief and recuperation camps and to maintain minimum community facilities and services such as hospitals, clinics, kitchens, dining halls, laundries, bath houses, toilets and the distribution of food rations. However, this plan never materialized since confusion followed the wake of the air raid. Sanitary precautions with regard to cleansing, disinfection, disposal of wastes and location of facilities were also planned at the town and village level but did not materialize.

4. Is there any quantitative measure of the amount of community facilities or services that needs to be provided per person or per family? Answer: There were no quantitative measure of the amount of community facilities or services that needed to be provided per person or per family. This was not considered necessary as food, fuel and clothing became increasingly scarce long before the termination of the war.

5. What was developed in the way of mobile or portable emergency facilities which could be used in connection with disaster relief and civil defense? Answer: Nothing was developed in the way of mobile or portable emergency facilities which could be used in connection with disaster relief and civil defense outside of existing facilities. Lack of materials precluded any planning.

6. Was there an identifiable shelter policy established which covered the construction and use of air raid shelters? What did experience indicate as the best types of air raid shelter from the standpoint of effective utilization and conservation of critical labor and materials? What purposes other than air raid protection can air raid shelters be put to which will serve a community war effort?

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Answer: The local authorities advised citizens to build seferal types of bomb shelters including "V" type and rectangular shaped shelters. The former was simply constructed by digging into flat-surfaced ground and by forming a bank around the pit with the dirt dug out and the latter constructed with wood and covered with dirt. Sizes varied according to the number of persons planned to seek shelter. These shelters did not prove effective. The only type which proved effective were holes dug into hillsides not facing any industrial or chemical plants.

7. To what extent did the Japanese standardize the materials and utilities which went into the construction of emergency shelters and facilities? Answer: The extent to which the standardization of materials and utilities which went into the construction of emergency shelters and facilities was limited to the formation of joints for immediate construction of wooden shelters.

8. What types of mutual aid pacts were developed between the metropolitan areas and the outlying communities and between one metropolitan area and another for such services as fire-fighting, pooling of health facilities and general civil defense or disaster relief problems? Answer: Mutual aid pacts were developed between the metropolitan areas and the outlying communities and between one metropolitan area and another. The local police stations supervised general civil defense and disaster relief problems. A system of tonarigumi (neighborhood association) was formed and supervised by the police. These neighborhood associations were given instructions on simple fire fighting methods, first aid and evacuation procedures in preparation for air raids. Emergency construction teams consisting of tradesmen were organized to engage in rehabilitation and construction of emergency housing and facilities.

9. Summary:

a. Construction plans for reconstruction and emergency facilities were simple and effective.

b. Yokohama had minimum and maximum specifications for rebuilding, although durability and sanitation were very elementary.

c. Disaster relief was well set up, but, was never put into effect. Evacuation was stressed and with the bombings, there was such disorganized confusion, that the plans could not be operated. Relief, as such, was chiefly given through the Tonarigumi.

d. There did not appear to be quantitative measure of the amount of facilities or services per person or per family, considered or planned.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

e. There was no proper development of portable or mobile emergency facilities for disaster relief.

f. There were no community air-raid shelters developed. The government did give advise on family air raid shelters. On the whole, it would appear that the government left it up to the individual to take care of himself (probably because government encouraged all not needed in the war plants to evacuate the cities).

g. There were no standards set up other than a simple rule of joint formation for immediate shelter construction.

h. Mutual Aid Pacts as we would ordinarily think of them were not developed between the Yokohama and Tokyo areas and the far outlying areas. The local police and the neighborhood associations (Tonarigumi) handled dispersion of populace, dispersion of foodstuffs and critical supplies and maintenance of facilities, as best they could. During the bombings, all considered, the police and the 'tonarigumi' did well by the populace. The big problem was to get the food into the cities, not to worry about the people once they evacuated these cities.

SECTION IV. UTILITIES AND MEDICAL SERVICE

1. What provisions were made for reestablishing supply of water and electricity immediately following an air raid? Answer: Yokohama appears not to have had any intelligent water supply or repair program in readiness. It was reported that tank-trucks were standing by to carry emergency water supplies to damaged areas but these were not put into use on a community basis so far as is known.

2. What local expedients were used to replace electric lighting during periods following severe raids when electric lines had been badly damaged? Were candles generally available? Answer: Substitutes for electric lights were not available. Batteries for flashlights were not sold to civilians. Accessory power-plants were not used. Candles were not available except in some individual hospitals where Medical Relief Teams are said to have had such a stock laid up.

3. What measures were taken to purify river or well water which inhabitants may have been forced to use during break down of city water lines? Was city water chlorinated throughout the war? Answer: Yokohama reports the same plan as Tokyo, i.e. warning the public against drinking unboiled river or well water which was widely used. Yokohama city water, however, was chlorinated 0.1 P.P.M. throughout the war years. However, this latter cannot be substantiated.

4. What system of medical service was established in the area affected by a raid? Answer: Yokohama was closely organized for this work through the Kanagawa Medical Association. This plan is reported

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

as having been independent of the military but "the latter gave guidance concerning poison gas and other subjects". The material is summarized in a chart. (Annex L). The subject is detailed in other annexes and announcements. (Annex M, & N)

a. Mr. Wusin, who was President of Kanagawa Physicians Association during the war years said, as evaluation in retrospect, "Even if we had a big raid this plan worked very well. Doctors appeared at their stations as soon as a raid was reported".

5. Were civilians allowed to use military medical facilities or supplies during periods of emergency? Answer: The answer was generally "No". Yokohama said "They could get supplies and equipment from municipal authorities, and the latter from Ministry of Welfare". We asked, "What if civilians consumed their entire stock - or if it was destroyed in a raid?". The answer again was "They could get it from the Municipality." The impression was that there remained an almost inexhaustable reserve of medical supplies.

6. A survey was attempted during the same interview to answer the question, "What control and relief measures were planned for animals found in zoos, liveries, dog pounds, farms, and so forth?" Yokohama replied frankly to this query, "We had no plan. We killed no animals. We had no zoo."

7. Summary:

a. Yokohama officials all reported that files and records were completely destroyed by fire. We were able to locate some through extra-official sources.

(1) Kanagawa Prefecture Air Defense Medical Relief Measures

(2) Kanagawa Prefecture Notice No. 911, dated 28 Dec. 44 Outlines of Kanagawa Prefecture Air Defense Medical Relief Practice - Issued by Governor Fujiwara Takao.

b. Note should be taken of the fact that electricity and power transmission having been handled on a regional basis put similar standards and regulations into effect in Yokohama, as well as in the Kanto Region. These regulations appear to be complete, well thought out and logically applied on a strict priority basis. Yokohama officials said that Medical Relief teams had priority but in actuality it was not effective over the military.

c. The Medical Department of the East Army inspected the state of air defense and relief work in Tokyo-To and Kanagawa in August 1944 and the evaluation of the Commanding Officer is attached. (Annex

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

d. Evaluation of programs were difficult to obtain. The general opinion expressed was that the programs were satisfactory, and those officials were hesitant to criticize their superiors, even at this late date.

SECTION V. LIST OF INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL INTERVIEWED

NAME	PRESENT POSITION	WARTIME POSITION
Mr. Yukio Kuraknta	Planning Section of Engineering Dept. Kanagawa Pref.	Chief of Kanagawa Pref. Evacuation Guidance Office
Mr. Yuji Zemba	Chief, Koza Dist. Office, Kanagawa-Ken Branch of Prefectural Government	Temporary Evacuation Chief for Yokohama and Yokosuka City
Mr. Tosaburo Kojiki	Chief, Census Registration Division, Tsurumi District Office, Yokohama	Chief, Ward Affairs Division, Tsurumi Dist. Office, Yokohama
Mr. Hiroshi Hirose	Planning & Investigation Section, Yokohama City Office	Chief, Ward Affairs Div. Naka District Office Yokohama
Mr. Katsuhiko Asai	Chief, Commerce & Industry, Foreign Trade Division, Yokohama City Office	Chief, Temporary Evacuation Division, Yokohama City Office
Mr. Taku Kobayashi	Welfare Division Chief of Citizens Dept., Naka District Office, Yokohama	Temporary evacuation guidance office, Naka District Office, Yokohama
Mr. Kinizo Suzuki	Education Sec., General Affairs Dept., Naka District Office, Yokohama	Temporary Evacuation Dept., Naka District Office, Yokohama
Mr. Kiko Ota	Welfare Dept., Kanagawa Prefectural Government	Housing Guidance Section Housing Dept., Kanagawa Prefectural Government
Mr. Tadao Hirano	Chief, Planning Section, Construction Dept., Kanagawa Prefectural Government	Chief, Construction Dept., Kanagawa Prefectural Government

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Rpt of War Housing in Yokohama Area, Hq Kanto CAff Region, 22 May 50

NAME	PRESENT POSITION	WARTIME POSITION
Mr. Toki	Yokohama Municipal Office	Construction Section Yokohama Municipal Office
Mr. Nagakura	Yokohama Municipal Office	Construction Section Yokohama Municipal Office
Mr. Shimizu	Yokohama Municipal Office	Construction Section Yokohama Municipal Office
Mr. Naito	Construction Ministry	Construction Section, Kanagawa Pref. Government
Mr. Kusunose	Construction Ministry	Construction Section, Kanagawa Pref. Government
Mr. Omura	Construction Ministry	Construction Section, Kanagawa Pref. Government
Mr. Hirano	Kanagawa Pref. Government	Construction Section Kanagawa Pref. Government
Mr. Kijushi	Kanagawa Pref. Government	Construction Section Kanagawa Pref. Government
Mr. Shinada	Kanagawa Pref. Government	Construction Section Kanagawa Pref. Government
Mr. Ohta	Kanagawa Pref. Government	Construction Section Kanagawa Pref. Government
Mr. Sasaki	Kanagawa Pref. Government	Construction Section Kanagawa Pref. Government
Mr. Murayama	Chief, Kanagawa Public Health Department	(1939-1943) Chief, Okayama Public Health Section (Jan 1943 -) Chief, Kanagawa Public Health Section
Dr. Usui	Director, Juridical Person Ikusei Society President, Technical College	(from May 1943) Managing Director, Pref. Med. Assn. (Before May 1943) Chief, Gen. Aff. Div. Kanagawa Pub. Health Sec.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Rpt of War Housing in Yokohama Area, Hq Kanto CAff Region, 22 May 50

NAME	PRESENT POSITION	WARTIME POSITION
Dr. M. Takeuchi	Chief, Public Health Section, Yokohama City Health Department	(Apr '40-Jan '44) Chief, Health Sec. of Iwate Pref. (Feb '44- to present) same as at present
Mr. Sasaki	Chief, Scavenger Section Yokohama City Office	Worked at Construction Bureau
Mr. Tokiwa	Chief, Environmental Sanitation Section Yokohama City Health Bureau	Chief, V.D. Prevention Division, Public Health Section, Yokohama City Health Bureau
Mr. Yamagami	Chief, Veterinary Affairs Division, Kanagawa Public Health Dept.	Veterinarian in Veterinary Affairs Division, Kanagawa Public Health Section
Mr. Kikutani	Chief, Yokohama Health Bureau	(Mar '41-Jun '42) Chief, Commodities Division, Yokohama City, Economic Bureau (Jun '42-Aug '43) Chief, Food Section, YCEB (Aug '43-Nov'45) Chief, Yokohama City Central Market
Mr. Ide	Chief, Water Distribution Division, Engineering Section, Yokohama City Water Supply Bureau	Chief, Yokohama City Water Supply Bureau, Water Distribution Workshop
Mr. Saito	Chief, Production Division Livestock Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Agriculture and Forestry Bureau	Official at Livestock Division, Naka County Office

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

SECTION VI. LIST OF PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FOREGOING REPORT

Mr. Joseph G. Featherstone, DAC
Mr. Paul S. Kemske, DAC
Dr. Waldo G. A. Edelman, DAC
Mr. Masaru Murashige, DAC
Mr. Eddie Uno, DAC

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK Jr.
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

File
PK
23 May
50

REPORT OF WAR HOUSING IN YOKOHAMA AREA

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex A	Statement, Mr. Hiroshi Hirose
Annex B	Statement, Mr. Yuji Zemba
Annex C	Statement Concerning Prefectural Evacuation Committee
Annex D	Joint Statement, Mr. Hirano and Mr. Ota
Annex E	Statement, Mr. Y. Kurakata
Annex F	Statement Concerning War-Time Evacuation Plan
Annex G	Letter Concerning Billets For Evacuated Pupils
Annex H	Kanagawa Prefectural Instructions No. 1346 (Original)
Annex I	Kanagawa Prefectural Instruction No. 1346 (Translation)
Annex J	Kanagawa Prefectural Ordinance No. 29
Annex K	Kanagawa Prefectural Ordinance No. 50
Annex L	Chart, Kanagawa National Defense Medical Corps
Annex M	Kanagawa Prefectural Announcement No. 911
Annex N	Kanagawa Air Defense Relief Measures
Annex O	Statement of Inspecting Officer of Air-Defense
Annex P	Letter, Air Defense Medical Relief Measures
Annex Q	Air-Defense Medical Relief Counter-measures
Annex R	Dispersion of School Children
Annex S	Letter Concerning Evacuated School Children
Annex T	Pamphlet Concerning Evacuated School Children

Incl 5

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

COPY

Mr. HIROSE, Hiroshi ..... "Chonai kacho" (chief, ward affairs div)
Naka-ku District Office
From August 1944 -- November 1946

DUTUES: ..... Recommended dwellings to homeless and bombed out residents.

1. There was no such things as requisition "choyo", ward did not have the power or jurisdiction for requisitioning, only the Military and they just made an outright purchase of the property or building that they wanted to use.

2. Not applicable.

3. Not applicable.

4. Mr. HIROSE's work was "aki assen" (vacancy councelor) and pertained only to control over workers or essential personnel and not to unemployed or the non-essential class.

5. No, people were not compelled to accept space assigned to them, besides no houses were requisitioned and space could not be assigned on private dwelling. The occupants or the owner of the house on mutual consent with the incoming tenant made the arrangements, ward did not compel persons to live at a certain place. People did not request re-assignment as there was no such thing as assignment, if one place did not suit the tenants they just moved out if they could find a better place.

6. Only essential workers were allowed to transfer without any control. Other non-essential persons were encouraged to move out into the country and no control was put on that.

A special system for registering bombed out victims were kept by the local "chonai ka", they kept all of the records and none was forwarded to the district office. Bombed out victims were suggested to seek out their friends or relative for others who had no persons they were advised to go to a school or temples where they could find temporary refuge.

7. The local ward office before the bombing had made a survey on the number of vacant houses in their wards, also a survey was made of temples, schools, theatre, shrines, hotels, and concrete buildings and the number of persons it could accomodate. Tab on the number of vacancy daily could be checked by the number of evacuation permits issued.

8. Housing was not requisitioned or assigned. Existing local government handled this job as this was the local civil problem. Same local officials but with new wartime created positions. Ward Office and the police coordinated in their work to keep records up to date.

Annex A³ to Incl 4

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

9. Housing was under local administrations jurisdiction and they met their own problems, in case any area was to be torn down, orders were received from Prefecture and the ward took necessary steps to implement the orders until completed.

10. There was no requisition so no problem.

11. Local officials conducting local duties were paid by local expense. Work connected with national government paid by government. Assignment of jobs made by local mayors of chiefs.

12. No requisition or assignment of housing space so as to the place of residence, it was left up to the individual.

13. Early part of the war, there was a regulation as to how many persons per tsubo, but after awhile no persons were entitled more than their share of the space so health and safety factors were not considered.

14. No requisition or assignment but housing came under the "Boku-ho" Air Defense Law.

15. There were no psychological or sociological factors for increase in effectiveness, as there were no assignment system, instead sociological and psycological problems was many due to the lack of housing even up to the present time, no regulations, compulsions or incentives were used, appeals were made to them in behalf of the war effort.

16. Housing administration was the responsibility of the Mayor in his territory. There was no financial specially set up. Responsibility of the local officials were many due to a lack of personnel. Officials were liable to conscription but not for forced labor to war industries while lower city or ward employees were subject to both. Acute lack of personnel.

Federal and local officials were only responsible for the carrying out of the program.

Additional war tasks assigned to existing agencies were tearing down of building. When the removal notice was served on the occupants of a house designated as fire break, a time limit was set and the owner of the house was given an alternative of selling it to the Prefecture or dismantling the house himself. If the houseowner could not dismantle the house in the time specified, prefecture came and tore the building down, in that case the houseowner only received compensation of the amount of the laborers needed to tear it down. If it was the Government who tore it down, they had a special rate, the building was evaluated and paid.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Volunteers and non-officials agencies were from the local "chonai-ka" neighborhood association or group.

"Sokai" (Evacuation) divided into 3 classes ..... 1. Person
2. Houses
3. Property and personnel

1. Persons "Jiin sokai"
Ichibu sokai ..... & .....Zembu sokai

Ichibu sokai ..... divided into two categories
KO Niisampu sokai....Evacuation of pregnant women, invalids, sick persons and incapcitated persons.
Ko-sokai.....Evacuation of non-essential persons unemployed, old folks and wives whose husbands are at the front, children also included.

Opinions expressed above, stated orally.
Date of interview: May 8 1950
Place: Kanagawa Prefectural Government Office
Interviewed by: Eddie T. Uno, DAC
Legal and Government Section
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

COPY

WAR HOUSING

ZENBA, YUJI ..... "Rinji Sokai Shocho" (Temporary Evacuation Chief)

Mr. Zenba, Yuji was temporary evacuation chief of Yokosuka from July 1944 and on January 23 1945 he was made chief of Yokosuka and Yokohama combined, he held that position until July 1945. Between July 1944 to January 1945 he was also appointed "Ken Sokai Kacho" Prefectural Evacuation Chief.

His job was also enforcement and carrying out of the prefectural plans plus actual supervision of the plan or orders.

The temporary evacuation order was a "Chokurei" (Imperial Order) and Prefectural Government was responsible for carrying it out. The temporary evacuation order was incorporated under the Air Defense Law ("Boku-ho")

The Kanagawa Prefectural Government had a "sokai taiko inkai" (Evacuation disposition committee) composed of the Governor who was committee chairman, mayors and chiefs of towns and villages. This committee decided on which area or district was to be torn down.

The Navy at Yokosuka had its wishes on which area they wanted torn down as fire breaks and expressed its wishes upon the local mayor who was a member of the Prefectural Evacuation Disposition Committee. The Army did the same as the work of evacuation was not the job of the military but of the Civil Administration.

Very few complaints were received from the people affected in the area which was decided by the Prefectural Evacuation Disposition Committee.

Opinions expressed above, stated orally.

Date of interview: May 8, 1950

Place of interview: Fujisawa Branch of Kanagawa Prefectural Office.

Interviewed by: Eddie T. Uno, DAC
Legal and Government Section
Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500

COPY

Annex B to Ind 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

"Kencho Sokai Inkai" Prefectural Evacuation Committee

COMMITTEE: Governor..... Chairman
Mayors of cities, towns & villages

DUTIES: This committee decided on area or district to be cleared or evacuated and responsibility of payment to occupants, houselord and business.

"Hyoka Inkai" Appraisal Committee

COMMITTEE: Construction experts
Property tax officials

DUTIES: This committee went to the scene of the area for evacuation clearance and appraised the houses and business establishments. Submitted findings to Pref. Evacuation Committee.

"Shi Sokai Ka" City Evacuation Department or Section

"Ku Sokai Ka" Ward Evacuation Department or Section

"Tachinoki Meirei" Order to evacuate

"Tachinoki-sha" Persons and houses to be evacuated

"Hosho" Compensation or indemnity

PERIOD OF: Order to evacuate; Shortest 7 days, 2 weeks; longest 1 month.

TYPES OF INDEMNITY OR COMPENSATIONS:

1. Occupants renting affected house: "Yachin Hosho" (Rent compensation)

Occupants of house were paid the difference in rent from the present amount paid and the new amount they will have to pay for a period of two months.

2. Owner of affected house: "Kagami Hosho" (Compensation for removal)

COPY

Annex C³ to Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

The appraisal committee looked over the house for removal then went to the local tax office and according to the yearly housing assessment or housing appraisal paid the house owner twenty times the amount of the rent they were receiving.

Another outlet for owners of a house was the "Ichiku Hosho Ryo" (Immediate dismantling and removal compensation) In order to take advantage of this type of compensation, the owner had to dismantle the house and rebuild it elsewhere preferably in the outlying area, the expense of dismantling (such as for workers) and for transportation to the new site was paid under this compensation plan. Some owners took advantage of this plan but many refused as workers were scarce and expense for rebuilding was not included.

3. Owner of business establishments: "Eigyo Hosho" (Compensation for business)

Owners of business establishments received compensation for the business lost during the time of removal and until they were set up in their new place. Also they were reimbursed for the cost of transportation of their merchandise.

OPINION OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE REMOVAL ORDER:

The affected persons were glad that they were being paid for moving as later on as the results showed, the persons whose area were not in the evacuation were burned to the ground and lost every thing with no compensation.

For persons in the rent compensation, removal compensation, dismantling and removal compensation and business compensation class, they all received free transportation for themselves and their family and their goods to the point of destination. (The persons listed above are all from the affected removal district)

After the occupants of the affected area have removed, Prefecture bought up the house only. Prefectural Government dismantled some of the houses but the majority of the houses were sold.

Persons or concerns to whom sold: Companies under war contract or who had direct part in the war effort. Those companies submitted application and they had to specify why they needed those houses. Most of the requests were from war factories. The prefectural evacuation committee looked over the applications and the concern having the most legitimate reasons were awarded the houses for dismantling. The concerns who were awarded the homes had to bring their own laborers for dismantling and this had to be accomplished within a period from 20 days to 1 month.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Prefecture resold these houses at 50% of what they had paid the original houseowners. Prefecture claims that this was cheaper than if they went and hired a crew of laborer to tear all those houses down, besides they could not do it in the time alloted. Some of the houses that prefecture tore down were later used to build air raid shelters.

Concerning the property, after the houses were removed, that was the city's responsibility. They either bought the property or leased it from the property owner. The purchase or lease was paid for by the government so no money was going out from the pockets of the city.

Concerning the persons in the removal or evacuation group who had orders to move but with no place to go, that was the responsibility of the city. Usually somehow they found a place to move to but if during the time alloted them they could not find a place, the city checked on all vacant houses and put them in there. An official from the city just went to the vacant house and asked the owner to let these people live there, there was no such thing as refusal as if they did they would be considered unpatriotic and would incur the wrath of the community. As to these "Akiya" (vacancy), no discrimination as to the type or class was made as to the occupancy of these buildings. They were assigned according to their needs.

Opinions expressed above, stated orally.

Date of interview: May 11, 1950

Place of interview: Kanagawa Prefectural Government Office

Interviewed by: Eddie T. Uno DAC
Legal and Government Section
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

COPY

WAR HOUSING

Mr. HIRANO ..... "Kenchiku kacho" (Construction chief) Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Mr. OTA ..... "Kosei ka" (Welfare department) Kanagawa Prefectural Government

Both of these officials state that during the war in Kanagawa Prefecture there was no such thing as requisitioning or assignment of housing. In Tokyo there was.

They had a "jutaku sodan jo" (housing consultation office) and a "assen jo" (assistance office) and those offices' main jobs were to locate houses which were empty except for the owner staying there as fire guard. After the address of the house was given to the prospective tenant, he went to that house and made a deal with the owner of the house, a mutual agreement between two parties. The owner did not have to accept those tenants if it did not suit him and there was no compulsion from the ward of city office forcing him to. Usually it worked out alright so that the prospective tenant was allowed to live there, so there was no such things as assignment because it was a mutual agreement.

Requisitioning of property was not practiced as the government thought that it would create insecurity among the populace. In place of requisition, any government agencies or factories needing housing bought the place. Factories needing housing either bought a place such as hotels, restaurants (they weren't doing any business anyway) and prostitution houses (girls were taken for work in the war plants). Factories also made dormitories for their workers and if that wasn't enough the factories had priority in purchasing houses designated to be torn down so there was not any shortage in housing. If some of the workers could not find room in the factories dormitory or housing they went to the city and located an empty house (which there were plenty due to the evacuation) made a deal with the owner and lived there. The population of the city was on the decrease due to the phases of evacuation. Only essential personnel were the ones left in the city. Another check to prevent non-essential persons from flooding the city was that when a person was evacuated to another outlying city or prefecture, they could not return without official permission.

Regulation pertaining living space among factory workers was enforced to protect the health of the worker but later on due to the increased influx of workers there was much crowding. Among the civil populace of the city before the air raids there was plenty of room for all, only after a raid and many building were destroyed that crowded conditions became evident.

Opinions expressed above, stated orally.
Date of interview: May 11 1950
Place: Kanagawa Prefectural Government Office
Interviewed by: Eddie T. Uno, DAC, Legal and Government Section
Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500

Annex D3 to Incl 4 COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

COPY

WAR HOUSING

Mr. KURAKATA, K. ....."Kencho sokai jigyo sho" Prefectural evacuation office 1944 - 1946

Duties: .....General affairs (Indemnities payment section)

Mr. Kurakata's position dealt with payment of indemnities to persons who were in the area to be evacuated under the Air Defense Plan.

Evacuees in the designated area were divided into the following classes for payment.

1. "Item" or "Tachinoki Hosho" (Compensation for removal)
2. "Kagaku Hosho" (Payment for sale of house)
3. "Eigyo Hosho" (Payment for business losses during removal)
4. "Yachin Hosho" (Payment for rent difference)
5. "Ichiku Hosho Ryo" (Personal dismantling and removal compensation)

Rates to be paid for indemnities were already set by the "Hyoka Inkai" appraisal committee.

After an air raid the owner of the property may build a house if he could get the approval of the local "Boku Hombu" (Air Defense Headquarters). If the property owner was unable to build another person with the consent of the property owner build on his property but a request had to be submitted and an approval granted. This was under the "Risai tochibu kanrei" (law permitting construction of houses in bombed out areas)

Wages:

Wages for strictly local administrative work and not connected with any way with government sponsored agencies were financed locally. Work connected with government agencies were paid locally but assistance in payment of those wages were backed 90% of the total by the government.

Yokohama had eleven phases of the evacuation and removal plan. The actual phase started around the latter part of 1944. Dismantling and removal of houses started around January of 1944. The first to the fifth phase had to do with the evacuation of personnel and property and around the sixth phase the houses were in the process of removal.

Opinions expressed above, stated orally.

Date of interview: May 11, 1950

Place of interview: Kanagawa Prefectural Government Office

Interviewed by: Eddie T. Uno, DAC
Legal and Government Section
Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500

Annex E³ to Incl 4

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

COPY

YOKOHAMA-SHI WARTIME EVACUATION PLAN, 1941 to 1945

Persons interviewed: KOJIKI, Tozaburo (Wartime staff of Tsurumi "chonai-ka")
"Chonai".....District

SHIMIZU, Keizo (Wartime member of the "boshi-sokai")
"Boshi-sokai".....Women and children evacuation.

ABE, Ihachi (Wartime section of "shobo kakari cho")
"Shobo Kakari Cho"....Fire defense section chief

"Gun shido keikaku" (army ordered plan).... Was of confidential matter and was not known even to the police which had priority over all other evacuation plans.

"Sokai keikaku" (Evacuation plan)..... This was divided into 2 phases;
1. People
2. Houses

"Boshi sokai" (Evacuation of aged and juveniles) .... The aged and juveniles were evacuated according to their age and sent to other prefectures along with their personal belongings.
(This phase of the evacuation was the most successful)

"Enko sokai"....Ones who had relatives in other prefecture and were of the non-essential class to the community were asked to go live with them. Their commutation tickets were already paid for if a request for this type of evacuation. Many took advantage of this setup and moved to other prefectures thereby creating a lot of vacant houses which in turn were to be used as emergency housing. Actually there was no such thing as an emergency housing program. A watchman was appointed to guard these vacant homes.

"Kyosei sokai" (Forced evacuation of people or houses)....Orders for forced evacuation from their homes came from the home ministry and prefecture carried it out. Prefecture bought the houses, tore it down and used the material for making air raid shelters.

"Hinan keikaku"....A long range evacuation plan, the war ended before it could actually be put into practice so did not materialize.

"Kinkyu hinan".... This plan called for an evacuation site, preferably a nearby hill which could be reached within 15 minutes walking distance. This plan was not very effective under sudden mass bombing raids due to confusion and fires blocking their path.

Annex F3 to Incl 4

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

"Bokugo" (Air raid shelter) Underground air raid shelters was not very effective, because of poor cement and poor construction of some of them. Air raid shelters built on or burrowed on side of hills were better as they would not get the immediate blasts from the bombs and so mostly women and children were placed in them. Many shelters in the city received direct bomb hits thereby resulting in many casualities, fires also caused suffocation in those shelters.

As to the type of air raid shelters to be built, there were specified plans laid out by the Army. "Gun bokugo" (Army type shelter) "Minkan bokugo" (Civilian type shelter). Frequent changes in plans for building shelters came from the Army.

Prefecture made plans for air defense for the city, wards and blocks. "Chuo boku keikaku" (Main air defense program) and "Nenji Boku Keikaku" (Annual air defense program) were initiated but not very effective.

Anybody who wanted to evacuate only needed to go to the "sokai shidosho" (evacuation guidance agency) and they took care of the details necessary for the trip.

To persons or family who have been bombed out or burned they reported it to the ward office who in turn issued them a "Lisai shomeisho" (displaced or bombed out certificate) which was good upon presentation to receive food gratis until they got settled.

As to medical service, there was a "kabo eisei tai" (first aid agency) comprised of doctors and nurses and was under the jurisdiction of the prefecture and police.

If a certain unit of a ward wanted to construct a fire break wall between the houses, the government encouraged it by paying for one-eighth of the total cost, 6% by the prefecture and 2% by the individual. The ward office submitted the request to the constracting Co. The design or layout was made by the Prefecture. Construction was poor on these partitions as there was a shortage of cement and they did not make it exactly according to specification.

After an air raid the population of Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi decreased from 100,000 to 40,000. Where they all went to they do not know.

Opinions expressed above, orally stated.
Date interviewed: April 24, 1950
Place of interview: Yokohama City Office,
Kanagawa Prefecture
Interviewed by: Eddie T. Uno, DAC,
Legal and Government Section
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

13 September 1944

TO: Chief of the Police Department of the Prefecture receiving evacuated pupils

FROM: Chief, Planning Section, General Affairs Bureau, Air Defense General Headquarters

SUBJECT: Billet for Collectively Evacuated Pupils

We appreciate the considerations which you have been giving with regard to the subject. However, it has been noticed that a result of the hasty enforcement of the evacuation program which we have been compelled to do under the pressure of the state of affairs, there are billets that need improvement in points as mentioned below.

It is requested in this connection that you take proper measures for improvement of such billets, after conducting investigations thereof.

With reference to the collective evacuation of pupils, we wish to add for your precaution that you are requested to take proper measures according to the actual conditions by dispatching from time to time the officials in charge for inspection.

1. There have been cases where the pupils have been quartered in rooms with poor lighting and ventilation or whose connection with other rooms for ordinary lodgers is not proper.

a. In such cases, the assignment of rooms must be re-studied.

2. There are billets in which living rooms of the pupils are excessively narrow, and extremely narrowed with their beddings and personal effects kept in the rooms. In such a case, if the billet has rooms to spare, as much space as available according to the real state shall be secured without sticking to a formal standard fixing the minimum number of "tatami" per pupil.

3. There are billets that have no rooms reserved for the special used of teachers attending on pupils. In such a billet, a separate room adjacent to the rooms for the pupils, so far as circumstances in the billet permit, shall be reserved as one in which teachers conduct business, take a rest, change clothes, take care of sick pupils and so on.

4. Billets in rural districts are often poorly lighted at night. The billets shall be lighted adequately in the night-time so as to insure the health of the pupils who had been accustomed to the ways of the urban life.

Annex "G" to Incl 4 COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

SUBJECT: Billet for Collectively Evacuated Pupils 13 Sep 44

5. Opportune transfer of residence must be taken into consideration where it is apprehended that there may be extreme difficulties in obtaining heating, food, medical treatment and others in winter.

Food

SUBJECT: Special Rations for Staple Food and Others in Consequence of Collective Evacuation of Pupils
(19-So-No. 8873, dated July 30, 1944, from vice-Minister of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, to local executive chiefs concerned).

In consequence of the enforcement of the collective evacuation of pupils, it has been decided that, in order to help promote the evacuation, collectively evacuated pupils be enabled to draw rations at the point of their evacuation of the same quantity of staple food, miso, soy sauce and sugar (including the rations for school lunch) as they drew at home under the current ration system.

In this connection, as it is considered necessary to let the pupils draw the rations immediately they reach the point of evacuation, it is requested that you kindly arrange rationing out of the stock at your end on behalf of the Government, as we will take necessary steps for having your quota increased on the basis of reports on the details of the evacuation carried out from Tokyo-To and Aichi Prefecture (and from Osaka and Hyogo prefectures as well under the notification dated 4 August 1944). We hereby request you to take every proper measure immediately by urging local authorities to prepare for the evacuation so that nothing will be left to be desired.

P.S. In connection with distribution of food rations to collectively evacuated pupils, you are requested to see to it that coordination between the current standard quantity of rations being drawn by the evacuated pupils and the current quantity of rations for local pupils be properly conducted so as to meet the local conditions in the districts receiving the evacuated pepple, with full regard to special food conditions by the evacuated pupils.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Kanagawa Prefectural Instructions No. 1346 (original)

(missing)

Annex H to Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

KANAGAWA PREFECTURE INSTRUCTION NO. 1346
(SECRET)

DATED: 29 March 1944

TO: Police Station, Sub-Prefectural Office, Municipal, Town and Village Offices

FROM: Jotaro Kondo, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture

SUBJECT: We Hereby Decide the Program of Effectuation of Air Raid Sufferers Evacuation to the Following Effect

Program of Effectuation of Evacuation for Sufferers from Air Raids

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Article 1 Evacuation, recuperation and aid toward sufferers who lost their domiciles owing to air raids shall be effectuated in compliance with the Program of Evacuation for Sufferers from Air Raids. The Program is being designed for air raid sufferers in Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka cities.

Article 2 The Governor will give directives and render control on evacuation complying with this Program. Mayor and chief of police station of the affected area will take leadership, effect evacuation and rescue sufferers in compliance with directives of the governor and this Program. Chief of sub-prefectural office, headman of city, town or village and chief of police station of the affected area will effectuate recuperation and rescue of evacuees in consonance with governor's directives and this Program.

Article 3 As regards means of evacuation, it will be effectuated according to those who do not have relatives in other places than the afflicted area or those who, regardless of whether they have relatives, are required to remain within the affected area either on official business or on affairs under General Mobilization Law (these will hereafter be called simply stopped persons).

Annex 1 3 to Doc 4

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Article 5 The law which concerns with the effectuation of evacuation and its preparations prescribed in this program is principally the Anti Air Raid Law and with regard to rescue, it complies mainly with the War Time Damage Protection Law.

Article 6 Items which are not being defined in this Program and falling under prescriptions in other laws, ordinances, shall comply with above, if no such sources be found, directives of the governor should be counted on.

CHAPTER 2

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Article 7 When destruction, damages by fire, poisoning or expansion of fire on buildings deemed extensive, an emergency evacuation will be effected under guidance of competent chief of police station.

Article 8 Emergency evacuation will be directed toward vacant lot, park or school establishments and the like designated by chief of police station.

Article 9 Things to be carried by evacuees shall be limited to valuables and daily personal belongings of portable carriage. Citizens of Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka cities are to prepare beforehand things to carry on their person at the time of issuance of air raid alarm.

Article 10 Evacuees shall assemble together per neighborhood society and act guided by instructions of police officers, civilian anti-air raid team or executive staff of intra-block society.

Article 11 Arriving at the shelter, head of neighborhood society shall make a roll call of evacuees under his society and report the number of evacuated persons and concerning situation to the executive members of intra-block society. The latter, upon receiving the above report, shall file a summed up report with the police officer or municipal staff.

Article 12 Police officer or municipal staff will report situation of shelter, number of persons and other items to chief of police station or mayor (ward chief in case of Yokohama City).

Article 13 The police chief and the mayor, upon receiving above, will extend needed rescue after deliberative talks with each other. Rescue for emergency evacuees shall in principle be first aid and catering of food by emergency kitchen.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Article 14 First aid will be arranged so as to endow each evacuee with materials for medical treatment. In case further treatment be needed, the evacuee can be subject to treatment at designated bandage posts or first aid posts. According to circumstances, itinerary clinic teams will be dispatched.

Article 15 Emergency food catering shall be done by volunteer catering team and according to conditions, evacuees will also assist in preparing emergency kitchen.

Article 16 Police chief shall dispatch to the shelter rice, salt, fuel and other necessaries for catering in compliance with itemized code of rationing of emergency foods and fuel.

Article 17 At emergency shelter, bedding is not to be furnished, however, injured person, expectant mother or baby will be afforded such facilities circumstances necessitating.

Article 18 Police chief shall put up policemen or civilian anti air raid team as guard of the shelter.

Article 19 Term of sheltering in emergency shelter shall be within 24 hours.

Article 20 Evacuees who passed 24 hours in emergency shelter will be recovered in temporary recuperation camp in accordance with governor's directives.

Article 21 In case of transfer to temporary camp, those who have relatives and those required to stay behind will be separated. Hereinafter, those required to stay behind will be called stopped. Those having relatives shall be evacuated according to circumstances. Evacuees shall be given sufferer's certificate at emergency shelter by the mayor.

Article 22 Police chief will plan the following items in close contact with mayor.

1. Designation of emergency shelter.
2. Partition of utilization per emergency shelter, roads to be taken and means of guidance.
3. Escort planning per emergency shelter.

Article 23 Mayor will plan and contemplate following items.

1. Appointment of custodian.
2. Requisitioning of building and of facilities needed for recuperation.
3. Preparatiòn of lighting and lighting control appliances.
4. Preallocation of materials for medical treatment needed for first aid.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

5. Installation of wells for emergency kitchen and drinking water.
6. Steps of utilization of cooking utensils.
7. Utilization steps of bedding for sick persons.
8. Disposal of general affairs concerning issuance of sufferer's certificate.
9. Matters concerning installation of temporary latrines.

Article 24 Custodian of emergency shelter will take his post at shelter and make preparations for recuperation reporting the general situation to either police chief or mayor.

CHAPTER 3

TEMPORARY RECUPERATION

Article 25 Temporary recuperation stands for recovery and rescue for a short period of those sufferers, with the exception of those having relatives in the same city or stopped persons, in places of recuperation located in the outskirts of city areas until normalcy will be recovered.

Article 26 Location, title, accommodation and regional liaison business shall be defined as per attached table No. I.

Article 27 Police chief of the area who is entrusted to transfer evacuees from emergency shelter to temporary recuperation camp will lead evacuees to the destination before sundown.

Article 28 The sheltered will be lined up per neighborhood society or intra-block society and led to temporary camp under escort of police officer or civilian anti-air raid team.

Article 29 Sheltered will walk on foot excepting the aged and invalids. Transport facilities will be made available in the neighborhood of recuperation camp.

Article 30 Police chief who is entrusted to effect temporary recuperation will accept evacuees at designated recuperation camp and see to due billeting.

Article 31 Rescue at temporary camp shall be rendered in conformity with that at emergency shelter. Food catering shall be done with the assistance of women's society or girl scouts in the vicinity. Bedding shall be furnished to evacuees as well.

Article 32 Police chief will post policemen or civilian anti-air raid team and mayor will station municipal staff to be needed for rescue of evacuees and for procedures regarding removal to relatives.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

Article 33 Mayor will survey persons who have resort to be recovered by their relatives and report to the governor their destination, number, transportation facilities and other necessary items.

Article 34 Those having relatives outside prefecture, shall be evacuated according to railway condition designating starting station and date. Those having relatives in the prefecture shall be evacuated in accord to circumstances.

Article 35 Passage between temporary recuperation camp and railway station shall be covered on foot. Busses or trucks will be utilized if needed.

Article 36 Those having no resort will stay in camp until further notice by the governor.

Article 37 Police chief shall confer with mayor and determine the following items.

1. Positive patrol program per camp.
2. Correspondence and liaison between camp and police station.
3. Concrete utilization media of labor needed for emergency kitchen, etc..

Article 38 Mayor will confer with police chief and prepare the following programs.

1. Items under Article 23.
2. Utilization media of bedding.
3. Disposition of general affairs concerning sufferers' certificate and transportation certificate.

Article 39 Custodian of temporary camp will gather at the camp when air raid alarm is released and report general situation to the police chief without delay.

CHAPTER 4

PLANNED RECUPERATION

Article 40 Planned recuperation stands for recovery and rescue of sufferers for comparatively long period in areas which have little possibility of being exposed to air attacks.

Article 41 Planned recuperation shall be rendered within scarcely populated areas in Kanagawa Prefecture and part of the program be assigned to Shizuoka prefecture.

Article 42 Planned recuperation shall be effected at school,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

public hall, temple, inn, villa and other idle establishments in groups. Civilian houses can temporarily be used, only when no alternative be on hand.

Article 43 Location, title and capacity will conform with attached table No. 2.

Article 44 Planned recuperation shall be designated taking into account the location of the former residence of the sufferer and the place of shelter. These plannings will conform with attached table No. 3. Those going to Shizuoka Prefecture will fall under prescriptions delineated by Shizuoka prefectural authorities.

Article 45 Evacuees who were recovered in temporary camp shall be transferred to the designated areas.

Article 46 Governor will instruct sub-prefectural office chief for needed recovery media.

Article 47 Sub-prefectural office chief will determine quotas of persons per recuperation camp and render necessary preparations.

Article 48 Police chief will lead evacuees to the camp under escort of policemen or civilian anti-air raid team.

Article 49 Evacuees shall utilize railway tracks, if impossible, shall proceed to camp on foot. Busses and trucks can be used if necessary. As to utilization of railway facilities, steps shall be taken in accordance with attached table No. 4-I. Courses of evacuees on foot shall be determined according to attached table No. 4-2.

Article 50 Guidance of evacuees shall conform with following:

1. In case railway tracks used
   1) Competent police chief of the temporary camp will lead evacuees as far as starting station.
   2) Competent police chief of planned camp will lead evacuees while on board a train and as far as the planned recuperation camp.

2. In case of procession on foot or ride in automobiles
   1) Competent police chief as far as the jurisdiction of police station which has jurisdiction on temporary camp.
   2) Competent police chief of planned recuperation camp from boundary of above police station as far as the compound of camp.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

3. Police chief of train will secure evacuation road and exert to prevent confusion and maintain good discipline.

Article 51 Evacuees will be organized per intra-block society unit and leaders chosen to preserve peace and order.

Article 52 To designate protection area for evacuees alongside evacuation road aiming at safeguarding evacuees on foot. Headman of city, town or village will set up evacuees' protection centers in areas prescribed in attached table No. 5 and render necessary rescue works.

Article 53 As regards evacuees protection center, recreational facilities will be had in school, public hall, temple or inn and medical treatment will be offered at clinic center or hospital.

Article 54 Head of city, town or village will open protection center for evacuees and allocate necessary staff including physician, nurse and health nurse.

Article 55 Guides will propose to head of city, town or village of protection area or responsible persons of protection center as to respite, catering, lodging, medical treatment, and what not, should these things be needed while conducting evacuees.

Article 56 Temporary camp shall provide evacuees with lunch. The police chief shall designate lodging quarters in close contact with chief of sub-prefectural office and instruct head of city, town or village for necessary assistance.

Article 57 On arrival of evacuees at recuperation camp, head of city, town or village will accept evacuees and billet them to the following effect:

1. Rationing of foods
2. Furnishing or rent of clothing, bedding and other daily necessaries
3. Medical treatment and vocational guidance
4. Allowance of text books and stationery
5. Employment seeking for those wishing to change their career.
6. Housing arrangement
7. Other items deemed necessary by the governor.

Article 60 Food catering at recuperation camp shall be rendered in such a way as to furnish or rent cooking utensils and needed commodities. In time of hurry and rush, catering by means of emergency kitchen will be done. This program should be assisted in by women's society or girl scouts in the neighborhood.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

Article 61 Rationing of foods in recuperation camp shall be made in accordance with ordinary rationing methods. However, in case of special need, the governor will see to it.

Article 62 Clothing, bedding and other daily necessaries shall be had in compliance with essentials of rationing of emergency commodities. Nevertheless, in so far as bedding is concerned, borrowing from nearby households and other media can be adopted.

Article 63 Medical treatment shall be afforded at clinic center or hospital located in the area and vicinity. In case the physician may not be available, the camp will send for a doctor to give the sheltered medical treatment. Child delivery will be commissioned to local hospital or lying-in hospital or other proper installations.

Article 64 As to education of primary school children, children will be transferred temporarily to nearby primary school (literally, national school) and equipped with necessary schooling articles. Education toward middle and youth school students shall comply with governor's directives.

Article 65 Those wishing to change vocational career or get new jobs will be looked after by chief of National Mobilization Office. The arrangement should be done in a way to comply with countermeasures of evacuation and manpower mobilization. Therefore, able persons should be put to work. These jobs shall be effected under deliberation by head of city, town or village and chief of police station.

Article 66 As regards arrangement of housing facilities for evacuees, it will be rendered by governor taking into account the nature of job, place of work on priority basis.

Article 67 Sheltering will be continued until governor's further directives.

Article 68 If some sheltered persons wish to remove from the camp for reasons of their new employment or housing affairs, they should apply for it with chief of sub-prefectural office through head of city, town or village. On receiving application, chief of sub-prefectural office gives yes or no and inform the governor and mayor of suffered area every ten days.

Article 69 Sufferer's certificate will be issued by head of city, town or village where recuperation camp is located.

Article 70 Head of city, town or village of the recuperation area shall prepare the following programs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

1. Appointment of custodian
2. Requisitioning of building and other facilities needed for recuperation.
3. Lighting and lighting control appliances.
4. Positive measures for drinking water and institution of wells for cooking.
5. Utilization of culinary utensils.
6. Survey on surplus bedding and tatamis per household and means on how to borrow them in case of need
7. Concrete steps on bath facility and how to keep environment clean and secure quarantine measures
8. Other items deemed necessary for recuperation.

Article 71 Head of city, town or village of the protection area will prepare the following items for protection center of evacuees.

1. Appointment of custodian
2. Positive measures for emergency kitchen and lodging
3. Concrete countermeasures on medical treatment and rescue methods.
4. Other items deemed necessary for protection.

The condition of preparations shall be reported to chief of sub-prefectural office or police chief.

Article 72 Chief of sub-prefectural office or police chief will work out synthetic administration media for sheltering and protection beforehand.

Article 73 Mayor of the evacuation-designated area will hold deliberative meetings among parties concerned and accelerate preparations and render equitable enforcement thereof.

CHAPTER 5

EVACUATION TO RELATIVES

Article 74 Evacuation to relatives stands for individual evacuation rendered by sufferers in quest of relatives' houses.

Article 75 Evacuation to relatives will be rendered in such a manner as to recover the sufferer in place where he wants to take quarters.

Article 76 Sufferers from Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka cities and having relatives in the same cities will be removed from emergency shelter in accordance with circumstances.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

Article 77 Sufferers from Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka cities and having relatives in other city, town or village will be removed from temporary recuperation camp in accordance with circumstances. Persons falling under city, town or village allocation quotas shall comply with attached table No. 6.

Article 78 Sufferers in Kanagawa Prefecture and those having relatives outside the prefecture will be removed from temporary recuperation camp in accord with transportation situation. Allocation quotas to be removed from camp shall be as per attached table No. 7. Those having relatives in Tokyo-To, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Northern Kyushu Area will be regarded as having no resort; nevertheless, if Ministry of Interior and Chairman of Local Administration Deliberative Council issue special instruction, the latter will be esteemed as effective.

Article 79 Transportation of evacuees who have relatives outside the prefecture shall conform with Article 49. However, those evacuating to the same locality will be assembled together and escorted by civilian air raid defense team or others.

Article 80 Those coming from outside the prefecture in search of relatives shall act individually. In case the preservation of peace and order be required, proper restrictions or direction of action should be deliberated.

Article 81 Those who evacuated to relatives in the prefecture will register the following items with head of city, town or village through intra-block society chairman.

1. Former address, occupation, full name and age
2. Title of school if the person is a pupil or student

The head of the community will enumerate the number of sufferers every 5 days and report to the governor and chief of sub-prefectural office or police chief.

Article 82 Rationing of materials and elementary education toward evacuees in the place of relatives should be handled promptly and summarily.

CHAPTER 6

STOPPED PERSON

Article 83 Stopped persons stand for those prescribed in attached table No. 8 who are being requested to stay behind on business under general mobilization law.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

Article 84 Persons having resort within the city will be billeted at relatives houses.

Article 85 Those having resort in the prefecture or outside, their families shall be removed to relatives. Families of those having no resort shall be recovered according to planned recuperation.

Article 86 Stopped persons shall be billeted en masse at inn, restaurant, apartment house, dormitory, school and other suitable installations in the city or in the outskirts of the city. Recuperation camp for stopped persons shall in principle be chosen from among public installations or industrial factories in accord to circumstances. The governor will designate and control its use.

Article 87 Catering to stopped persons will be determined in line with facilities available and with regard to rationing of materials, it will be rendered in conformity with codes on emergency foods, rationing of fuel and emergency materials.

Article 88 Superintendent of government and public offices, company or factory, and manager of recuperation of those who are being stopped shall report to the governor the following items without delay.

1. Title, location and accommodationof camp
2. Number of sheltered persons
3. Methods of food catering
4. Description and quantities of materials needed.
5. Surplus capacity of recuperation
6. Other necessary items.

Article 89 Person stopped will be afforded their living houses and consideration should be taken to make them feel at ease.

Article 90 Persons recovered in a dwelling house or jerry-built houses are required to get approval of competent police chief if they wish to call for their family members.

CHAPTER 7

PRESERVATION OF MATERIALS AND OTHERS

Article 91 The governor shall store separately staple foods and first aid materials considering location of temporary recuperation camp and its capacity. As to items to be stored, amount of goods to be stored and means of rationing or settlement of account are requested to conform with other regulations concerned.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

Article 92 Chief of sub-prefectural office or police chief will supervise or put up patrol on storehouse to render proper custodianship.

Article 93 Materials or lighting control appliances needed for requisitioning of temporary camp or planned camp or protection center for the evacuees and materials required for refitting of wells shall be distributed or handled by the prefecture on priority basis.

Article 94 Cooking utensils, procured tatamis and bedding etc, which are in need shall be arranged by means of rental from each household at the place where camp is located.

CHAPTER 8

EXPENSES AND CLASSIFICATION OF SHARES

Article 95 Requisitioning of emergency shelter and streamlining of its equipment shall be effected by the city concerned and expenses thereof shall be borne by the city itself.

Article 96 Requisitioning of temporary camp and of planned recuperation camp shall be determined by deliberative meeting attended by head of city, town or village of the place where camp is located and the mayor will see to the extents of enforcement thereof. After that, head of city, town or village where camp is found shall effectuate same. Expenses for the above shall be borne by the city which may utilize the camp.

Article 97 Requisitioning of evacuees' protection center and streamlining of its equipment shall be effected by head of city, town or village concerned and expenses shall be covered by city, town or village.

Article 98 The order of utilization of temporary camp and of planned recuperation camp or evacuees' protection center shall be determined taking into account its utility value and requisitioning and streamlining of equipment shall be rendered in accordance with utilization order under synthetic program.

Article 99 As soon as head of city, town or village has fixed up repair order, the same shall report to the governor estimation of materials needed and budget for authorization.

Article 100 As to the expenses needed for repairing or requisitioning, the prefecture can grant subsidy totally or partially thereon.

Article 101 Expenses needed for rescue work of evacuees shall comply with War Time Damage Protection Law.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefecture Instruction No. 1346

Article 102 Expenses arising from private action of evacuees to relatives shall in principle be covered by same person excepting affording of real articles or expenses derived from use of evacuees protection center. The latter shall conform with War Time Damage Protection Law.

ATTACHED REGULATIONS

Article 103 This evacuation Program will be effectuated as from 1 April 1944.

Article 104 When chief of sub-prefectural office, head of city, town or village or chief of police station wish to hold deliberative or liaison meetings which would be required in effecting this program, the same should report to the governor in advance. Items reached at aforementioned conferences should be reported to chief of sub-prefectural office concerned, head of city, town or village or chief of police station concerned.

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

s/Y. Iwatsuki
T/Y. IWATSUKI

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefectural Ordinance No. 29

Date: 2 June 1945

From: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture

Subject: Regulations Relative To Temporary Utilization of War-damaged Land and Provisional Construction Are Stipulated as follows:

Article 1: Those who want to construct a temporary building or hut, or to establish a farm in the war-damaged area should be subject to these regulations.

Article 2: Nobody can construct a temporary building or hut, or establish a farm within the war-damaged area designated by the Governor without permission though he has a legal right for land. However, the factory including a workshop which had it ordered by the competent authorities in charge of administration and supervision by the prefectural government to restore itself can construct in spite of the regulations. The designation mentioned above will be announced by the Governor.

Article 3: The permission of land utilization in the preceding article will be given by the Governor for factories, by the police chief for temporary buildings and by the mayor for farms.

Article 4: Those who have been permitted to make use of other person's land according to Article 2 should pay rent.

Article 5: Those who want to construct a temporary building (excepting a hut) in the war-damaged area shall obtain the permission of the police station chief concerned by reporting location, use, scale and reason for construction. Those who have been given the permission prescribed in preceding clause of this article will be regarded as given the Governor's permission, prescribed in the Urban Building Law, the Building Construction Control Regulations, the Building Control Regulations, The Factory Control Regulations, etc.

Article 6: A temporary building which will be permitted to construct according to the preceding article are as follows:

(1) Factory buildings which have been ordered by the competent authorities or approved by the prefectural authorities to be restored.

(2) Worker's lodging-house and its attached institution.

(3) Accomodation institutions and its accessories for laborers at working spots.

(4) Institutions for Government or public use and people's benefit.

COPY Answer J to Rec'd

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefectural Ordinance No. 29

(5) Houses for those who are requested to stay by order.

(6) Other necessary constructions.

Article 7: Sections where a temporary building in the war-damaged area is not permitted to construct are as follows:

(1) Road, embankment, green park zone, evacuated zone for air defense.

(2) Zones 300 meters or less far from the so-called industrial road (including the width of road), 10 meters or less from main road or watercourse.

(3) Zones 50 meters or less far from railway or tramway lines.

(4) Environs of important factories and other factories with the diameter of 100 meter and 500 respectively.

(5) Environs with the diameter of 50 meters of public offices or institutions and sold buildings.

Article 8: A temporary building which is constructed in the war-damaged area shall be based upon the following standard of disposition:

(1) A space of more than 30 meters shall be left between other buildings.

(2) A space of more than 30 meters shall be left between other buildings.

Article 9: A temporary building which is constructed in the war-damaged area shall be based upon the following standard of structure and scale.

(1) Building must be one-storied.

(2) Roof must be of fire-proof materials.

(3) Solitary house must be built within the limit of less than 7 tsubo and tenement-house within 5 houses.

(4) Worker's lodging-house must be built within the limit of less than 100 tsubo.

Article 10: By reporting previously to the police by word of mouth or in writing, everybody can construct a temporary house for rehabilitation outside the area designated according to Article 2. A temporary house mentioned above shall be constructed in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The building must be constructed within the original site in the pre-war time.

(2) It must be a one-storied building with a building area of 5 tsubo or less.

(3) The roof must be covered with fire-proof materials.

(4) Construction must be commenced within one month after war-damage. Police head can issue an order to withdraw temporary building if necessary for public benefit and others.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Kanagawa Prefectural Ordinance No. 29

Article 11: Those who have been given the land use permission and those who construct a temporary building or hut are responsible for cleaning the section or site and collection of metallic goods.

Supplementary Regulations

Article 12: This ordinance is enforced from the day of promulgation.

Article 13: Those who were permitted by the police head to construct a temporary building before the enforcement of this are regarded as permitted according to this ordinance.

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

S/K. Honda
T/K. HONDA

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Date: 22 November 1945

From: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture

Subject: Prefectural Ordinance No. 50

Kanagawa Prefectural Ordinance No. 41, "Temporary Utilization of War-damaged Land and Temporary Construction Regulations" shall be revised as follows:

1. The name of the Regulations shall be changed to "The War-damaged Land Temporary Utilization Regulations".

2. Articles ranging from No. 4 to No. 11 shall be cancelled and Article 12 is changed as Article 4.

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

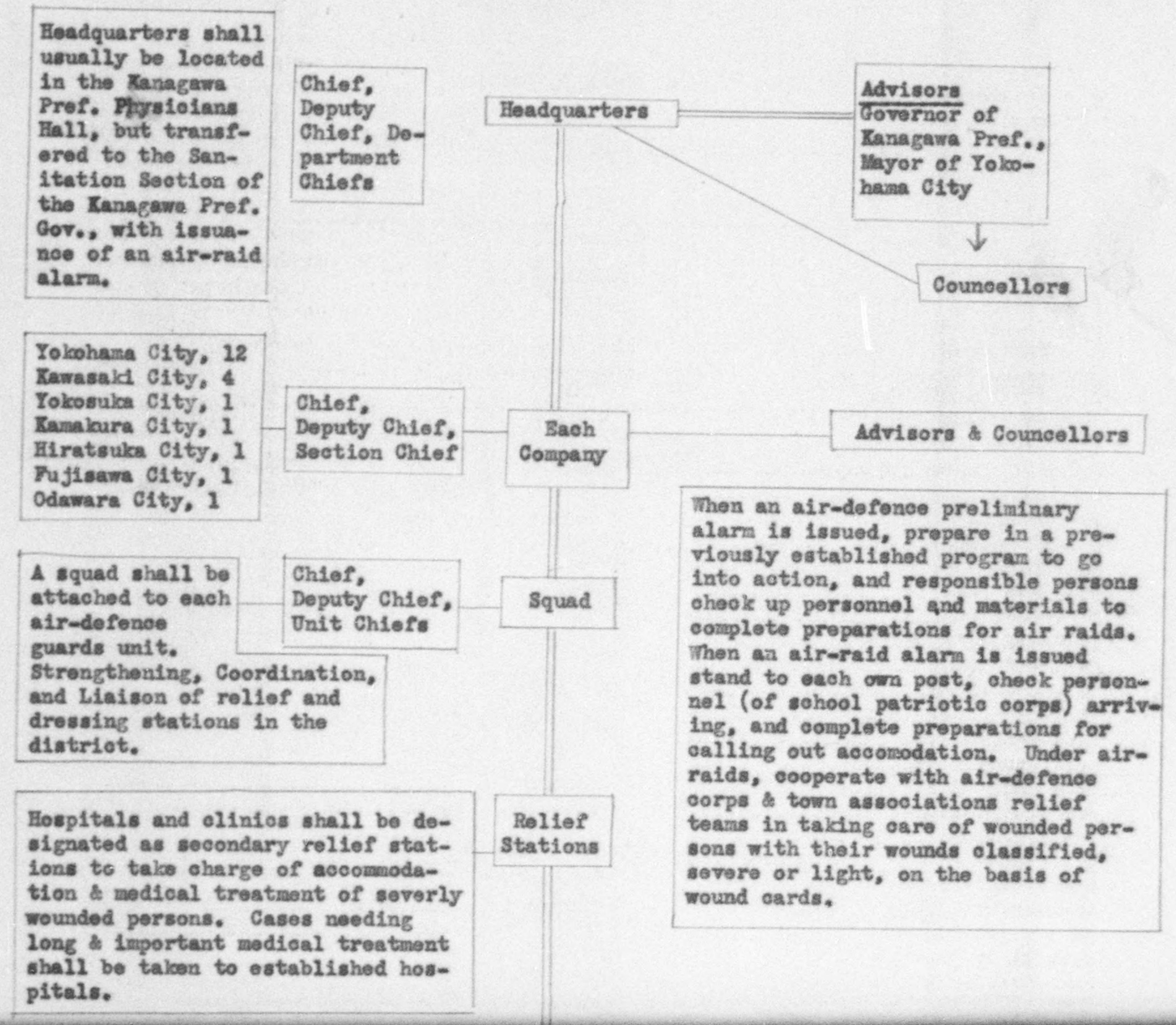
s/K. Honda
T/K. HONDA

COPY Annex K to Incl 4

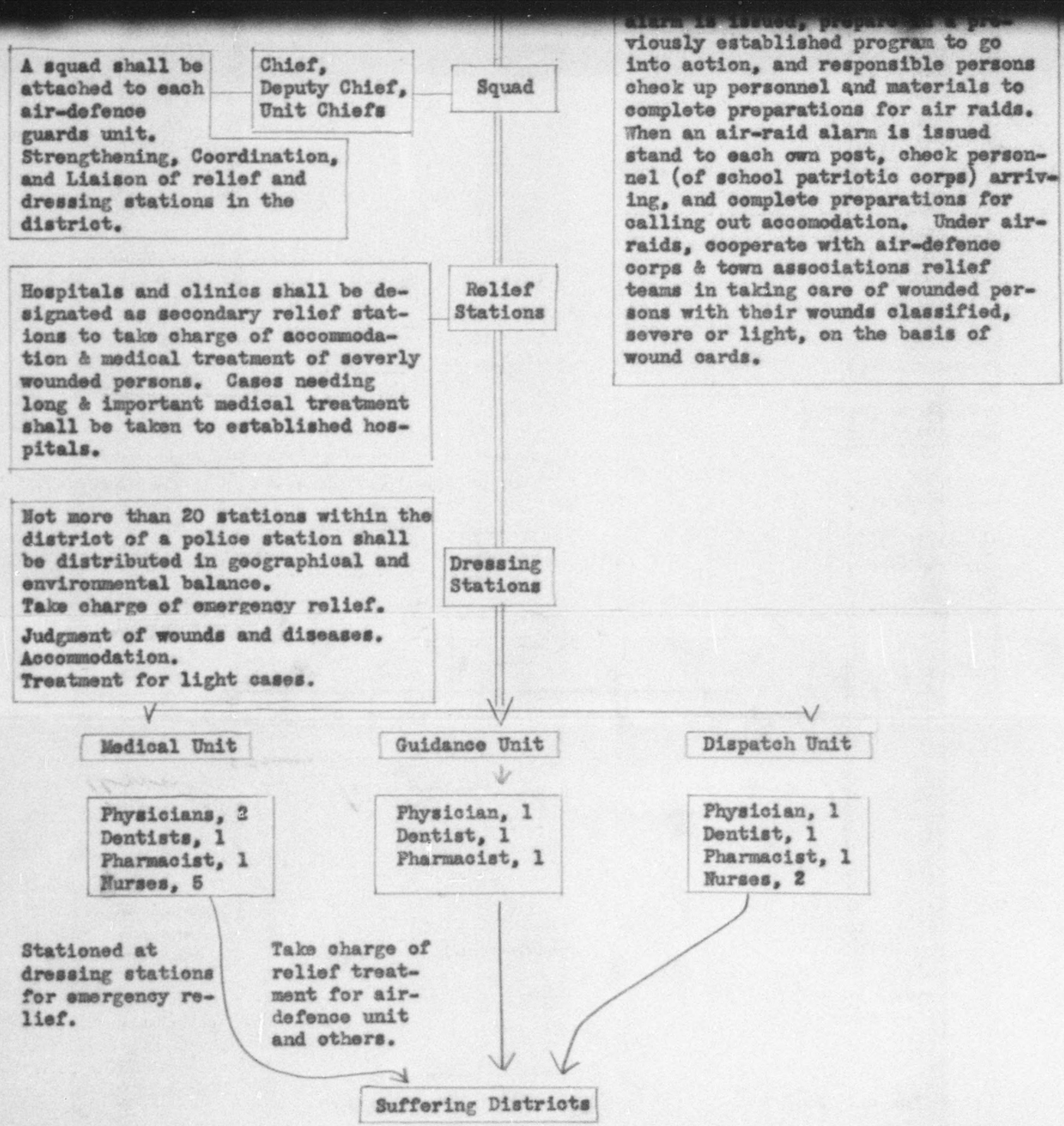
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 75 013

VI

CHART OF ORGANIZATION AND RELIEF SYSTEM OF THE KANAGAWA PREFECTURE NATIONAL DEFENSE MEDICAL CORPS



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013



Y-1

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to English language.

s/Y. Sugiura t/ Y. Sugiura COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Date: December 28, 1944.

Issued by: Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Takao Fujiwara

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

Chapter I General Rules

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COPY

Annex M to Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

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

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

(1) Management of the National Defence Health Team.

(2) Reenforcement and extent of relief for the volunteer activities, anti-air-raid defence corps, neighborhood associations air defence groups, etc.

(3) Clerical and liaison and orderly staff of relief organs.

(4) Use of transportation vehicles for the dead and wounded.

(5) Cleaning (Disposal of corpse included) and water supply.

(6) The method to make public relief organs and clinics where doctors will be out during the air raid warning.

(7) Food supply and bedding for the staff of relief organs and the sick and wounded.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(8) Arrangement of instruments and materials for medical treatment.

(9) Other necessary items for medical treatment and relief.

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

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

Chapter III
Relief Organs

10. The head of village, town or city shall establish relief stations, bandage stations and poison gas prevention stations as relief organs and provide them in advance with necessary medical equipment. The relief station shall take charge of mainly accommodation and medical treatment of serious cases from the bandage station. The bandage station shall take charge of mainly the discrimination and treatment of the sick and wounded, and as a rule, several bandage stations shall be established per relief station. The poison gas prevention station shall aim at the temporary antidote for sufferers from poison gas, and public bath houses shall be utilized for the purpose.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

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

(2) Black-out equipment.

(3) Protection installation for medical operation rooms.

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

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

(6) Accommodating installation for corps.

(7) The hoard of necessary bedding.

(8) Cooking equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

16. The delivery relief station shall be opened at a maternity hospital, or clinic which is composed of more than

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

one obstetrician and several midwives and assistants, but according to the situation it can be established within ordinary relief stations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

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

Chapter IV
Aid Relief

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

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

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

28. In the district where a national defence health team is not organized, the president of the prefectural medical association shall organize after consultation with the presidents of the prefectural dentists and pharmacists associations and others more than one aid relief group composed of their members and assistants in the area other than the designated cities and towns in each district chapter taking into consideration traffic convenience, and conditions of health and distribution of members, etc.

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

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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

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

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

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

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

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Chapter V
Prevention of Epidemics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

C O P Y

Supplementary Rule

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

Translated by K. Nogami

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

s/K. Nogami
t/K. Nogami

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Air-Defense Relief Measures
of Kanagawa Prefecture

(4) Annex No. 34

Table of Relief, Dressing and
Disinfecting Stations Required

	Relief Stations		Dressing Stations	Disinfecting Stations
	No. of Establishments	Capacity		
Yokohama city	60	3,012	240	430
Kawasaki city	22	1,072	88	105
Yokosuka city	29	1,480	116	116
Hiratsuka city	5	150	20	20
Kamakura city	4	133	16	20
Odawara city	6	180	24	32
Fujisawa city	5	150	20	19
Hayama-machi	2	50	8	10
Misaki-machi	2	50	8	10
Total	135	6,277	540	762

III Program concerning Management of Affairs by the Sanitation Section, Relief Department, Defense Headquarters, for the 1944 fiscal year. The purpose of this program is to establish methods of executing business, organization and others in relation to the following matters in charge of the Sanitation Section of the Kanagawa Prefectural Defense Headquarters.

1. Program for Business

(1) General relief; guidance and control of gas fighting organizations.

(2) Adjustment and Distribution of medical and sanitary materials.

COPY Annex N to Doc 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(3) Training of special technicians in the field of relief and gas-fighting.

(4) Drafting of sanitary personnel.

(5) Organization and training of a relief team under direct control.

(6) Organization and training of a gas-fighting team under direct control.

(7) Organization and training of an epidemic prevention team.

2. Organization and Formation

The organization in the Sanitation Section is as follows:

1) Chief Staff-officer ---- Chief of the Sanitation Section

2) The staff and the Medical Materials Division: Chief, 1 local government official

a) Matters in charge
Procurement and distribution of medical supplies and sanitary materials; Training of special technicians in the field of relief and gas-fighting; Business concerning drafting of sanitary personnel; General affairs.

b) Personnel
24, including 4 local government engineers, 2 health engineers and 4 prefectural secretaries.

3) Relief Division: Chief, 1 local government engineer

a) Matters in charge
Guidance of and liaison with relief organizations; Training of the relief team under direct control.

b) Personnel
58, including 4 local government engineers, 12 health engineers, 3 prefectural secretaries and 10 nurses.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

4) Gas Control Division: Chief, 1 local government engineer.

a) Matters in charge:
Guidance of and liaison with gas control organizations; Organization and training of the gas control team under direct control; Chemical protection of water.

b) Personnel
7, including 1 local government engineer, 5 engineers and 1 disinfecting engineer.

5) Epidemics Control Division:
Chief, 1 local government engineer.

a) Matters in charge:
Establishment of epidemic prevention measures; Bacteriological protection of quality of water; Various bacteriological and chemical experiments on sanitation.

b) Personnel.
13, including 1 local government engineer, 3 epidemic prevention officials and 1 prefectural secretary.

(1) The chief of the Sanitation Section shall take charge of guidance and supervision concerning relief, gas control and epidemic prevention and drafting of sanitation personnel, and shall form and mobilize the relief, gas control and epidemic prevention teams under his direct control.

(2) Methods of procurement and distribution of medical and sanitary materials for relief and gas control and methods of drafting sanitary personnel shall be established in a seperate program according to circumstances.

(3) The chief of the Sanitation Section shall get the National Defense Medical Corps to conduct relief, gas control and epidemic prevention, after contacting the chief of the National Defense Medical Corps.

3. Methods of operation:

(1) As soon as the air-defense alarm is issued, the Headquarters of the National Defense Medical Corps shall be transferred to the Sanitation Section. The chief and staff of the Headquarters shall cooperate with the chief of the Sanitation Section to keep contact with the headquarters of each police station.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(2) In case dispatch of a relief team for reinforcement is called for by chief of a police station or chief of the main force of the police station, an order shall be sent to the headquarters of a police force in a non-damaged district in the same city to dispatch a reinforcement unit of necessary strength, and according to conditions in a suffering area, dispatch of relief teams for reinforcement from other prefectures shall be called for.

In this case, a reinforcement relief team shall generally be formed according to the following standard:

Physicians,	3 (2 surgion and 1 physician)
Dentists,	1
Pharmacist,	1
Nurses and other assistants,	6
Clerk,	
Total	12

Remark: One of the physicians shall be appointed chief of the team.

(3) The chief of the Sanitation Section shall form two relief teams under his direct control and keep them ready for action; shall get them to engage in medical relief service at the prefectural government and keep contact with each police station and the National Defense Medical Corps; shall dispatch the teams to damaged areas for relief, when it is considered difficult in view of the extent of damages to dispatch the reinforcement relief team of the National Defense Medical Corps at once.

In this case, medicines, sanitary materials and medical instruments shall be furnished by the Sanitation Section as per enclosure, and automobiles, if necessary, shall be provided at a rate of three cars for a team, after contacting the Sections in charge.

(4) In case the relief team under direct control can not be employed in emergency measures, contact shall be made with the Japan Red Cross Chapter to have the Japan Red Cross special relief team dispatched.

(5) The chief of the Sanitation Section shall form an anti-gas team under his direct control comprised of the Sanitation Section personnel and keep it ready for action, shall get the team to keep contact with each police station and the gas control team of the National Defense Medical Corps and shall dispatch it to a damaged area and engage it in anti-gas guidance and aid, when there occurs such a damage as needs the aid of other gas control teams of the National Defense

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Medical Corps but it is considered difficult to have such aid otherwise. The gas control team under direct control shall be formed as per enclosure, with necessary equipment furnished by the Sanitation Section.

(6) The chief of the Sanitation Section shall form an epidemic prevention team under his direct control comprised of the Sanitation Section personnel and the Central Hygienic Laboratory personnel and keep it ready for action, shall get it to keep contact with the National Medical Corps and put it in close contact with the relief team under direct control and the gas control team under direct control, and as occasion calls, shall get it to conduct bacteriological and engage it in the field of epidemic prevention. The formation of the team shall be as per enclosure.

IV Rules of the Kanagawa Prefecture National Defense Medical Corps.

Article 1. This organization shall be called the Kanagawa Prefecture National Defense Medical Corps.

Article 2. The object of this organization is to cooperate in strengthening the function of general sanitation, relief and anti-gas facilities to meet emergency needs in air defense and to function as a cooperative organ for national defense sanitation to promote the execution of the national population policy.

Article 3. This organization, for the time being, will be in charge of the area covering Yokohama city, Kawasaki city and Yokohama city and will have its headquarters in the Physicians' Hall at Sakuragi-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama city.

Article 4. This organization will have a National Defense Company (referred to below as each Company) in the district of each police station and have its squad established in the district of each air defense and fire-fighting unit. Each company in the same city may set up a liaison agency for operation.

Article 5. Each company shall be called by a name denoting the district and shall have its office within the district.

Article 6. This organization shall be formed by members of the Physicians' Association, the Dentists' Association, the Pharmacists' Association, the Midwives' Association and the Nurses' Association, and others considered necessary to achieve its object, who live within its district.

Article 7. The main policy of this organization is to plan and execute a program most effective and appropriate to achieve its object.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Article 8. Each company and squad shall operate relief and anti-gas activities in closest contact with the air-defence and fire-fighting squad and units in the same district.

Article 9. Each company and squad shall form and train a group to be directly engaged in relief, gas control and other sanitary duties in the event of emergency, which shall be organized by members of the company and squad picked up in consideration of age and practical ability.

Article 10. The staff members of this organization are as follows:

(1) Headquarters --- chief
deputy chief
chief officer
(2) Each company --- chief, deputy chief and chief officer
(3) Squad --- chief, deputy chief and unit chief

Article 11. Chief of the headquarters, chief of the company and chief of the squad shall each supervise the headquarters, the company and the unit. Each deputy chief shall act in behalf of his superior in the absence of the latter.

The staff members, under the command of their respective superiors, shall endeavor to achieve the object of this organization.

Article 12. Chief of the headquarters and chief and deputy chief of each company shall be nominated by advisors to the headquarters.

Chief and deputy chief of the squad and section chief of the headquarters shall be nominated by the chief of the headquarters, and squad shall be nominated by chief of each company and squad.

Article 13. The headquarters of this organization and each company and squad will appoint several advisors and councillors. The headquarters will appoint the governor of this prefecture and the mayor as advisors. Chiefs of the Police Department, the Sanitation Section and the Air Defense Guards Section of the Prefectural Government, chief of a Bureau or Section in charge of sanitation, of the City Office and those selected by advisors will be appointed councillors of the headquarters.

Each company and squad will appoint chief of the police station in charge of the district as advisor, and those chosen by the air-defense guards in the district and the commander as councillors.

Article 14. The term of office for the staff members of this organization shall be two years, but they shall not be deterred

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

from re-appointment. The term of office for those appointed to fill vacancies shall be the remainig period during which original officers should be in office.

Article 15. The chief of the headquarters and chief of each company and squad may appoint clerks if occasion needs.

Article 16. Necessary matters regarding expenditures for the headquarters and operation of the headquarters shall be referred to deliberation at a council of the headquarters and each company, which shall be formed by advisors, councillors and staff members, but depending upon circumstances, the council may be formed by chiefs and deputy chiefs alone.

Article 17. Each company, when it wishes to undertake any enterprise for which these rules do not provide or there are no instructions from the headquarters, shall a pply in advance to the chief of the headquarters for orders.

Article 18. None of these rules herein shall be changed without going decision by a conference at the headquarters.

V. Detailed Rules concerning Organization of the Kanagawa Prefecture National Defense Medical Corps Headquarters.

Article 1. The office of the headquarters shall be located in the Physicians' Hall at ordinary times and shall be transferred to the prefectural Sanitation Section with issuance of an air-defense alarm and at times of disaster.

Article 2. The expenditures of the headquarters shall be met with shares to each association as provided in Article 6 of the Regulations of the Association, subsidies, contributions and revenues from other sources.

Article 3. The total amount of shares shall be divided according to a budget compiled and decided for each fiscal year and shall be paid by each association member.

Article 4. The headquarters shall have an office comprised of the following departments, and each department shall dispose of matters in its charge under the supervision of the chief of the headquarters.

(1) Organization Department
(2) Relief Department
(3) Business Department
(4) Anti-Gas Department

Article 5. The Organization Department shall take charge of the following matters:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(1) Matters concerning general affairs and budget.
(2) Matters concerning organization and formation.
(3) Matters concerning operation of the main force of the Corps.
(4) Matters concerning mutual and organic liaison among organizations concerned.
(5) Planning for distribution of necessary materials.
(6) Other matters considered necessary.

Article 6. The Relief Department shall take charge of the following matters:
(1) Matters concerning medical treatment and relief at times of air-raid or disaster.
(2) Matters concerning strengthening of relief organizations.
(3) Matters concerning training and guidance on relief activities.
(4) Matters concerning management of relief materials.
(5) Other matters concerning relief.

Article 7. The Business Department shall take charge of the following matters:
(1) Matters concerning accounting and procurement of materials.
(2) Matters concerning transportation and accommodation of dead and wounded persons.
(3) Matters concerning coordination of business of auxiliary organizations engaged in various relief and anti-gas activities.
(4) Matters concerning record of business affairs.
(5) Other matters concerning general business affairs.

Article 8. The Anti-Gas Department shall take charge of the following matters:
(1) Matters concerning gas control at times of air-raid disaster.
(2) Matters concerning strengthening of anti-gas organizations.
(3) Matters concerning training and guidance on anti-gas activities
(4) Matters concerning management of anti-gas materials.
(5) Other matters concerning gas control.

Article 9. Each Department shall be headed by a chief who shall be nominated from among members of the Corps by advisors to the headquarters.

Article 10. Each Department shall have deputy chief nominated from among members of the Corps by advisors to the headquarters. The deputy chief shall assist the chief and act on behalf of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

the latter in his absence.

Article 11. Besides chiefs of each Department as prescribed in Article 4 above, the headquarters shall appoint a Department chief charged with no ordinary duties and have him supervise affairs of the headquarters as occasion needs. But his appointment and dismissal shall be accordingly subject to the preceding Articles.

Article 12. Committees and staff shall be appointed to handle affairs of each Department in the office of the headquarters. They shall be appointed and discharged by the chief of the headquarters.

Article 13. Necessary matters concerning operation of the office of the headquarters shall be established in another place by the chief of the headquarters.

IX Emergency Water Supply Measures

(1) Particularly in three cities of Yokohama, Kawasaki and Yokosuka, a program for selection of wells as source of water supply in case of emergency and inspection of the quality of water has been under way since 1941. In the program, inspection of the quality of water has been continued with the assistance of the Pharmacists' Association, and guidance on a simple filtering method of water to discern fitness for drink has been carried out.

In Yokohama city, on the basis of the result of the inspection a notice was distributed to have each well labelled "Fit for drink", "Not fit for drink", "Fit for drink after filtering" or "Fit for drink after boiling".

(2) Inspection of the water quality of city water.

The Prefectural Government has been inspecting annually 19 water works constructed under the city water regulation and 182 simple water works in the prefecture for inspection of the water quality and for sanitary supervision and guidance on water-sheds and other facilities.

In addition, each water cleaning station (the Municipal Hospital in the case of Yokosuka city) is conducting at all times bacteriological and chemical experiments on filtered water at the source and applying chlorine disinfection to secure water of good quality.

X. Emergency Epidemics Prevention Measures

Emergency epidemic prevention measures shall be made complete through activities and guidance of the epidemics prevention team as mentioned above.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(1) Bacteriological protection of drinking water.

a. Guidance on well-drilling as a source of water supply in case of suspension of water service.

b. Enforcement of the inspection of water quality and well-cleaning to existing wells.

c. Clarification of fitness for drink with each well labelled fit or unfit for drink. Designate as protected wells those which are good in quality and volume and located at convenient spots, prepare a hit of them, and encourage to remodel them into covered type wells.

d. Liaison with police stations in charge of districts in which watersheds of city water works and simphe water works, river-heads, catch-basins, filtering beds and cleaning beds are situated.

Personnel in the above-mentioned stations shall be directed to take special precautions and to operate and strengthen the disinfecting facilities more strictly.

(2) Preventive measures against general acute communicable diseases.

a. The people shall be encouraged to undergo preventive injections and inoculations as soon as possible

b. Guidance on early discovery of patients, hospitlization and disinfection, and thoroughgoing enforcement of peace-time epidemic prevention measures such as search for germ-carriers, control of persons carrying germs at present and control over food and drinks.

c. The three cities have been directed to work out as soon as possible a plan on where and how to transfer the quarantine hospital in the event of its being damaged.

d. In the case of eruptive prevalence of an infectious disease, part of auxiliary accommodation facilities for the wounded and diseased shall be used.

e. Sanitary investigation and surveillance, and guidance of community kitchens in suffering areas and districts of refuge shall be conducted by the epidemics prevention team under direct control and the relief and anti-gas teams under direct control cooperating with each other and keeping contact with the National Defense Medical Corps.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

f. Emergency measures concerning disposal of night-soil and counter-measures for suspension of functions of flush toilets are under study by the three cities. The epidemic prevention team under direct control shall give guidance on these matters by contacting the city authorities.

(3) A considerable amount of various kinds of preventive injections has already been secured by the Central Sanitary Laboratory. In addition, preparations are under may for production of various kinds of preventive injections in anticipation of damages to the Infections Diseases Research Institute, the Kitazato Research Institute and other manufacturers.

(4) The Bacteriological Examination Laboratory and places handling germs have been notified of treatment of germs in the case of emergency and animals for injections, to pay sufficient attention to their storage.

(5) Disinfectants and epidemics prevention materials will be secured and distributed through the Medical Materials Division of the Sanitation Section.

(6) Establishment of the Epidemics Prevention Measures Committee.

XI. Emergency Measures of Yokohama City for Disposition of Night-soil.

Emergency measures for dipping up and disposition of night soil in the city in the case of air-raid shall be handled as follows.

(1) Clean-up of dirt shall be suspended to concentrate all the labor available upon dipping up and disposing of night soil.

(2) The present city-employed laborers and private workers will be mobilized to engage in the disposition of night soil.

(3) In addition to the above workers, the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Associations will be mobilized if necessary.

(4) As the final means of disposition, night soil will be put in trucks and ships currently owned by the city and private enterprisers mobilized.

In case of necessity, emergency service units will be mobilized to dig temporary reservoirs near the city to put night soil in.

(5) In the worst case in which there are no means of transportation due to suspension of traffic, it shall be thrown into rivers in the city.

Foodstuff measures for employees:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

(1) The Section in charge, in close contact with the municipal Economics Department, will take emergency measures to provide city-employed workers and employees of private enterprisers with extra meals.

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

s/ Y. Sugiura
t/ Y. Sugiura

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Min Ed Shu No. 12437

Date: 21 Oct. 1944

From: Public Welfare Bureau Chief

To: Ward Chief, Sub-Ward Chief, Mayors of Hachioji and Tachikawa Cities, Heads of Musashino and Mitaka Towns, Chiefs of the Western, Southern and Northern Tama Sub-Prefectural Offices.

SUBJECT: Impressions of Commanding Officer of the Medical Corps who inspected the state of air-defence and relief work in Tokyo-to. Following is the copy of the above-mentioned impressions sent from the medical department of the East Army:

1. Decision:

Though the civilian air defence and relief work is getting more and more intensified enthusiastically on the part of an indivisual, the unity of medical organizations, unification of relief work systems, the capacity of lower class relief work and arrangement of materials are still incomplete calling for further strengthening.

2. The matters requested by the Eastern District Army are as follows:

Emergency measures for strengthening Relief Organs

(1) Measures for strengthening relief centers
(2) Establishment of an unified system of directing and guiding relief organizations
(3) Securance of relief workers
(4) Securance of bedding and rationed food for both relief personnel and patients
(5) Procurement of relief materials, thorough establishment of blackout facilities and complete supply of fuel, light and water and proper dimposal of dead bodies

3. Actual Conditions at the end of August I

(1) Though the reexamination of relief centers and adjustment of their personnel were tentatively finished by 8 August, some relief centers are still ineffective in their service; they are not organized on a priority basis; some members inclusive of relief center chiefs are found inadequate; and large hospitals are not being thoroughly controlled.
(2) Material adjustment
   a) As for anti-air raid facilities, necessary materials are just being piled up only in some districts
   b) Though underground shelters have been completed by 50%, those for patients are still insufficient

COPY

Annex O to Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

c) Vacant lots are established only in some particular districts.
d) Reserve relief centers are not established only having their locations selected.
e) Accomodation facilities in the surrounding places are dependent on the neighboring prefectures.
f) Nomenclature is different between the metropolitan government and the Health and Welfare Ministry.

(3) Establishment of unified relief system
a) The unified system has not yet been established.
b) The appointment of the leading members of medical organizations as relief staff is already in force in Tokyo-to and each ward.
c) Matters relative to dead bodies, food, water, etc are on a paper plan, and ward offices and relief centers are not conscious of their importance.

(4) Securance of relief staff
a) Securance of nurses is most difficult so that decisive measures shall be taken for it.
b) Patriotic Corps are placing emphasis only on labor, which shall be corrected.
c) The issuance of the air defence service orders has been too late.

(5) Food ration:
The concrete method to distribute food to the sick is improper.

(6) Procurement of relief materials:
a) Serums, sedatives, anaesthetics and salt water are running short.
b) Fuel for disinfection is also insufficient.
c) Heating facilities in winter time are in deplorable conditions.
d) Illumination equipment, though under production, are not yet sufficient.
e) Blackout curtains are not thoroughly provided.
f) More attention shall be paid to bedding.
g) Health materials repair corps as well as disinfection squads shall be organized.
h) The storage and discentralization of essential materials in wards are incomplete.

4. : Remarks on countermeasures

(1) Unification of relief systems
a) Relief systems shall be unified through coordination of relief work activities of both metropolitan government and metropolitan police board.
b) Regulations for relief organizations shall be enacted.
c) The personal quality of leading staff of relief centers shall be improved.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

d) Ex-medical officers shall be utilized.

(2) Strengthening of secondary relief capacities

a) Requisition orders shall be issued to detain the present staff of nurses as well as secure more nurses.

b) More intense training of assistant relief workers shall be conducted in the order of women members of neighborhood associations, higher grade female pupils of primary schools and lower grade students of girls' high schools. Special care shall be taken of the location of their homes.

(3) Material adjustment

a) The Health and Welfare Miniarey shall speed up procurement of materials to allot them to Tokyo-to on a priority basis.

b) The standard of materials shall be thoroughly lowered.

c) Travelling repair squads shall be organized to go on an all-round repair tour.

d) The ward office shall conduct a comprehensive disifection of materials.

e) Cotton textiles shall be collected.

f) Rear-cars shall be procured.

(4) It is necessary to draft concrete plans for transportation of the sick and wounded, accommodation of dead bodies, supply of provisions to patients, water supply and others according to the actual situation of the locations concerned and to establish close liaison with various organs as well as to keep relief workers well-informed of the plans.

(5) Bullet-proof facilities of relief centers shall be installed on a priority basis and the existing facilities such as walls of mansions and embankments shall be utilized to overcome the shortage of materials.

(6) It is necessary to make town or neighborhood associations understand better the importance of relief centers.

(7) Coordination of relief facilities of Tokyo-to and those of private factories, railway stations and others is also necessary.

5. Comparative Table

Item	Unit of medical organizations	Combination of medical organizations with various organs	Relief facilities
Tokyo-to	Inferior to Kanagawa	Good in wards, but poor in police stations	Nearly the same
Kanagawa Pref.	Strong	Vice Versa	Nearly the same

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Translated by S. Sekiya
Checked by S. Takei

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

S/S. Sekiya

T/S. Sekiya

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Welfare Ministry Hatsu Ei No. 42

March 7, 1944

FROM: Health Bureau Chief of Welfare Ministry
Business Bureau Chief of Air Defense Headquarters
Air Defense Bureau Chief of Air Defense Headquarters

TO: All Governors of Metropolis, Provinces and Prefectures

SUBJECT: Re: Air Defense Medical Relief Counter-measure Essentials

Although the items concerning air defense medical relief had been directed by the Kaku No. 124 notice of the Home Ministry dated October 14, 1939, it has been decided that amendments be made in accordance with the newly decided Air Defense Medical Relief Countermeasure Essentials annexed herewith. Therefore, we ask you to make the air defense system perfected as soon as possible with attention directed to the following items.

P.S. About the matters concerning the subject we have sent the same notices to the chairman of the Japan Doctors' Society, the chairman of the Japan Dentists' Society and the chairman of the Japan Pharmacists' Society.

NOTE

1. As these essentials show a standard of air defense medical relief countermeasure, a plan shall be worked out so that it may be suitable for each local situation in view of the actual results up to this time.

2. With regard to the systems of the air defense medical relief the outlines shall be provided for by the air defense plan of metropolis, Provinces and Prefectures, with which the detailed execution items shall be provided for, otherwise police chief, head of village, town or city shall decide the detailed and concrete execution items.

3. These essentials shall be applied for the village, town, or city designated according to the Article 2 of the Air Defense Law in principle.

4. In case of the establishment of the air defense plan by the metropolis, Provinces or Prefectures with such perfect measures as to make the activities by each prefectural office, bureau, department and section unified shall be taken.

5. In the execution of the plan in accordance with these essentials, efforts shall be made particularly to keep close contact with the Doctors' Society, the Dentists' Society and the Pharmacists' Society so as to obtain their positive collaboration.

COPY Annex P to Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Subject: Re: Air Defense Medical Relief Counter-measure Essentials

6. On the case of heavy disaster being caused a circulating unit comprised of the member of the medical aid relief squad shall be established additionally for the vigilance corps to make a relief activity and first-aid, besides, a plan to relieve those sufferers who are pressed under collapsing materials, shall be established by having the unit keep close contact with emergency operation corps.

7. The reserve medical relief center shall be allowed to be established at the place other than the prefecture.

8. As for the mobilization of the medical aid relief squad a precise plan shall be established so that they may be able to aid at all times at various locations, besides a drill shall be executed for them.

9. Not only a plan shall be established to dispatch the aid relief squad to other prefectures, but a converse plan shall be established to accept the aid relief squad dispatched by other prefectures in the case of Tokyo-to, Aichi-ken, Osaka-fu, Hyogo-ken and Fukuoka-ken.

10. The relief squad shall be made to carry their medical instrument and hygienic materials for daily use.

11. With regard to the relief organs of factories, business places and the general relief organs a plan shall be established to enable them to aid mutually according to the situation of the disaster.

12. With regard to the surveillance of the medical staff, not only a plan shall be established previously, but the air defense service order can be issued to them comprehensively limiting a certain term for the execution of Article 4, paragraph 4, of the enforcement regulation of the Air Defense Law.

13.. In the case of revising the relief system as in the past in accordance with these essentials, strict attention shall be paid not to cause contrariety particularly at the transition period.

14. The air defense relief supplementary education for medical staff is slated to be mainly by the Doctors' Society, the Dentists' Society and the Pharmaceutists' Society, but the local Government shall also cooperate closely in the execution of it, and shall direct attention to the organic combination between the supplementary education and the drill.

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

S/K. Nogami
T/K. NOGAMI

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Air Defense Medical Relief Countermeasure Essentials

1. Relief Organization

The relief organization shall be as follows, with which organic and unified activity shall be made:

The relief department (squad) of vigilance corps.

The relief department (squad) of special air defense corps.

The relief center.

The relief hospital.

The childbirth relief center.

The reserve relief center.

The special relief hospital.

The aid relief squad.

The aid nurse corps.

The school patriotic corps.

(1) The relief department (squad) of vigilance corps.

1) The relief department (squad) or vigilance corps shall undertake mainly the relief, the classification, the first-aid treatment, the transportation or the guidance of the wounded and patients from the disaster place during air raid time.

2) The relief department (squad) of vigilance corps shall be organized in principle by more than a doctor and dentist and necessary assistants. As the chief of the department or squad a doctor, if possible, shall be appointed.

3) The relief department of vigilance corps shall be established at each vigilance corps branch (or at each vigilance corps in the district where the branch is not organized).

4) The relief department (squad) of vigilance corps shall always keep close contact with the air defense organ such as a relief center so as to leave nothing to be desired in relieving the wounded and patient.

COPY

Annex 9 to Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(2) The relief department (squad) of special air defense corps. The relief department (squad) shall be established in principle at each special air defense corps. Its duty and organization shall be decided in accordance with those of the vigilance corps relief department (squad) in proportion to its scale.

(3) The relief center.

1) The relief center shall undertake mainly the judgment and first-aid treatment for the wounded and patient.

2) One relief center shall be established generally for the population of 5,000 to 10,000.

3) The following order shall be applied preferentially in deciding the use as relief center:

(a) A clinic with surgical equipment,

(b) A clinic other than mentioned at the foregoing item, or a hospital (excluding a general hospital and a surgical hospital),

(c) In such a place as having no clinic, or no hospital, a school, a public hall, a hotel, a theater and other suitable facilities.

4) A plan shall be established so as to utilize the roads and houses near the relief center for receiving the transported wounded and patients.

5) Necessary shelters shall be established at the relief center and the near place from it.

6) The staff of relief center shall not be less than 3 doctors, a dentist, a pharmaceutist and 10 assistants. The employees of the clinic now under the use as a relief center, or those who are living near-by, shall be appointed preferentially as the medical staff to engage in relief activity.

7) The head doctor of the clinic under use, as the center shall be appointed as the chief of the relief center (in the case of clause (3) Item (c), the doctor designated by the local Governor shall be appointed).

8) The owner or the custodian of the relief center shall open the center immediately after the issue of an air defense preliminary warning, and shall prepare for the equipment and materials so as to make it possible to start the relief activity at any time.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

9) The owner or the custodian of the relief center shall indicate the location and the entrance of the relief center clerly and shall put up a sign lamp there at night.

10) At the relief center designated by the local Governor, such facilities as necessary for the treatment of sufferers from poison gas (decontamination facilities) shall be established additionally. The staff of the decontamination facilities shall be organized by more than a pharmaceutist and several assistants.

11) The relief hospital shall be used concurrently as the relief center.

(4) Relief Hospital

1) The relief hospital shall undertake mainly the receiving and treatment of the serious wounded. It shall also undertake the relief of childbirth case.

2) A general hospital or a surgical hospital shall be taken over as a relief hospital. If there is neither a general hospital nor a surgical hospital in the district, another kind of hospital can be used as a relief hospital.

3) The medical operation room, etc. at a relief hospital shall be equiped with air defense facilities, and a plan shall be established so as to make it possible to expand the accommodation of the wounded and patients.

4) The provisions of the clause (4), (5), (8) and (9) of Article (3) shall apply correspondingly in the case of a relief hospital.

5) The employees of such a hospital as under use, as a relief hospital, shall be appointed as the staff of the relief hospital in principle. The number of the staff shall be increased in accordance with the principle of the clause (6) of article (3), if it is specifically admitted as necessary.

6) The head doctor of such a hospital under use as the relief hospital shall be appointed as the director of the latter.

7) At the relief hospital designated by the local Governor decontamination facilities shall be established additionally.

(5) Childbirth relief center

1) The childbirth relief center shall mainly take care of the childbirth by those who have lost their homes due to air raid disaster.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

2) More than a childbirth relief center shall be established at each vigilance corps branch (or at each vigilance corps in the district where the branch is not organized).

3) An obstetric hospital, an obstetric clinic or a maternity hospital shall be taken over as the childbirth relief center, if possible.

4) The staff of the childbirth center shall be organized by more than an obstetrician, several midwives and two assistants. The employees of such a hospital, a clinic or a maternity under use, as the childbirth relief center, shall be appointed as the staff of the latter to engage in the relief activity.

5) The chief of the childbirth relief center shall be appointed in accordance with the case of the chief of the relief center.

6) The childbirth relief center can be used concurrently as the relief center according to the circumstances.

7) The items mentioned in the clause (8) and (9) of article (3) shall apply correspondingly in the case of the childbirth relief center.

(6) Reserve relief center

1) The reserve relief center shall be opened temporarily when the relief center or the relief hospital is unable to make its relief activity owing to the disaster caused by air raid, or when a large number of the wounded and patients are produced at a time.

2) A hospital or a clinic, other than that under use, as a relief center or a relief hospital, a school, a public hall, a hotel, a theater or other proper facilities shall be taken over as the reserve relieve center. Such a school as mentioned above shall be provided previously with necessary facilities for the execution of relief activity.

3) A plan shall be established so as to enable the reserve relief center to open and to remove according to the necessity.

4) The staff of the reserve relief center shall be organized by the staff of the disastered relief center or relief hospital, or the aid relief squad (including the aid relief squad from other prefectures) and the aid nurses' squad.

5) The chief of the reserve relief center shall be appointed in accordance with the case of the chief of the relief center.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(7) Special relief hospital

1) The special relief hospital shall be established for the treatment of the wounded and patients in need of a long term special treatment, if necessary.

2) A hospital provided with proper facilities shall be taken over as the special relief hospital.

3) The employees of such a hospital under use as the special relief hospital shall be appointed as the staff of the latter in principle.

(8) Aid relief squad

1) The aid relief squad shall engage in the aid for other relief organs or the relief activity at the reserve relief center.

2) The kind of aid relief squad established shall be as follows:

(a) The district aid relief squad

(b) The hospital aid relief squad

3) The district aid relief squad shall be organized by the doctor, the dentist and the assistant other than the staff of the vigilance corps relief squad, the special air defence relief squad, the relief center, the relief hospital, the childbirth relief center or the hospital aid relief squad.

4) The hospital aid relief squad shall be organized at such a hospital designated by the local Governor where more than 10 doctors are serving all the time. The custodian of the hospital shall organize the staff of the squad by the doctor, dentist and assistant other than the staff of the vigilance corps relief squad, the special air defense relief squad, the relief center or the childbirth relief center.

5) The aid relief squad shall be organized by 3 doctors, a dentist, a pharmaceutist and several assistants, However, if proper dentist and pharmaceutist are not there the squad shall be able to be organized merely by the doctors and assistants. A doctor shall be appointed as the chief of the squad at each squad.

(9) Aid nurses' corps

1) The aid nurses' corps shall help the nursing at the relief center or the relief hospital.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(2) The aid nurses' corps shall be organized by midwives and nurses and the students of the school or the training course for health nurses.

(3) With regard to the organization of the aid nurses' corps a squad shall be organized by 5 students or so, or which the chief shall be decided.

(10) School patriotic corps

(1) The school patriotic corps shall engage in various relief activities as the aid staff for the relief organ, whose disposition shall be worked out previously.

(2) The disposition of medical staff

1) The disposition of doctors, dentists and pharmaceutists shall be decided preferentially according to the following order:

a) The relief hospital

b) The relief center

c) The vigilance corps relief squad and the special air defense corps relief squad

d) The hospital aid relief squad

e) The district aid relief squad

2) The disposition of doctors, dentists and pharmaceutists shall be decided according to the location of their businesses when they engage in the businesses concerning medical treatment, otherwise it shall be decided according to their addresses.

3) The selection of such doctors, dentists and pharmaceutists to be disposed at the relief organ shall be decided on the conference comprising of the Doctors' Society, the Dentists' Society, the police chief, heads of village, town and city concerned.

4) The disposition of such midwives, nurses, health nurses and the like to serve in a hospital, a clinic or a maternity hospital shall be decided in accordance with that of the doctors'.

(3) The surveillance of medical staff

The local governor shall establish previously the plan concerning the watch duty of the medical staff.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

(4) The education for medical staff, etc.

1) The supplementary education and the drill concerning first-aid and special treatment shall be made previously for those doctors and dentists to engage in the air defense relief activities.

2) The supplementary education and the drill concerning first-aid and decontamination shall be made previously for those pharmaceutists to engage in the air defense relief.

3) The supplementary and the drill concerning first-aid and nursing shall be made previously for those midwives, nurses and health nurses to engage in the air defense relief.

4) The education and the drill concerning first-aid, transportation and general affairs shall be also made previously for those members of the school patriotic corps and other assistants other than the medical staff.

(5) The hoard and distribution of medicine and other hygienic materials.

1) With regard to the medicine and other hygienic materials necessary for medical treatment and necessary relief items and quantities shall be secured and hoarded separately at proper places previously according to the degree of importance in view of air defense.

2) In regard to the hoard and distribution of them, custodians shall be appointed who will be ordered to manage them properly with necessary facilities. In addition, a plan shall be worked out to enable them to distribute them rapidly and smoothly.

(6) The arrangement and disposition of the transportation facilities for the wounded and patients.

1) The following facilities shall be provided for the transportation of the wounded and patients:

a) Stretcher

b) Ambulance motor car

c) Emergency motor car

2) The stretcher shall be provided at each air defense group and necessary number of ambulance motor cars and emergency motor cars shall be dispatched at police stations.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

(7) Others

1) At the relief center and relief hospital, etc. with regard to the materials for illumination, the fuel for disinfection and water supply system necessary preparations shall be made previously so as to prepare for the event that the supplies of electricity, gas and drinking water will be suspended during the air raid time.

2) In regard to the clothes, bedding and foodstuff for the wounded and patients a plan shall be worked out so as to prepare for the rapid and proper distribution of them.

3) Proper measures shall be taken previously so as to enable the medical staff and their assistants engaging in medical relief to pass the placed cordon during air raid time.

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

s/K. Nogami
t/K. Nogami

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

EDUCATION MINISTRY

DISPERSION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

October 1944

Chapter III Health, Lodging and Food

Health:

A. Matter concerning health of dispersed school children (Tai #173 issued 22 August 1944 from chief of the Physical Education Bureau to prefectural governors).

You shall pay attention to the health of dispersed children according to the following matters to be attended to:

N.B.'s on the health of dispersed school children.

1. Matters to be attended to by the local governments which admit children into their territories.

a. Concerning the health of dispersed children, a step shall be taken to make various organizations concerned with medical care cooperate positively.

b. A step shall be taken to make the local clinics, health centers, etc. take an active part in the work.

c. The local governments shall use their good offices to supply the demand for food and fuel.

d. The local governments shall inform those teachers sent by the prefectural governments which disperse children of the local health condition, especially of epidemics and endemics.

2. Matters to be attended to by the prefectural governments which disperse children.

a. The teachers shall take a proper step concerning the health of the children.

b. Attention shall be paid to the health condition of the teachers and dormitory-governesses.

c. The cooks shall be trained to the habit of cleaning kitchens and tableware as well as their bodies and dresses.

d. The school authorities shall beforehand inquire into the case histories, propensities, etc. of the children.

COPY

Annex R to Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

e. The school children shall be examined once a month in height, weight, T.B., trachoma, etc.

f. A step shall be taken to inform the parents of the health condition of their children.

g. The materials for the investigation into the children's health condition shall be kept carefully.

h. Those children who decline in health after dispersed shall be taken in the protective establishments, such as protective schools and suburban schools.

3. Matters concerning training and guidance.

a. The children shall be trained in conformity with local climate.

b. Much attention shall be paid to the spirit and health of children.

c. A strict roll-call of children shall be taken.

d. The children shall be trained to the habit of paying sanitary attention to meals, bathing, sleeping, cleaning of living-rooms, disinfection of beddings by sunlight.

e. Attention shall be paid to the air in the children's living-rooms.

f. The lavatories, bath-rooms, children's living-rooms, etc. shall be kept clean and effort shall be made to prevent flies, fleas, mosquitoes, lice, etc.

4. Matters concerning protection against diseases.

a. The children shall not take any other food and drink than those provided to them.

b. Much attention shall be paid to drinking water and the children shall not drink unboiled water before they get old to the places where they take shelter.

c. In preparing menu-cards and cooking, attention shall be paid on nutrition.

d. The lodgings shall be provided with the rooms for the exclusive use of emergency cases as well as the lavatories for the exclusive use of patients.

e. The children shall be trained to the habit of telling their teachers or dormitory-governesses without hesitation when they get sick.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

f. The methods of communicating with medical care facilities and carrying patients shall beforehand be studied.

g. The preventive inoculations against various epidemics, including the B.C.G. vaccination, shall be carried out, as occasion demands.

B. Matter concerning thoroughgoing prevention of epidemics in connection with collective dispersion of school children. Ei #861 issued 22 Aug. 1944 from chief of the Sanitation Bureau, Welfare Ministry and Chief of the Physical Education Bureau, Education Ministry to prefectural governors concerned.

You shall pay attention to the protection of the dispersed school children against epidemics according to the following matters:

1. Attention shall be paid to the children's health in and out their lodgings, and in case of need, such steps as cleaning and disinfecting shall be taken.

2. The cooks shall periodically undergo the health examination.

3. Efforts shall be made to find out cases of infectious disease as early as possible, and the cases shall be kept in isolation.

4. In case many suspected cases of infectious disease occur, the Health Section shall promptly be reported on it.

5. The wells shall be kept clean; drinking water shall be examined; and attention shall be given to the quality of food.

6. Excretions, dust, etc. shall be cleared away in a sanitary way.

7. Sanitary knowledge shall be popularized among the teachers.

C. Matter concerning special distribution of emergency medicine for collectively-dispersed school children. Tai #177 issued 29 Aug. 1944 from chief of the Physical Education Bureau, Education Ministry, and chief of the Sanitation Bureau, Welfare Ministry to prefectural governors concerned.

It has been decided that emergency household medicines, medical supplies, etc. will be specially distributed for the dispersed school children in your governments' areas, so you shall pay more attention to the health of them according to the following matters:

1. The distributed medical goods shall be kept in the children's lodgings.

2. Much attention shall be paid to the use and preservation of the distributed goods.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

3. A set of distributed goods shall be given every 100 dispersed children.

4. The contents of a set of distributed goods shall accord with the annexed list.

5. The allotment to the prefectures shall be determined as these ministries think fit.

6. The goods shall have been sent by the central control organ to the wholesale agencies in various prefectures by Sept. 10 1944.

7. In dealing with the distributed goods the prefectural administrative divisions shall take charge of purchasing and distributing them, keeping in close connection with other sections concerned.

8. In case some of the goods are left unused by the prefectural or municipal governments, they shall be used for the dispersed children who take shelter in these governments' territories.

D. Matter concerning the health of dispersed school children.
Ei #913 issued Sept. 6 1944 from chief of the Sanitation Bureau, Welfare Ministry, and chief of the Physical Education Bureau, Education Ministry to prefectural governors concerned.

It has been decided that medicines will be distributed for the dispersed children, so you shall pay attention to the health of them according to the following matters:

1. Medical treatment and sanitary training:

a. The members of the medical practitioners' association and dentists' association in the places where the children take shelter, shall take charge of the treatment and sanitary training of the children.

b. In case that the places where the children take shelter are doctorless, the prefectural medical practitioners' association and dentists' association shall take charge of the treatment and sanitary training of the children who take shelter there.

c. About the expenses for the above-mentioned medical treatment and sanitary training, the medical practitioners' association in your prefecture shall consult with the prefectural governments which disperse children.

d. In case there lives a doctor or a dentist near the children's lodgings, they shall take charge of the medical treatment and sanitary training of the children.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

2. Special distribution of medicines.

a. The medicines distributed this time shall mainly be used for the treatment of the collectively-dispersed children.

b. The distribution of the goods available for the treatment of the dispersed children shall not be made in the future, in principle, but controlled medicines, sanitation materials and medical supplies shall be given to your prefecture into the allotment.

c. All the medicines given to your prefecture into the allotment according to the above item, shall be distributed to the doctors and dentists entrusted with the treatment of the dispersed children. In carrying out this program, your prefectural government shall make full arrangements with the medical practitioners' association, the dentists' association and other organs concerned.

d. Out of the distributed medicines, lysol, alcohol, bicarbonate of soda, boracic acid, etc. may beforehand be distributed to the dispersed children's groups of various schools through the medical retail control association.

e. As a diphtheria serum injection is, in principle, used for the treatment of the children who are easy to get sick with the disease and live collectively, a good many diphtheria serum injection coupons shall beforehand be distributed.

f. A step shall be taken to indrease the number of the drug-stores dealing in diphtheria serum injections, as occasion demands.

g. The wholesale dealers shall be made to have much understanding of the importance of the children's health and hold necessary medicines in stock as much as possible.

E. Matter concerning medical treatment and sanitary training of dispersed school children. Ei #913 issued Sept. 5 1944 from chief of the Sanitation Bureau Welfare Ministry to chairman of the Japan Medical Practitioners Association and chairman of the Japan Dentists' Association.

You shall make the doctors and dentists concerned belonging to your associations take charge of the treatment and sanitary training of the dispersed children according to the following matters:

1. The members of the prefectural medical practitioners' associations and dentists' associations shall take charge of the treatment and sanitary training of the children who take shelter in the prefectures.

2. The prefectural medical practitioners' association and dentists' association concerned shall appoint a responsible person every branch who takes charge of the treatment and sanitary training of the children.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

3. In making a treatment tour, the doctors shall give consideration to the treatment in the case that emergency cases occur.

4. The responsible persons shall beforehand make preparations for having a good many doctors go into action in time of need.

5. Concerning the medicines and other medical supplies necessary for this program, this Ministry has already given directions to the prefectural governors concerned.

6. About the expenses for the above-mentioned medical treatment and sanitary training, you shall keep in close connection with the prefectural governments which disperse children.

F. Matter concerning health facilities for collectively-dispersed school children in winter. Tai #180, issued Sept. 14, 1944 from chief of the Physical Education Bureau to prefectural governors concerned.

You shall report the Physical Education Bureau, Education Ministry, on the following matters by the end of this month:

1. The names of places:

The names of the towns and villages in need of special health facilities for winter use.

2. The number of school children:

The number of the school children who take shelter in these towns and villages.

3. Kind of facilities:

The kind of the facilities necessary for the winter in these towns and villages.

4. The names of controlled goods:

The names of various controlled goods which are difficult to get in these towns and villages, yet need special distribution.

5. The present number of doctors:

The number of medical practitioners living in these towns and villages.

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

s/ T. Ichihara
t/ T. ICHIHARA

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Evacuated School Children and Health & Sanitation

Sedamasa Shigeta
Chief of Health Section
Education Ministry

I would like to tell teachers taking care of the evacuated school children to what special attention should be paid from the standpoint of health and sanitation of those children. If town, village or "buraku" where the children are staying is not provided with enough medical facilities, it would be necessary for them to consider how a sick child should be taken care of. Most important for preserving health of the evacuated children is to check closely whether teachers and school nurses are in good health or suffering from T.B. or any other diseases. Teachers should hear from the parents of the evacuated children on such points as: what kind of diseases have they suffered from; what are the diseases they are easily attacked with; whether or not they easily catch cold or have loose bowels, what habits they have, etc. It is advisable that the teachers will sometimes let the parents know the health condition of their children. Children should not be provided with food other than fixed meals. And also they should not be permitted to drink water if it is not boiled, in order to prevent outbreak of contagious diseases. It should be borne in mind that children's meals be prepared attaching much more importance to the "quality" of food rather than "quantity". Teachers should tell children to notify them when they have fever, headache, sore-throat or feel bad. Teachers and school nurses, especially young ones, should have full knowledge of various kinds of diseases from which children might easily suffer. It is indispensable for these living collective life for a long time to be inoculated with B.C.G., anti-typhoid and anti-diphtheria vaccines. Physical training well suited to the country climate is also thought essential to health of children. Teachers and school nurses ought to give good guidance so that the children may not be tired of monotonous life but always enjoy fresh and changeful life. Be careful about the ventilation of children's rooms. Don't neglect the evacuation drill of the children preparatory to any air-raids. It is considered necessary for those teachers accustomed to the city life only to study the conditions of rural districts together with their pupils.

Anyway, the data on the health conditions of the evacuated school children to be compiled on the basis of close examination of their health would be much contributory to the establishment of the national health program in future, and would give suggestions to those studying the national land program. I hope, in conclusion, that all the children will be given adequate health and sanitary training with proper guidance given to their personal habits such as the time of rise in the morning, washing face, eating, sleeping, etc.

Translated by Minako Hirata, Checked by S. Esawa

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

s/M. Hirata
T/M. HIRATA

COPY

Annex 5 to Incl 4

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Evacuated School Children and Utilization of Environment

The National Health Bureau,
Welfare Ministry
The National Land and Health Foundation

This pamphlet is a collection of remarks made by authorities at a round-table conference on evacuation of school children and utilization of environment, which was held under the sponsorship of the National Land and Health Foundation on September 12, 1944, at the Gakushi Kaikan. This is distributed as the reference material of those who are directly in charge of evacuated children.

October 15, 1944

The National Health Bureau
Welfare Ministry
The National Land & Health Foundation

Actual Conditions of Evacuation of School Children

Hiroshi Motojima, Chief
School Affairs Division
National Education Section
Education Bureau, Tokyo-to

In view of the fact that the policy of the authorities concerned to encourage removal of the school children to their own relatives' houses in rural districts as far as possible has not been carried on favorably so far, a program for collective evacuation of school children from Tokyo-to was adopted at a Cabinet meeting held 30 June. This program was decided to be enforced for 200,000 primary school pupils ranging from 3rd to 6th grade in the 35 wards in Tokyo on a rough calculation that about three-fourth of the total of 470,000 children (from 3rd to 6th graders) could be evacuated from Tokyo if those who individually removed to their country relatives' houses were added to the pupils to be evacuated collectively. At present, as we expected, the number of the pupils evacuated collectively is estimated at approximately 220,000.

First we selected the three Guns in Tokyo-to and 12 prefectures as the places where 200,000 pupils are to be sent, but we added Toyama Prefecture afterwards to meet the actual number of the pupils which was a little more than our estimation. As for lodgings of the children, we decided to utilize hotels which are thought equipped fully enough to accommodate children. It was further decided that temples, assembly halls and various kinds of training institutions would also be utilized with necessary new facilities installed. The number of lodgings is estimated at 3,600 at present, 66% of which are hotels, the rest being temples, assembly halls, etc.

COPY

Annex T to Decl of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Subject: Actual Conditions of Evacuation of School Children

As for education of the evacuated children, it is almost impossible, to our regret, to give lessons same as at school in Tokyo, since the evacuation was carried out with the prime objective of "living in rural districts". However, through daily life at the new lodgings, the children will be given moral education which has never been conducted in Tokyo. As a rule, the evacuated children shall attend National School (primary school) in the prefecture they are staying, with consent of the prefectural Governor concerned. Most essential for the teachers is to live up to the 24-hour-a-day education method, in accordance with the Regulation relative to the Application of the National School Law. Special importance must be attached to labor such as cooperating with farmers when they are busy, carrying fire-wood, making charcoal, raising vegetables for their own consumption, etc. The evacuated children can apply for admission to either the upper schools in the country or those in Tokyo as they wish.

The medical problem is the matter over which the general public has the greatest concern. We call upon the Welfare Ministry to take positive steps to dispatch volunteer physicians' corps to the villages without medical facilities which are estimated to reach 230, and to furnish them with necessary medicine. We are now working on a detailed program for medical affairs which will soon be enforced with cooperation of the prefectural government authorities.

As to the food problems, the same quantity of staple food as formerly rationed to the children in Tokyo will be given out by the prefectural authorities, though the formal procedures are not completed as yet. The Agriculture-Commerce Ministry issued toward the end of July a notification to the effect that the mayor of city, town or village shall provide the pupils with basic quantity of staple food as fixed by Tokyo-to. We are considering every possible ways and means to supply the children with vegetables and other necessary subsidiary articles of diet, as it is reported that the children removed to such as inaccessible place as Ikaho are suffering from extreme shortage of vegetables.

At first we were very anxious that we might not be able to transport all of 200,000 children within a month. But with 205,000 transported within a month beginning 4 August, the transportation of the school children is being carried on favorably.

The State and the Metropolitan Government shall bear all the expenses for evacuation but ¥ 10 per capita which is to be paid by the parents of the children. It is often reported recently that parents are requested to pay ¥ 20 or ¥ 25. Such cases should be strictly controlled in accordance with an agreement that any evacuation relief fund shall not be received without permission of the ward chief.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

COPY

Subject: Actual Conditions of Evacuation of School Children

As I have mentioned so far, we are giving proper guidance and assistance to the evacuated pupils so that they may adapt themselves fully to the new environment.

Translated by Minako Hirata
Checked by S. Egawa

I vow that I have truthfully translated the foregoing report from the Japanese to the English language.

s/M. Hirata
T/M. HIRATA

COPY