

locations in Tokyo. Delay in obtaining these lubricants from the rationing section of the Fuel Bureau has seriously hindered construction works.

(2) Transfer of site for a relief housing group was effected to remove the development from the immediate vicinity of Korakuen Stadium, Koishikawa-ku, which will be utilized as an athletic area for occupation troops. A location considerably more favorable was found on property owned by the city.

(3) Under the provisions of the House Emergency Act the Municipal Government will acquire fifty-five dormitories formerly used by factories. In these buildings 5000 people without shelter can be accommodated for this winter. The plan is expected to be complete in two weeks.

f. Chinese Nationals in Tokyo. A report of discrimination against Chinese in Edogawa-ku and withholding medical service to a group of Chinese in this ward was investigated with Capt. G. P. Chua, Medical Officer of 32nd ME Company on 13 December. Sixty of the Chinese have returned to China; testimony obtained in Edogawa-ku does not appear to bear the complaint.

3. Captain Gregorio P. Chua, Medical Officer of 32nd ME Company, has been introduced to officials of the Tokyo-to Bureau of Public Welfare. Captain Chua has prepared the notes on disease control measures in this report.

B. C. BLACKBURN  
Captain FA  
Welfare Officer



775 013

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
 MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION  
 TOKYO DETACHMENT  
 APO 343

11 December 1945

SUBJECT : Weekly Report -- Medical and Public Welfare Section,  
 Week Ending 8 December 1945.

TO : Commanding Officer, Tokyo Detachment,  
 Military Government Section.

1. Public Health

a. The communicable disease report, submitted 6 December, is summarized and compared with that submitted the previous week as follows :

Disease	Week Ending 1 December		Week Ending 24 November	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chancroid	28	0	17	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	102	8	93	8
Dysentery				
Amoebic	1	0	0	0
Dysentery				
Bacillary	3	6	6	1
Gonorrhoea	110	0	85	0
Meningitis	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	19	0	20	2
Scarlet Fever	5	0	11	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	79	0	44	0
Typhoid	46	4	49	8
Typhus, Louse-borne	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis				
Epidemic	0	0	0	1

b. Hospital and Medical Facility Survey (Form PH 3), for hospitals in Tokyo-to of capacity in excess of 50 beds, was completed and forwarded on 5 December.



c. Monthly Medical Report (Form PH 5) for Tokyo-to was submitted on 10 December.

d. Insect Control. At the request of the Tokyo Bureau of Public Welfare, arrangements were made through the Office of the Surgeon, Eighth Army, for spraying the relief center at Higashi-Honganji Temple, Asakusa-ku, with DDT. The work was done by 69th Malaria Control Unit on 7 December.

## 2. Public Welfare

a. The population of Tokyo-to has not changed officially from the previous figure of 2,786,000 (population data are submitted to the Tokyo-to Metropolitan Office from the 35 Ku and suburban section once a month.)

b. Homeless families in Tokyo are reported as 82,759. This figure includes families who have lost their own homes and are living at present with relatives or in some temporary lodging place. It also includes the homeless now living in relief centers. It is felt the figure is excessive; a check is being made to verify the data.

c. Housing. The following data are given by the Tokyo-to Housing Office, and are submitted without verification at this time :

- (1) Number of houses built by Metropolitan Relief Housing Section since 1 September -- 722. (Data on houses built privately not available.)
- (2) Number of houses under construction by Housing Section -- 1,000.
- (3) Number of houses planned for the next 6 months -- 55,000.

## 3. Food Situation in Tokyo-to

a. Rationing of rice and food staples has continued with no change. The actual issue is still much below the official ration allotment. Vegetables are moderately abundant, but excessive prices which in most cases are ten times the pre-war prices.

b. Nutrition Investigation. Studies of the nutrition of the population of Tokyo will be conducted by SCAP during the later part of December, it is reported in Yomiuri, 11 December.



## 4. Fuel Situation

More charcoal and firewood came into Tokyo during the week reported than during the previous weeks in November. The data are as follows :

	Railroad cars per day	
	Charcoal	Firewood
Early November	19.1	10.7
Late November	11.9	11.5
1st week December	21.7	44.5

The Tokyo-to Fuel Rationing Section reported at a conference on 8 December that 54,344 families had received charcoal that week. Further data were reported at the conference by representatives of the Bureau of Forestry, and it is felt these indicate that the critical situation may be improving slightly. Continued report from the various agencies have been requested.

5. The Situation at Ueno Station seems much improved. Three inspections were made during the week, and it is felt that the system outlined last week is removing vagrants and homeless persons to relief shelters, as planned. Only people with legitimate business in the station are permitted to remain, but as the transportation situation continues to be very critical, many travellers are unable to get on the last trains and are forced to pass the night in the station. Additional sweepers are keeping the area much cleaner.

B. C. BLACKBURN  
Captain, FA  
Welfare Officer



775 013

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION  
TOKYO DETACHMENT

9 December 1945

Mr. Kamekichi Takahashi

Stationmaster,

Ueno Station, Tokyo.

Mr. Takahashi :

Thank you for the report on people moved from Ueno Station during the week ending 7 December. Your hearty cooperation, and the cooperation of Police Department and Bureau of Public Welfare officials in this work have been greatly appreciated.

B. C. BLACKBURN  
Capt, FA



775 013

浮浪者收容調

日別 種別	浮浪者收容数			合計	乗車券 所持者	備考
	東本願寺	有職者	無職者			
11/28晴	150	20	300	470	1000	
29雨	140	—	350	490	500	
30 "	20	—	—	20	700	櫻丘国民学校、收容数
12/1	21	—	22	43	1140	
2	27	—	—	27	600	收容所、班長、連行大
3	25	—	—	25	1200	事故、所持=多シ
4	18	—	—	18	1500	櫻丘国民学校、在籍收容数350

Memo

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Higashi  
 Higashi  
 Higashi  
 Higashi  
 Higashi

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Saburagata  
 Grammar School



拜啓  
 貴官益々御健勝に互らせられ水新生日本ノ建設に  
 邁進し居らる事深御喜が申上候  
 拘り終戦前後に互り上野驛々旅客整理清掃特に  
 浮浪者ノ處理に關し特別御手敷と御協力  
 下され逐次明るいと上野驛と相成候は一重に  
 貴官並に諸賢ノ御盡力の賜と感謝致し居り候  
 去る二十日より一週間に於ける浮浪者收容状況左表の  
 通り御参考に供し候間 今後共何分御援  
 助相願上候  
 先は御禮まで  
 上野驛長 高橋亀吉

昭和十年十二月六日

アメリカクラブ殿

上野驛長 高橋亀吉

Takahashi, Kametachi

Ueno Station Master



775 013

HEADQUARTERS EIGHT ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION  
TOKYO DETACHMENT  
APO 343

3 December 1945

**SUBJECT:** Weekly Report -- Medical and Public Welfare Sections, for Two-week  
Period Ending 1 December 1945.

**TO:** Commanding Officer, Tokyo Detachment, Military Government Section.

1. Public Health

a. Communicable disease reports for the end of November are not available at this date; the data for the week ending 24 November are summarized and compared with the preceding week as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Week Ending</u> <u>24 November</u>		<u>Week Ending</u> <u>17 November</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Chancroid	17	0	28	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	93	8	102	3
Dysentery, Bacillary	6	1	15	6
Gonorrhoea	85	0	105	0
Meningitis	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	20	2	21	1
Scarlet Fever	11	0	9	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	44	0	78	1
Typhoid	49	8	65	6
Typhus	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Encephalitis	0	1	0	0

b. Public Health Reconnaissance. Report submitted on 23 November.

c. Hospital and Medical Facility Survey. Report Being Prepared.

d. Preliminary Sanitary Survey. Report submitted with modifications as requested by Surgeon, Eighth Army, on 30 November.

2. Public Welfare

a. The population of Tokyo-to is now reported as 2,786,000.

b. The present numbers of homeless and destitute people in Tokyo are considered much less than the previous figure of 200,000. Current data are not prepared, but will be included in the monthly report.



2. Food Situation. A discussion of the food supply in Tokyo, called by the SCAP Agriculture Division, was attended on 26 November. The rice import into the city have increased since the critical situation on this date, and miscellaneous inquiries indicate that vegetables are also more plentiful in the markets, though at high prices. It is anticipated that the increasing supply will force dealers to lower prices in the near future.

3. Fuel Situation. Preliminary investigations and conference on 30 November were held with administrators of distribution, rationing, and procurement agencies for charcoal supply in Tokyo-to. This matter is vital and holds potentialities of acute suffering and serious health hazard for everyone in the city. Distribution and transportation facilities are prepared to operate effectively, but the Tokyo Mokutan Sales Section (Chief, Mr. Tsutomu Matsuo) is unable to obtain charcoal at the railheads because the price authorized is too low. The Charcoal and Firewood Section (Represented by Mr. T. Awano) has been most reluctant to raise price -- or too conservative to admit that higher living costs made the authorized price for charcoal out-of-date. The selling price was raised to Yen 11.20, 10.40, and 6.65 on 28 November. This price is still too low to permit the buying prices (Yen 8.80, 7.90, 6.15) to interest producers, it is felt. The situation will be watched closely, and reviewed at a second conference on 8 December.

4. Situation at Ueno Station. Conference with the Governor and Municipal authorities, police, and station officials have resolved the problem of vagrants and homeless at Ueno Station into the following assignments for the sections concerned, and these are operating effectively at present:

- a. Police Department. Strict and continuous enforcement of instructions to remove all vagrants, beggars, and destitute persons living in the station to proper places. Legitimate travellers forced to remain in the station by lack of train facilities should not be disturbed.
- b. Stationmaster. Through clearing of all parts of station by details working continuously - not just twice daily. Anti-septic should be used.
- c. Bureau of Public Welfare. Necessary custody and aid to indigents and homeless.

5. Relief Center at Higashi Honganji Temple. About 450 homeless and indigent people have been removed to the first floor of the large concrete structure in Asakusa-ku. Temporary facilities provided by the Bureau of Public Welfare have not been adequate for the number of people, but the sanitation, lighting, and flooring in the center are being improved now. Medical service was considered adequate under the circumstances when the building was inspected with Maj. Wolff, 8th Army Surgeon's Office, on 28 November.

BENJAMIN C. BLACKBURN  
Captain, FA  
Public Welfare Officer



File

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION  
TOKYO DETACHMENT  
APO 343

21 November 1945

**SUBJECT:** Weekly Report -- Medical and Public Welfare Sections, Week Ending 17 November 1945.

**TO:** Commanding Officer, Tokyo Detachment, Military Government Section.

**1. Public Health**

a. Communicable disease report for the week is summarized as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Week Ending</u> <u>17 November</u>		<u>Week Ending</u> <u>10 Nov 45</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Chaneroid	28	0	26	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	102	3	134	8
Dysentery, Bacillary	15	6	24	8
Conorrhoea	105	0	124	0
Meningitis	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	22	1	23	5
Scarlet Fever	9	0	7	1
Smallpox	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	79	1	98	2
Typhoid	65	6	73	16
Typhus	0	0	0	0

b. Public Health Reconnaissance. Data on manufacture of medicines, hospital and sanitary supplies and surgical instruments have been furnished by the Metropolitan Bureau of Public Welfare. This material makes it possible to correlate the Report of Public Health Reconnaissance at an early date (before the end of this week).

c. Hospital and Medical Facility Survey. Forms for this report are now on hand and the individual reports are being edited. The survey will be submitted as soon as it can be typed.

**2. Public Welfare**

a. The population of Tokyo-Fu is reported as 2,786,140 as of November. Tokyo-To population is 2,576,431.

b. Approximately 200,000 people now in the city are homeless (nisu gwan), though most of these have money to buy food and they are



making some sort of arrangements to secure shelter.

c. Housing in the city continues to be most critical, and construction of small houses under the regulations of the House Planning Office is progressing very slowly. Original plans called for construction of 55,000 small homes, with lumber and other materials allocated by the Ku authorities. Homeless families prefer to try to rent shelter, rather than build a house, and in Itabashi Ku, as an example, where destruction was very heavy, there were 116 applications for permits and building materials and 190 applications for rentals (for houses other people would take responsibility in building). These data were furnished at a conference with the Ku authorities on 12 November. The housing program has progressed moderately well in Shinjuku.

d. Destitute in the city number about 11,000, according to the most recent figures submitted by the Bureau of Public Welfare. It is felt that the actual figure is more than this, but the ingrained Japanese family system absorbs a great number of indigents that would otherwise appear on the relief rolls of the city.

e. Food Ration. The food situation remains most critical, and all evidence points to the inadequacy and failure of the present rationing system of the Imperial Government. The below-subsistence level of the authorized ration necessitates and encourages black-market dealings with farmers and dealers at unfair prices.

f. Supplemental Ration for Foreigners. Data on this situation has been collected and put before the authorities concerned. Supplemental ration tickets have been made available to anti-fascist Italians and anti-Nazi Germans in Tokyo-To through discussions of the matter with Metropolitan Police officials of the Public Relations Section.

g. Fuel Situation. Data are being collected on the very unsatisfactory charcoal situation in Tokyo-To. It seems urgent that the present ceiling price of ¥ 6.50 per sack for charcoal be raised at once to cover production costs of ¥ 10 - 12.

h. Vagrants at Ueno Park. The situation at Ueno Park has been studied with the assistant director of the Bureau of Public Welfare and department heads concerned. Vagrants are now being moved out of this area periodically by police and settled in a building on a near-by temple grounds where rations are distributed and supervision maintained by relief officials. This seems to be essentially a problem of handling homeless individuals who have no connections in the city but who are attempting to make a living by begging or waiting for someone to give them assistance.

3. The Public Welfare Officer has been of some assistance during the week reported to the Industries Section.

BENJAMIN C. BLACKBURN  
Captain, FA  
Public Welfare officer



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H-E-A-D-QUARTERS F-I-F-T-H A-R-M-Y  
 I-N-F-O-R-M-A-L  
 C-H-E-C-K S-L-I-P

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Use this slip for notes in connection with this paper. All notes will be NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY, top to bottom. All records necessary for intelligent action should be attached. A line will be drawn the full width of the slip below each note. Both sides will be used before additional sheets are added.

SUBJECT: **Emergency Houses.**

NO.	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1	24 Oct 45	Capt Black- burn	Maj Gos- ser	The ready-made small houses of the Tokyo House Planning Office exhibited at Shinjuku Station have received a great deal of attention by people from Yotsuya, Yodobashi, and Nakans Ku. Mr. Miyazawa Shogoro states that 200 were sold the first day of the exhibit, for ¥ 2,500 each. The houses are about 10 feet square of plain lumber with large windows, and can be moved very easily.  BLACKBURN

(USE BOTH SIDES)



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION  
TOKYO DETACHMENT  
APO 343

MEMORANDUM:

20 October 1945

SUBJECT: Survey of Public Welfare Situation in Tokyo-To

TO: Major Cosser

1. The organization of the Bureau of Public Welfare for Tokyo Metro-  
polis is as follows:

a. BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE:

Director - Mr. Tadayasu Shigeta; Assistant Director - Professor  
Chimahi Kagayama

- (1) Division of General Affairs:  
Chief - Mr. H. Eguchi; Chief Clerk - Mr. J. Inurai *Mr. Hane*  
(Administration, personnel, records, reports.)
- (2) Division of Saving:  
Chief - Mr. S. Hirohashi  
(Encouragement of family saving; guidance on investments.)
- (3) Division of Social Work:  
Chief - Mr. H. Hanagata → *Finance*  
(General relief to orphans, aged, disabled, destitute;  
not War Relief.)
- (4) Division of Relief Work:  
Chief - Mr. T. Shimamura  
(War Relief to homeless, injured and families of fatalities  
due to bombings.)
- (5) Division of Depopulation:  
Chief - Mr. S. Noguchi  
(Evacuation of children, nonessential people and those  
needed for work on farms.)
- (6) Division of Sanitation:  
Chief - Dr. H. Terada  
(Public Health Work)
- (7) Division of Medicines:  
Chief - Dr. K. Takeuchi  
(Distribution of Medicines)



- (8) Division of Prevention of Contagious Diseases:  
Chief - Dr. G. Otsuko
- (9) Division of Sewerage:  
Chief - Mr. M. Uehira  
(Sewerage and garbage disposal (night soil collection))

## 2. Personnel.

a. Executive personnel are shown in the organization chart in paragraph 1.

b. In addition to assistants and clerks in the Bureau Office, each of the 35 Ku and 4 Gun in the city has a Welfare Office in their administration. These submit weekly reports to the Bureau.

c. Hsuan-iin, the social workers actually working with the people, number 1616 at this date although 1800 are authorized. These are typically people of means and standing in the community who are in a position to donate their services, and they attend classes to secure a background in social service. Selection is said to be based on specific qualifications for the work, but as they are appointed on the recommendation of the head of the Ku (Kacho), Ku Police Chief, and head of the Hsuan-iin, the set up seems likely to be corrupt. The Hsuan-iin seem to have loosely defined duties, principally in the nature of paternal supervision over the more poverty stricken residents of their district. One of their principal functions has been in vocational guidance, and in the war years when the effort of every pair of hands was vital, this has been a very important assignment even in the smallest political subdivision. The Hsuan-iin reports to the Ku head as to the very destitute people and recommend which cases can be handled in the Ku and which should be assigned to the various institutions for orphans, sick, disabled, aged and juvenile delinquents. They also allot such work as knitting, sewing and washing when the Ku has this to assign. These workers will be interviewed in several wards of the city in the near future.

3. Population. -- The normal population of Tokyo-to is reported to have been about 7,000,000. The Bureau estimates the number of people in the city at present to be approximately 2,500,000. Evacuees were ordered to remain out of the city until 16 October; a few who had property here returned previous to this date, however. It is anticipated that great numbers of refugees will return in late October and November, and the effect of this addition on the precarious situations in food supply, housing, and transportation are matters for careful planning.

4. Homeless. -- Of the 2,500,000 people living in Tokyo at present, it is estimated by the Division of Relief Work (War Relief) of Bureau of Public Welfare that 250,000 have lost their homes in the bombings and burning of the city. People in this classification have money and should not be confused with the destitute. The city makes payment of up to 1000 Yen for houses destroyed by bombing and from 200 to 300 Yen for personal goods lost. These people are living in temporary shacks built from roofing-strips and other materials salvaged from devastated areas, some in half-buried structures designated as combination shelters and houses in certain parts of



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the city, and the remainder with friends or relatives whose houses are standing. These people are working to improve their situation and to build houses to use during the winter.

5. Destitute. -- The records of the Bureau show about 11,300 on the destitute list. They may be classified in two groups:

a. Indigents Principally Supported by Their Families. These people are not completely dependant on the city or other charity sources because of the strong persistence of the traditional family system as an ingrained institution of the Japanese. Seeing that adjustments are made in the family to prevent destitute members becoming a complete burden on the city or suffering acutely from lack of food, shelter, or medical care, is the principal task of the Homen-in. Nearly 10,000 in this category have some kind of home or provision for shelter given by relatives, and most of their food, apparently, comes from family allotments or is raised in small vegetable plots. Aside from whatever assistance is given by the local social worker (Homen-in), the city aid to these indigents is limited to an allotment of 50 sen a day, bi-weekly or monthly. This meager allowance appears to be hardly more than a token gift, so small that its value seems doubtful. These disbursements are made by the Division of Social Work of the Bureau of Public Welfare, through the Ku Welfare offices, where distributions are made to the listed indigents. The total so distributed in August 1945 was ¥ 127,912, and in September ¥ 141,186. The Imperial Government and the city share this expense equally.

b. Indigents without families able to help them, orphans, disabled, sick and aged people without families, totaling 421 are given shelter and food in institutions for the poor. Two (2) of these asylums are run directly by the Bureau of Public Welfare and nine (9) are private institutions.

(1) Municipal Institutions.

(a) Tokyo Municipal Asylum (Tokyo-to Yo Iku In), Itabashi Ku, Gochome 1014.

			<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
Children . . . . .	21	46		
Aged . . . . .	85	29		
Disabled . . . . .	<u>26</u>	<u>16</u>		
			132	91

(b) Shiobara Institution, Shiobara, Tochigi Ken. Figures on present inmates not reported this month, but the approximate figures are: . . . . . 60 50

(2) Private Institutions.

(a) Yokofu-In, Suginami-ku, Kamitakaito.

Aged . . . . .		32	14
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	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
(b) Suginami Institution, Suginami Ku, Omiya-mae, Yonehara 464. Aged . . . . .		6
(c) Tosei Institution, Kitatama Gun, Kiyose Aged . . . . .	3	6
(d) Kikeishi Ryo, Omori Ku, Ikegami-machi 51. Aged . . . . .		1
(e) Kobokan, Inakojimoku, Torashima-machi, 4-chome 30. Aged . . . . .		1
(f) Aisei-kan, Ushigomoku, Minami Yuzubushi-machi 16, c/o Inagaki. Aged . . . . .	5	3
(g) Kodomo no Ie Gakuen, Suginamiku Nishigikubo, 1-chome 30. Aged . . . . .	7	5
(h) St. Margaret Yerein, Itabashi Ku, Shinosachi, 2-chome 617. Aged . . . . .		4
(i) Tokyo Hojin Eisei, Kitatama Gun, Hoja Village, Kamihaya shinden. Aged . . . . .	1	—
TOTALS . . .	266	175

(3) Additional Orphans. -- Adjacent prefectures have been caring for 879 orphans from Tokyo-To for several months. This arrangement was started when danger from bombings became grave in the city.

6. Conclusions. -- If the information obtained from the Tokyo-to Bureau of Public Welfare and individuals is dependable, it appears that the present needs of the destitute are being handled adequately, judging by the standards to which they are accustomed. Comparing notes with the Public Welfare subsection, GHQ, bears this out. This office, it may be added, believes there



are 2000 transient Koreans in the Tokyo area, impressed war workers awaiting an opportunity to return to Korea, and no specific information on this group is available from the municipal "Division of Depopulation". The relocation of Korean nationals is being handled directly by GHQ. The most serious problem in the present Public Welfare situation in Tokyo is the serious threat of a food shortage. The Bureau of Public Welfare states that the present ration is one-half what it should be for normal food requirements. After the industrial boom of war years, most families have money to buy food and materials for house construction. As a corollary of this social and economic picture, the number of indigents in the city has never been smaller. Men are offering to work for food instead of money. Rice, soybean, potatoes, daikon and many other late-season grains and vegetables are coming into the city in greater quantity now, and it is felt the food situation may be returning slowly to normal. If the return of refugees does not offset this, conditions should improve gradually.

B. G. BLACKBURN  
Captain, FA



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION  
TOKYO DETACHMENT  
APO 343

2 October 1945

**SUBJECT:** Notes on Public Welfare Administration of City of Tokyo.

**MEMORANDUM TO:** Commanding Officer, Tokyo Detachment, Military Government.

1. Organization of Bureau of Public Welfare. At a meeting on 1 October with five officials, the organization of the Bureau of Public Welfare was further outlined as follows:

Bureau of Public Welfare  
Division of General Affairs

- " " Saving
- " " Social Work
- " " Relief Work
- " " Depopulation
- " " Sanitation
- " " Medicines
- " " Prevention (especially for contagious diseases)
- " " Sewerage (seems to mean sanitation)

2. The Imperial Gift Charity Organization (Saiseikai) is one of the principal societies aiding in welfare work. Prince Takematsu (second son of the Emperor) is honorary president, and the organization has great prestige. Ken governors are at the head of branches in the Ken, but the City of Tokyo is given particular attention. Two schools for nurses in the city are run by the Saiseikai.

3. Health Centers. From 200 - 300 public health nurses are working under the Bureau in 39 Health Centers in the city and 4 just outside the city designed for use by needy cases from the metropolis.

4. Vocational training and medical treatment for disabled soldiers and sailors are being given by the Bureau and by the Central Government.

5. The Department of Education is not short of school buildings in the city at present. Books are not available in the quantities needed, however. If great numbers of children return to the city, shortage of school buildings will be marked.

6. Food supply and food ration for inhabitants have not changed since the former conference. About one-half of the amount of food required for



the normal Japanese ration can be obtained in the ration allowance. Rice harvest on the Kwanto is already started, and wheat, Shorgum, Barley, and other grains and root crops and vegetables are being gathered by the farmers. The harvest is considered excellent and the supply of food should be adequate for the population.

7. Transportation of food stuffs is still the critical problem. The Ministry of Transportation and the Metropolitan Department of Transportation are working to increase the rail facilities to Tokyo - from the north especially, as it is from the Kwanto and northern Honshu that the bulk of food for the city comes. Specific actions of these efforts could not be reported - or was not reported - by the welfare officials; they said "great efforts were being made." The officials reported that the recently granted permission to use fishing craft in the waters around the main island and in transportation of fish from Hokkaido will relieve food shortages greatly, but that enough boats are not available.

8. Chinese in Tokyo-to. Comparatively few Chinese are now living in the city. Most Chinese in this part of Honshu live in Yokohama.

B. C. BLACKBURN,  
Captain, Field Artillery,  
Public Welfare Officer.



HEADQUARTERS TOKYO DETACHMENT  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

25 September 1945

SUBJECT: Preliminary Survey of Welfare Situation in Tokyo.

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokyo Detachment, Military Government.

1. On 25 September the Welfare Officer made a visit to the Bureau of Public Welfare of Tokyo City to obtain data about the relief and welfare situation in the city. Information received is outlined in the following paragraphs.

2. The Tokyo Bureau of Public Welfare is headed by Mr. Tadayasu Shigeta, Director. Assistant Director is Professor Chimaki Kageyama, who also teaches three mornings each week at Waseda University. Professor Kageyama lived for some time in Boston and attended college there, and his attitude seems to be progressive. There is apparently an extensive staff of clerks and assistants at the Bureau. Also, in the final echelon of the system, about 2500 social workers in the neighborhood associations (tonari-gumi) are contributing their services.

3. Population. The Bureau estimates the number of people living in the city at present to be about 2,500,000. The remaining people of the normal population of 7,000,000 have evacuated to the homes of relatives, to summer homes, or found some sort of shelter in nearby ken. The refugees have been ordered by the Government to remain in their present locations until 16 October, in order that some clearing and planning can be done to accommodate such a great mass of people in the ruined city.

4. Needy Population. About 250,000 people now in the city are homeless (nizu goman). However, they have money to buy food and make a livelihood. The records of the Bureau show about 11,300 on the destitute list. Of this number, approximately 10,000 have some kind of home or temporary shelter, and the Bureau gives them about one yen a day for subsistence. The remaining 1,300 are maintained by the city in institutions for the poor.

5. Distribution. The money allowance of about one yen a day is distributed through the committees of social welfare (homen iin) in the tonari-gumi. New indigents entering a neighborhood or families losing their means and falling into this category are reported to the committee for that neighborhood, are investigated, and if found in serious need are added to the list.

6. Indigents without families. Orphans, sick, and aged people without families totaling 1,300 are given shelter and food in the city's homes for the poor. One institution is in Itabashi Ku, and the only other one reported is at Shiobara, in Tochigi Ken. This institution was established



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after others in the city were destroyed by bombings. Persons in the institutions for the poor get the same food as allotted by current rationing to provident people.

7. Food Shortage. The most serious problem in the present status of public welfare in Tokyo City is the shortage of food. The director of the bureau states that the present ration is one-half of what it should be for average food requirements. After the unprecedented industrial effort of the war years, most families have money to buy food and even materials needed to reconstruct their homes. The disruption of nearly all transportation facilities and also the scarcity of supplies at their sources create the present lack. Most families have some facilities for raising vegetables, on their own property or in garden areas allotted to them, and some have been able to supplement their ration with enough produce from their gardens to make an adequate menu. Now that summer is over, this very considerable aid is ceasing.

8. Conclusions. If the reports of the Bureau of Public Welfare are accurate, destitute families and individuals in need of relief are being handled adequately. Efforts will be made to check these data at once, and the present operations of the more important of the several hundred relief associations in the City of Tokyo reported in 1939 will be investigated. It seems to be very necessary to evaluate improvement in the many disrupted facilities of the city before the refugee population of 4,500,000 be permitted to return after 16 October. It appears that the addition of even a fraction of this number would create serious problems, particularly in view of the nearness of winter, and might easily lead to food riots and serious disorder. Unless food can be brought into the city in greatly increased quantities, it would appear of vital importance to have the refugees remain in their present locations, nearer the sources of food materials and in areas where destruction of homes has been less heavy.

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