

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

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. (2809
- (2) Folder title/number: (12)
Kanto Regional Disaster Plan

(3) Date: June 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9450	c

(5) Item description and comment:
Kanto

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

Kanto Regional Plan

Yutaka Komura
(NY/rn)

DISASTER CONFERENCE

Council Programme.

1. Opening Address: Chief of Protection Section, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To.
1. Address: Welfare Bureau Director, Tokyo-To (Executive Bureau Vice-Director).
1. Address: Chief of Public Welfare Section, Kanto Civil Affairs Region.
1. Address: Chief of Materials Section, Social Affairs Bureau Director, Welfare Ministry.
1. Address: Vice-Governor, Chiba Prefecture.

Subjects for Discussion.

1. Concerning Consolidation of Structure of Local Disaster Relief Conference and Disaster Relief Brigade.
2. Concerning Special Financing for Disaster Rehabilitation Funds.
3. Concerning Special Financing for Disaster Rehabilitation Fund.
4. Proposals from Prefectures.

Chiba Prefecture:

1. Concerning Expenses for Disaster Relief Preparations.
 - a. The essentials in disaster relief are speedy collection communication of information concerning the disaster. For the purpose we have now no other means but resort to the police telephone, which has many defects, though. It is desirable that consolidation and enlargement of the police telephone, establishment of wireless, etc. will be planned and carried out as far as possible with a subsidy from the national treasury or by the hands of the government.
 - b. It is desirable that, in view of the necessity of disaster relief training at least once a year in each district, the training fee will be subsidized by the national treasury.

2. Concerning Defrayment of Disaster Relief Expenses by National Treasury.

According to the existing law, in most cases no government subsidies are granted and all expenses are borne by the To, Do, Fu or prefecture. We cannot, however, reach the conclusion that the provision is in contradiction with the spirit of this law.

Considering that with a reform in the local taxation system cities, towns and villages have been strengthened financially, while To, Do, Fu and prefectures meeting a decreased revenue, it is desirable that a full-scale government subsidy or an amendment of this law to increase the subsidy rate will be taken into full consideration.

Saitama Prefecture:

1. Concerning Consolidation and Strengthening of Tools for Relief.

2. Concerning Method of Collection of Information on circumstances of Disaster.

Gumma Prefecture:

1. Concerning Amendment of Disaster Relief Law.

It is expected that the Disaster Relief law and regulations relative to the law will shortly be revised to a considerable extent in company with the revision, etc. of the Local taxation Law. It is desirable that at least the following matters will be considered in that case.

a. Concerning Establishment of National Treasury Defrayment System.

It is desirable that actual expenses required for disaster relief will completely be covered by the national treasury and preparatory expenses (office work expenditures) concerning relief activities, as training of relief brigade, will partly be borne by the national treasury.

b. Unification of Standards of Disaster by which disaster relief law can be applied.

(Since each To, Do, Fu, or prefecture is now arbitrarily executing the law according to her own interpretation, troubles often occur, especially in case a disaster has connection with other prefectures. It is desirable that the government will fix its interpretation to unify the standards.)

c. Concerning Standards of Expenses Necessary for Emergency Relief.

It is desirable that of various expenses necessary for emergency relief, expenses of the same kind as assistance by DLSL will come under the standards for livelihood assistance without any alteration.

(It seems to me that this is the most reasonable measure both theoretically and from the viewpoint of the simplification of office work.)

d. Concerning Improvement of Structure of Disaster Relief Brigade for its adaptation to Practical Activity Needs
(The present organization of the Disaster Relief Brigade is too broad and does not conform to practical activity, and so it must be re-examined for the sake of its application. It seems to me that there is no need of establishing the Fire Brigade Section.)

2. To Make Police Telephone Available for Official Duties Concerning Disaster Relief.

Though the availability of the police telephone is case of disaster is extremely great in the communication of information, execution of relief, etc., the Disaster Relief Section is now not permitted to set up the phone and so you are requested to apply to the Welfare Ministry to negotiate with the National Rural Police Headquarters for its realization.

(When a disaster happens and relief measures are taken, the police telephone is specially installed in the specially-installed Relief Brigade Headquarters. However, communication of information before that stage is extremely important, so it is desirable to set up the police telephone all the time in the Section in charge of disaster relief.)

Ibaragi Prefecture:

1. Concerning Expenditures for Preparatory Arrangements for Disaster Relief.

a. The success of the relief brigade in case of emergency depends on their training at ordinary times. Accordingly, at least above the half of expenses necessary for the support and training of the brigade must be subsidized by the National Treasury.

b. The last resort in flood relief is boats and the interruption of communications by the wire system is inevitable in case of disaster, which necessitates the wireless, so the costs for equipment of machines and implements necessary for relief brigades, as folding boats, portable wireless sets, etc., should be subsidized by the National Treasury.

c. Motor-cars are important for acquiring mobility in case of disaster, while it is difficult to obtain full for them. So measures must be taken to distribute full previously for that purpose.

Kanagawa Prefecture:

1. Demand for Amendment of Law Concerning Defrayment of

Relief Expenses by National Treasury.

2. What kind of measure should the Prefecture take in case of a small-scale disaster to which the Disaster Relief Law is not applicable?

I would like to be informed of the situation of each prefecture.

Yamanashi Prefecture:

1. Concerning Reserve Fund under Article 38 of Law.
2. On Giving or Lending Funds, Implements or Materials Necessary for Occupation under Article 23 of Law.

Nagano Prefecture:

1. Concerning Campaign in Encouragement of Amendment of Disaster Relief Law.

Of the items resolved in the last council as her demand for revision of the Disaster Relief Law, the item that all relief expenses should be borne by the National Treasury must be encouraged to be enforced without delay.

Kanto Plan

KK/tu

The list of Staff Members of Kanto Region
Disaster Relief Council

Chairman
Member

SEIICHIRO YASUI	Governor of Tokyo-to
YŌJI TOMOMATSU	Governor of Ibaraki
JYUKICHI KODAIRA	Governor of Tochigi
YOSHIO INO	Governor of Gumma
YUICHI OSAWA	Governor of Saitama
INOSUKE KAWAGUCHI	Governor of Chiba
IWATARO UCHIYAMA	Governor of Kanagawa
TORAO HAYASHI	Governor of Nagano
TAKEJI KOBAYASHI	Governor of Shizuoka
KATSUYASU YOSHIE	Governor of Yamanashi
SHIGERU KUSAKABE	Chief of Tokyo District
	Economic Stabilization Bureau
TAMIZO ŌTSU	Chief of Tokyo District
	Economic Investigation Board
EIZŌ ISHII	Director General of Tokyo
	District of Police Jurisdiction
ICHIRO KAWASAKI	Acting Chief of Kanto Liaison
	Office
SYŪSAKU MOTOYAMA	Director of Tokyo Price-
	Adjustment Bureau
SHIRO MURATA	Chief of Kanto & Shinetsu
	Medical Affairs Detachment
	of Welfare Ministry.
KONIN OGASA	Director of Tokyo Internatio-
	nal Trade & Industry Bureau
REIJIRO MIMURA	Director of Tokyo Marine
	Transportation Bureau
TATSUO SHIRAKI	Director of Tokyo Land
	Transportation Bureau
KOZO YOSHIDA	Director of Kanto Electric
	& Communication Bureau
KUNITAKA SHIBAHASHI	Director of Kanto Electric
	Wave Control Bureau
TATSUHIKO NAKAO	Chief of Tokyo Branch of
	Education Institution Bureau
	of Education Ministry
SAKAE SUEMATSU	Director of Kanto Regional
	Construction Bureau
TADAO KUWABARA	Chief of Yokohama Maritime
	Security Corps
YOSHIO KODAIRA	Chief of Tokyo District
	Mateological Observatory
MUNETAKA KOJIMA	Director of Tokyo District
	Bureau of Government Monopoly
	Corporation

YOSHINOBU KATAOKA

Director of Tokyo Railway
Bureau

SHOJIRO TERADA

Chief of Tokyo Food Staff
Office

NOBUYUKI NAITO

Chief of Tokyo Charcoal
Office

SADAHIRA TSURUTA

Chief of Tokyo Staff Material
Adjustment Office of
Agriculture & Forestry
Ministry

HISATARO KAWAGUCHI

Council-member of Tokyo
Branch of Japan Red Cross

TH/tu

June 1950

REFERENCE MATERIAL CONCERNING DISASTER
RELIEF MEASURES

Kanto Area Disaster Relief Measures Council

Table of Contents

1.	Pertaining to Laws and Regulations	
1.	Disaster Relief Law	1
2.	Enforcement Orders of D.R.L.	9
3.	Enforcement Rules of D.R.L.	14
) Not to be trans- lated
2.	Relative to Notifications	
1.	Subject relating to Establishment of Local Disaster Relief Measures Council	17
2.	Subject relating to Bureau of Local Disaster Relief Measures Council.	23
3.	Relative to Transmission of Seismic Waves Warning and Refuge Plan.	29
4.	Subject relating to Transmission of Seismic Wave Forecast.	33
5.	Respecting Formation of Synthetic Plans for Transmitting Seismic Waves Forecast.	42
6.	Relative to Management of Disaster Relief Measures Council	44
7.	Re Expenditures for Rescue Work under Disaster Relief Law.	52
3.	Gist of Disaster Relief Measures	68
4.	Others	
1.	List of Personnels	73
2.	Records of the Council	130
3.	Written Request for Revision of Disaster Relief Law.	157

Koseisho Hatsu-sha No. 130

19 February 1949

Welfare Vice-Minister
Cabinet Chief-Secretary

To: Governors of all prefectures
Subject concerning Establishment of Local Disaster Relief
Measures Council.

With reference to the above subject, in consideration of the experience of the recent earthquakes disaster in Hokuriku area, it has been found necessary to set up the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council in order to found a synthetic rescue plan with a view to facilitate, in case of emergency, execution of quick and proper rescue work in each locality and to effect liaison and coordination in respect of urgent rescue activity, urgent activity directed by the Governors of prefectures and also the rescue plans formulated by the prefectural disaster relief measures councils. In pursuance of the prescription in Clause 3, Article 3 of the Disaster Relief Law and the notification No. 159 of the Prime Minister's Board dated 21 September, it has lately been determined to establish it and in this connection your attention is hereby drawn in the course of its management to the determination of the Vice-Ministers' Conference (Gist of the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council as per attached sheet) and the aforesaid notification of the Prime Ministers' Board.

Notification No. 159 of the Prime Ministers' Board.
In pursuance of Art. 3 of the Disaster Relief Law, it has now been decided to establish the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council in the following manner.

Dated 21 September 1948

Prime Minister ASHIDA Hitoshi

1. Localities of establishment and prefectures comprised.

Tohoku, Hokkaido Area - Miyagi-Ken, Hokkaido Aomori-Ken,
Fukui-Ken, Akita-Ken, Yamagata-Ken,
Fukushima-Ken, Niigata-Ken.

Kanto Area - Tokyo-To, Ibaraki-Ken, Gumma-Ken, Chiba-Ken,
Kanagawa-Ken, Nagano-Ken, Shizuoka-Ken, Yamagata-Ken.

Tokai Hokuriku Districts - Aichi-Ken, Toyama-Ken, Ishikawa-Ken,
Fukui-Ken, Gifu-Ken, Mie-Ken.

Kinki Area - Osaka-fu, Shiga-Ken, Kyoto-fu, Hyogo-Ken, Wakayama-Ken, Nara-Ken

Chugoku Area - Hiroshima-Ken, Tottori-Ken, Shimane-Ken, Yamaguchi-Ken, Okayama-Ken.

Shikoku Area - Kagawa-Ken, Tokushima-Ken, Ehime-Ken, Kochi-Ken

Kyushu Area - Fukuoka-Ken, Saga-Ken, Nagasaki-Ken, Kagoshima-Ken, Miyazaki-Ken, Oita-Ken

Provided that in case of need, Governors of prefectures can take part in other local disaster relief measure council (hereafter called the Local Disaster Relief Council) by consent of the chairman.

2. Chairman

Chairman of the Tohoku Hokkaido Area Council.

- Governor of Miyagi Prefecture

Chairman of the Kanto Area Council.

- Governor of Tokyo Municipal

Chairman of the Tokai Hokuriku Area Council

- Governor of Aichi Prefecture

Chairman of the Kinki Area Council

- Governor of Osaka-fu

Chairman of the Chugoku Area Council

- Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

Chairman of the Shikoku Area Council

- Governor of Kagawa Prefecture

Chairman of the Kyushu Area Council

- Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture

3. Councilor

Governors of Prefectures within the area.

Officials in charge of the corresponding area and included in the following list.

Director of Local Economic Stabilization Bureau
 Director of relevant Economic Research Board
 Director of National Rural Police Headquarters
 Director of Local Liaison and Coordination Office
 Director of Finance Bureau
 Director of Local Price Bureau
 Director of Monopoly Bureau
 Chief of Branch Medical Bureau of Welfare Ministry
 Director of Commerce and Industry Bureau

Director of Railway Bureau
 Director of Shipping Bureau
 Chief of Specific Land-transportation Superintendence Office
 Director of Communication Bureau
 Chief of Branch Educational Institution Bureau of Education
 Ministry

Director of Local Construction Bureau
 Director of Maritime Security Headquarters
 Director of relevant Meteorological Observatory.

Undernoted personnel controlling the districts of prefectures under the jurisdiction of governors functioning as the Chairman of local council.

Chief of Food Stuff Affairs Office
 Chief of Charcoal Affairs Office
 Chief of Branch of the Japna Red Cross Society
 controlling the districts under the jurisdiction of the governor functioning as the chairman of local council.
 Learned and experienced person appointed by the governor functioning as the Chairman of the council.

Gist of Establishment of the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council

23 September 1950

Determined by Vice-Ministers' Conference

No. 1 General Principle

In consideration of the experience of the earthquakes disaster in Hokuriku Area, it has been found necessary to set up local disaster relief measures council in order to found a synthetic rescue plan with a view to facilitate, in case of emergency, execution of quick and proper rescue work in each locality and to effect liaison and coordination in respect of urgent rescue activity, urgent activity directed by the governors of prefectures and also the rescue plans formulated by the prefectural disaster relief measures councils. In pursuance of the prescription in clause 3, Art. 3 of the Disaster Relief Law, therefore, the Prime Minister may cause to establish the local disaster relief measures council.

No. 2 Outline

1. Area of establishment of the Local Disaster Relief Council (hereafter called Local Council) and prefectures therein included are as follows.

- (1) Hokkaido Tohoku Area - Miyagi-ken, Hokkaido, Aomori-Ken, Iwate-Ken, Akita-Ken, Yamagata-Ken, Fukushima-Ken, Niigata-Ken.
 - (2) Kanto area - Tokyo-To, Ibaraki-Ken, Tochigi-Ken, Gumma-Ken, Saitama-Ken, Chiba-Ken, Kanagawa-Ken, Yamanashi-Ken, Nagano-Ken.
 - (3) Tokai Hokuriku Area - Aichi-Ken, Toyama-Ken, Ishikawa-Ken, Fukui-Ken, Gifu-Ken, Mie-Ken, Shizuoka-Ken.
 - (4) Kinki Area - Osaka-fu, Shiga-Ken, Kyoto-fu, Hyogo-Ken, Wakayama-Ken, Nara-Ken
 - (5) Chugoku Area - Hiroshima-Ken, Tottori-Ken, Shimane-Ken, Yamaguchi-Ken, Okayama-Ken.
 - (6) Shikoku Area - Kagawa-Ken, Kochi-Ken, Tokushima-Ken, Ehime-Ken
 - (7) Kyushu Area - Fukuoka-Ken, Saga-Ken, Nagasaki-Ken, Kumamoto-Ken, Kagoshima-Ken, Miyazaki-Ken, Oita-Ken
- (2) Matters related to the Office. Local council deals with the undermentioned matters.
- (1) To collect information on the emergent disaster and rescue work and to transmit the same to the competent machineries.
 - (2) To formulate plans for completing and preserving labor, installation facilities material and fund requisite for rescue and other emergent measures.
 - (3) To formulate urgent plans for procurement, distribution and transportation of labor, installations, facilities, material and fund requisite for rescue and other emergent measures in case of emergency.
 - (4) To formulate plans for rescue work and other urgent measures otherwise than provided for in the preceding two clauses.
 - (5) To Promote execution of plans provided for from clause No. 2 to No. 4.
- (3) Chairman and Councilor. Local counsel is to be composed of one chairman and several councilors. The chairman is to be nominated of a governor of prefecture in accordance with the

Prime Ministers' direction. (Annexed table No. 1)
Councilors are to be nominated of governors of prefectures,
heads of the relative administrative organs, chief of branch
of Japan Red Cross Society within the area designated by the
Prime Minister and learned and experienced persons appointed
by the Governor functioning as the chairman of the administrative organs
Governors of prefectures, heads of the Japan Red Cross Society shall take necessary
and chief of the Japan Red Cross Society shall take necessary
steps to carry into effect the plans formed by the Local Council.

(4) Bureau.

To setup bureau for handling business of the Local Council,
The director of the local disaster relief measures Councils,
bureau is to be appointed by the Prime Minister among the deputy
Governors of prefectures under control of the governor who
is functioning as the chairman of the Local Disaster Relief
Measures Council.
Bureau staff and chief clerks are to be appointed by the governors
of prefectures functioning as the chairman of the local council
among the officials of relative offices, clerks and personnel
of branches of Japan Red Cross Society within the area.

5. Authority for Guidance

The Local Council is to be authorized to give directions to
the Prefectural Council.

6. Obligation for Cooperation

Governors of prefectures shall always keep close connection
with the local council and shall cooperate each other in respect
of rescue work and other urgent measures.
Governors of prefectures shall always keep close connection
with the governors of adjacent prefectures so as to ensure
mutual assistance regardless of area where the local council
is stationed.

7. Participation to other local councils.

Governors of prefectures, whenever deemed necessary, can par-
ticipate in the other local councils with the consent of their
chairmen.

3. Expenditures

1. The expenditures concerning the local council will be
dealt with separately.

4. Remarks

1. The establishment of local council is to be enforced
according to the notification of the Prime Ministers' Board.

Prime Ministers' direction. (Annexed table No. 1)
Councilors are to be nominated of governors of prefectures, heads of the relative administrative organs, chief of branch of Japan Red Cross Society within the area designated by the Prime Minister and learned and experienced persons appointed by the Governor functioning as the chairman of the council. Governors of prefectures, heads of the administrative organs and chief of the Japan Red Cross Society shall take necessary steps to carry into effect the plans formed by the Local Council.

(4) Bureau.

To setup bureau for handling business of the Local Council. The director of the local disaster relief measures Councils' bureau is to be appointed by the Prime Minister among the deputy Governors of prefectures under control of the governor who is functioning as the chairman of the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council.

Bureau staff and chief clerks are to be appointed by the governors of prefectures functioning as the chairman of the local council among the officials of relative offices, clerks and personnel of branches of Japan Red Cross Society within the area.

5. Authority for Guidance

The Local Council is to be authorized to give directions to the Prefectural Council.

6. Obligation for Cooperation

Governors of prefectures shall always keep close connection with the local council and shall cooperate each other in respect of rescue work and other urgent measures.

Governors of prefectures shall always keep close connection with the governors of adjacent prefectures so as to ensure mutual assistance regardless of area where the local council is stationed.

7. Participation to other local councils.

Governors of prefectures, whenever deemed necessary, can participate in the other local councils with the consent of their chairmen.

3. Expenditures

1. The expenditures concerning the local council will be dealt with separately.

4. Remarks

1. The establishment of local council is to be enforced according to the notification of the Prime Ministers' Board.

Annexed Table 1.

Chairman of the local council designated by the Prime Minister.

1. Chairman of Local Council for Tohoku Hokkaido Area -
Governor of Miyagi Prefecture
2. Chairman of Local Council for Kanto Area -
Governor of Tokyo Municipal
3. Chairman of Local Council for Tokai Area -
Governor of Aichi Prefecture
4. Chairman of Local Council for Kinki Area -
Governor of Osaka Prefecture
5. Chairman of Local Council for Chugoku Area -
Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture
6. Chairman of Local Council for Shikoku Area -
Governor of Kagawa Prefecture
7. Chairman of Local Council for Kyushu Area -
Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture

Annexed Table 3.

Councilors designated by the Prime Minister.

1. Governors of prefectures within the area.
2. Officials in charge of the corresponding area in the following order.
 - (1) Director of Local Economic Stabilization Bureau
 - (2) Director of National Rural Police Headquarters.
 - (3) Chief of Local Liaison and Coordination Bureau.
 - (4) Director of Financial Affairs
 - (5) Chief of Branch Medical Bureau of Welfare Ministry.
 - (6) Director of Commerce and Industry Bureau
 - (7) Director of Railway Bureau
 - (8) Director of Shipping Bureau
 - (9) Chief of Specific Land Transportation Superintendence Office.
 - (10) Director of Communication Bureau
 - (11) Chief of Branch Educational Institution Office

- (12) Chief of Local Construction Bureau.
- (13) Director of Maritime Security Headquarters.
- (14) Director of Competent Meteorological Observatory.

3. Undernoted personnel controlling the districts of prefectures under the jurisdiction of governors functioning as the chairman of the Local Council.

- (1) Chief of Food Stuff Office
- (2) Chief of Charcoal Office
- (3) Chief of Material Adjustment Office of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

4. Chief of Branch of the Japan Red Cross Society controlling the districts under the jurisdiction of the governor functioning as the chairman of local council.

Remarks.

Learned and experienced members of the council are expected to be nominated practically in equal number to this table.

Chu-Sai No. 10

20 April 1949

Director, Central Disaster Relief Measures
Council Bureau.

To Governor, Municipal of Tokyo.

Matters referring to Local Disaster Relief Measures Council and its Bureau.

With reference to the above subject, notification was of late sent to the Governor of each prefecture. In consideration of the experience of earthquakes disaster took place in last June in Hokuriku area, it has been found imperative to setup the local Disaster Relief Measures Council in order to found a synthetic rescue plan with a view to facilitate, in case of emergency, execution of quick and decisive rescue work in each locality and to effect liaison and coordination in respect of urgent rescue activity, urgent activity directed by the Governors of prefectures and also the rescue plans formed by prefectural disaster relief measures council. Accordingly as was already

advised, it has now been determined to establish the council in question in pursuance of the prescription in clause 3, Art. 3 of the Disaster Relief Law (hereafter called Law) and the notification of the Prime Ministers' Board dated 21 September based on the Vice-Ministers' Conference held on 6 September last year. You have now been appointed chairman as per provision of Art. 16 of the Law and are requested to take note on the following essentials of management as attached with a view to its successful management.

Note

1. That the chairman of the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council (hereafter called Local Council) and the prefectures therein included is in accordance with the notification No. 159 of the Prime Ministers' Board herein attached.
2. That the Heads of relative administrative organs taking posts as staff of the Local Council under the provision of Law Art. 17 is in accordance with the notification No. 159 of the Prime Ministers' Board.
3. That the members to be assigned staff of your council according to the notification of the foregoing paragraph, is desired to be appointed by yourself in the capacity of chairman.
4. That in case of appointing members out of learned and experienced persons, it is a basic rule to select them among those connected with the business of administrative organs to which they belong. However, such selection is wholly left to your discretion, so that you may make your decision having in view actual condition of your locality. That you are requested to advise this bureau of the occupation and name of those appointed.
5. That the appointment of the director, staff and Chief Clerk of the Local Council, is desired to be made duly taking into consideration the following points.
 - (1) That, since the appointment of chief of the Local Bureau is to be made by the Prime Minister out of the deputy governors of prefecture, you are requested to forward your recommendation with (personal history in triplicate) immediately.
 - (2) That, regarding the appointment of executive staff, it is to be made by yourself in the capacity of chairman of the Local Council among the 1st and 2nd grade officials of relative prefectures, 1st and 2nd grade

officials of relative administrative organs designated member of the Prefectural Council and staff of branches of Japan Red Cross Society within boundary of your jurisdiction.

- (3) That, regarding the appointment of secretary, it is to be made by yourself in the capacity of chairman and in the manner corresponding to the foregoing among the 3rd grade officials and personnel of branches of Japan Red Cross Society.
- (4) That the number of staff to be appointed among the personnel of the Japan Red Cross Society shall be more than three in accordance with the provision of clause 4, Art. 6 of the Disaster Relief Law. We add for your guidance that learned and experienced persons are not included in the bureau staff.
- (5) That, as to the stationing of sole duty staff in the council Bureau, repeated negotiations have been made without success. So, it is desired to have your effort to make the staff of the prefecture in which the council has been set up take the two offices.
- (6) That, as to the expenditures for management of the Local Council, separate allotment of Yen 70,000 to Yen 100,000 per block as supplies expense and travelling expense for 1949 business year is made and that as to authorization for disbursement, it is necessary to designate the undernoted personnel of the prefecture concerned and you are accordingly requested to produce personal histories in triplicate accompanying recommendations.
 1. Action for bearing Defrayment Officer
 2. Action for bearing Defrayment Certifying Officer.

By the way, the expenditures for 1948 were not allocated owing to difficulty in including the same in the budget.

Notification of Prime Ministers' Board No. 159

In pursuance of Art. 3 of the Disaster Relief Law, the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council will be established as per particulars as follows. -

21 September 1948

ASHIDA Hitoshi, Prime Minister

1. Localities of Establishment and prefectures to be included therein.

Tohoku Hokkaido Area - Miyagi-Ken, Hokkaido, Aomori-Ken, Iwate-Ken, Akita-Ken, Yamagata-Ken, Fukushima-Ken, Niigata-Ken
 Kanto Area - Tokyo-To, Ibaraki-Ken, Gumma-Ken, Saitama-Ken, Chiba-Ken, Kanagawa-Ken, Nagano-Ken, Shizuoka-Ken, Yamanashi-Ken, Tochigi-Ken.
 Tokai Hokuriku Area - Aichi-Ken, Toyama-Ken, Ishikawa-Ken, Fukui-Ken, Gifu-Ken, Mie-Ken
 Kinki Area - Osaka-fu, Shiga-Ken, Kyoto-fu, Hyogo-Ken, Wakayama-Ken, Nara-Ken.
 Chugoku Area - Hiroshima-Ken, Tottori-Ken, Shimane-Ken, Yamaguchi-Ken, Okayama-Ken, Kagawa-Ken, Tokushima-Ken, Kochi-Ken, Ehime-Ken.
 Kyushu Area - Fukuoka-Ken, Saga-Ken, Nagasaki-Ken, Kumamoto-Ken, Kagoshima-Ken, Miyazaki-Ken, Oita-Ken.

Provided that in case of need, governors of prefectures can take part of the other Local Disaster Relief Measures Council (hereafter called Local Disaster Council) with the consent of its chairman.

2. Chairman.

Chairman of Tohoku Hokkaido Area Local Council -
 Governor of Miyagi Prefecture
 Chairman of Kanto Area Local Council -
 Governor of Tokyo Municipal
 Chairman of Tokai Hokuriku Area Local Council -
 Governor of Aichi Prefecture
 Chairman of Kinki Area Local Council -
 Governor of Osaka Prefecture
 Chairman of Chugoku Area Local Council -
 Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture
 Chairman of Kyushu Area Local Council -
 Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture

3. Councilor

Governors of prefectures within the area.
 Officials given in the following list and control the districts of the corresponding area.

Director of the Local Economic Stabilization Bureau
 Director of Competent Economic Research Bureau
 Director of Competent National Rural Police Headquarters.
 Director of Liaison & Coordination Local Bureau
 Director of Finance Bureau
 Director of Local Price Bureau
 Director of Monopoly Bureau

Chief of Branch Medical Bureau of Welfare Ministry
Director of Commerce and Industry Bureau
Director of Railway Bureau
Director of Shipping Bureau
Chief of Specific Land Transportation Superintendence Bureau
Director of Communication Bureau
Chief of Branch Educational Institution Bureau
Director of Local Construction Bureau
Director of Maritime Security Headquarters
Director of competent Meteorological Observatory.

Under noted Officials controlling the districts of prefectures under the jurisdiction of Governors functioning as the chairman of the Local Council

Chief of Food Stuff Office

Chief of Charcoal Office

Chief of Material Adjustment Office of Agriculture & Forestry Ministry.

Chief of Branch of the Japan Red Cross Society controlling the districts under the jurisdiction of the governor functioning as the chairman of the council.

Essentials of Management of the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council.

1. Aim

It is aimed at forming a synthetic rescue plan necessary for execution of quick and proper rescue work in case of emergency in each locality and to effectuate liaison and coordination in respect of urgent rescue activity and assistance activity directed by the governors of prefectures also the rescue plans laid by prefectural Disaster Relief Measures Councils (hereafter called the Prefectural Council)

2. Function

The degree of disaster of which the Local Disaster Relief Council start its action shall be limited to a big disaster covering more than two prefectures or a disaster, though affecting one prefecture only, of such an extensive scale and of graveness that rescue from the other prefecture is found imperative.

3. Founding of Information Net Work

To ensure thoroughness of information net work by conferring with the following concerned within the area.
Local prefectural council

Chief of National Rural Police Headquarters
Director of Communication Bureau
Director of Railway Bureau
Director of Competent Meteorological Observatory

4. Establishment of plans in advance.
The plans are to be laid in accordance with provisions of the Disaster Relief Law (hereafter briefly called the Law) Art, 14, Clauses No. 2 and 4.
In laying such plans, however, adequate consultations shall be made in respect of the undermentioned subjects.

1. Synthetic plans

- (a) In order to facilitate execution of quick and decisive urgent rescue work, within the area to confer with relative administrative organs and at the same time, to contrive liaison and coordination in respect of plans formulated by the latter.
- (b) To synthetically investigate the plans formed by the prefectures within the area to adopt to the characteristic of the Area and to effect liaison and coordination in respect of mutual aid among the prefectures.

2. Assistance plans.

- (a) To effect liaison and coordination with the prefectures within the area taking into consideration the fact that there have been many cases where the aid personally or substantially sent in hurriedly from the neighboring prefectures upon outbreak of disaster, resulted in surplus and conflict.
- (b) To lay down the assistance plan of adjoining prefectures to the localities where it is difficult to carry out any urgent rescue work by the suffering prefecture on account of disruption of traffic, etc.
- (c) To prepare plans for assistance and rescue in the of occurrence of big disaster such as total destruction of one whole prefecture.

3. Cooperative measures and others.
in order to meet the particular circumstances due to the topography within the area (i.e. flood prevention

measures of rivers) to found a cooperative plans among more than two prefectures and others adopted to the peculiarity within the area.

5. Establishment of Urgent Measures.

Establishment of urgent measures in time of disaster is to be made in pursuance of the provision of the Law, Art. 13 but in this connection, due regard shall be given to the undernoted subjects.

- (a) As the councilors of the Local Disaster Relief Council (hereafter called Local Council) who attend to the convocation of the council immediately following the outbreak of disaster are of necessity limited to the relative administrative organs and the Japan Red Cross Society situated within the area of the Local Council, it is urged to make pre-arrangement with the relative prefectures in respect of such problem.
- (b) The prefecture which is assuming post of chairmanship of the Local Council shall make pre-arrangement with regard to the urgent measures to be taken in time of disaster.

6. Despatch of spot liaison man

The Local Council shall obtain information of big disaster and if found necessary, shall immediately despatch liaison men to the spot for the purpose of urgent survey and liaison in respect of urgent rescue work.

7. Set up of Spot Headquarters.

The Local Council shall, if found necessary for decisive and speedy rescue activity according to the circumstances of big disaster, set up on the spot of disaster the Spot Headquarters for the purpose of effecting liaison and coordination among the prefectural rescue corps and other relative organs, etc. in action.

8. Bureau

As to the structure of the Local Council's Bureau, reference shall be made to Notice Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 153 dated 1 February 1947 so as to ensure its satisfactory operation.

9. Expenditures

Regarding expenditures of the Local Council, cost of supplies shall be appropriated out of quota for 1949.

By Laws of the Central Disaster Relief Measures Council's
Bureau. 20 November 1947

Art. 1. In the case of any hitch to the Director, the Deputy-Chief who is the Cabinet Deputy-Chief Secretary shall assumed the chair and in the case of any hitch to both the Director and Deputy Chief who is the Cabinet Deputy Chief Secretary, the Deputy-Chief who is the Welfare Vice-Minister act in the place.

Art. 2. Among the member of the Bureau, those who hold the posts of the director and section chief classes and staff of the Japan Red Cross Society appointed member of the Bureau by the Director shall be called the Executive Staff.

Art. 3. Among the member of the Bureau, those so appointed by the Director are called the Executive Staff. The Executive Staff deal with the general affairs of the Bureau.

Art. 4. Among the member of the Bureau, those so appointed by the Director are called the Liaison Staff. The Liaison staff deal with the liaison business of the Bureau.

18 June 1949

Director of the Central Disaster Relief
Measures Council Bureau

To the Chairman of the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council.

Concerning Transmission of Siesmic Wave Warning and Refuge plans.

Referring to the above subject, we have dispatched advice Chu-Sai-Hatsu No. 18 dated 18 June 1949, copy of which attached herets, to each Director of relative Prefectural Disaster Relief Measures Council, which please note.

Further, in time of disaster, your council is requested to take note of the following points in order to ensure successful liaison and coordination.

Note

1. In the case of the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council receiving Siesmic Wave warning from the competent meteorological Observatory or the Central Disaster Relief Measures Council, shall at once take the following steps.

1. To transmit the same to the Local Disaster Relief Measures Councils within the warning area.

2. To transmit the same to relative organs.
 3. To collect information from the warning area of Siesmic waves.
2. The Seismic Wave Warning areas are as follows.
- Area No. 1. Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima
 - Area No. 2. Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Wakayama, Osaka, Tokushima, Kochi, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima.

Chu-Sai-Hatsu No. 18

18 June 1949

Director of the Central Disaster Relief
Measures Council

To Chairman of the Prefectural Disaster Relief Measures Council.

Concerning Establishment of Plans for Transmission of Seismic
Wave Warning and Refuge.

While we are under impression that you are making efforts in contrivance of various measures to meet disasters, the relative Government departments are planning enactment and promulgation of the Flood Prevention Law to cope with flood, fire prevention campaign against fire, etc. but any substantial plan for seismic waves caused by earthquakes has so far not been formed. Under the circumstances, the departments concerned are not expediting setting up such plans and in consideration of the fact that according to the records kept by the Central Meteorological Observatory, the disaster or seismic waves is to some extent limited to a certain area and the people living in such localities, if in possession of fair knowledge of earthquakes and seismic waves and act under the correct conclusion utilizing adequately the seismic waves warning and guided by the hints for refuge, may be able to lessen the disaster to a considerable extent, it is urgently required to set up those measures for quick transmission of seismic waves warning to towns and villages within the warning area and far reaching and thorough-going refuge plans in order to ensure minimizing the casualties. In this regard, your attention is solicited in formulating necessary plans excercising due deliberation on the characteristic of the area under your control.

Further, in view of the fact that special demands are received in handed from concerned quarters, you are requested to formulate and give decision and report the result to us.

Note

1. Transmission of Seismic Wave Warning.

(1) As to seismic wave warning, the Central Meteorological Observatory has resolved to found "Seismic Waves Warning Rules" and is under negotiation with the relative departments and will shall not fail to communicate to you as soon as it is finally concluded.

(2) The transmission of seismic wave is effected by way of enacting "Emergency Telegram and Telephone Rules" by the Tele-communication Ministry and under this rule it will be transmitted to all machineries concerned and simultancously to the people within the Warning area through the broadcast stations and the newspaper.

(3) Warning System of Seismic Waves. Refer to the attached table.

2. Steps to be taken by the Local Disaster Relief Measures Council.

1. The Local Disaster Relief Measures Council shall make the towns and villages within the Warning area lay down substantial plans of the following items.

(1) Towns and villages within the Seismic Wave warning area shall beforhand make the Community within the warning area conversant and thorough going in the Seismic wave warning and its manner of transmission.

(2) Heads of towns and villages within the Seismic Warning Area shall exercise due consideration so as to make all the families contrive such means as to transmit seismic wave warning and also formulate plans for dispersion of such institutions as schools, factories, hospitals, etc.

(3) In order to meet the attack of seismic waves, to select a place of refuge by studying entrance, lay of the land, etc. Further, in such selection, due consideration shall be given for possibility of immediate start of boiling rice.

- (4) Fixed number of admission for each refuge shall be laid and allocation of the districts be made as to entrance and leaving.
 - (5) Selection of road leading to the refuge shall be made and mode of its usage be fixed to correspond the localities.
 - (6) Above mentioned manner of taking refuge shall be popularized with thoroughness to all the community.
2. A synthetic plan shall be founded on the principle established as above.
 3. Propagation of knowledge and propaganda on the seismic waves shall be carried out by means of radio, newspaper, lecture meeting, exhibition, etc. under the cooperation of local weather station, police station, learned and experienced persons, etc.

Chu-Sai-Hatsu No. 58

10 December 1949

Director of the Central Disaster Relief Measures
Council Bureau

To Director, Kanto Area Disaster Relief Measures Council Bureau.

Re Transmission of Seismic Waves Forecast Referring to the above subject, we made a request in writing Chu-Sai-Hatsu No. 18 dated 18 June bearing the heading "Concerning transmission of seismic waves warning and refuge plan". In the meanwhile, we received a memorandum SCAPIN No. 2,049 dated 3 October concerning seismic waves report and radio forecasting (Ref. attached sheet 1). After conference with the departments concerned, we came to a conclusion as per attached sheet 2 and request your trouble for ensuring its successful execution taking note of the following points.

Note

1. Respecting relation between Chu-Sai-Hatsu No. 18 and this advice.

That while Paragraph 1 of Chu-Sai-Hatsu No. 18 dated 18 June "Transmission of seismic waves warning" has been wholly replaced by the "Generalized plan for transmission of seismic waves forecast" (Attached table No. 2) determined in conformity with the late memorandum, paragraph No. 2 of the said advice "measures to be taken by the Prefectural Disaster Relief Council" and clauses following it remains to be carried out as heretofore.

2. Concerning Liaison and Coordination machineries
That since the transmission of seismic waves forecast is related to various ministries, it is found necessary to institute its liaison and coordination machineries. In the present condition, however, there is no machinery that corresponds to it, the Disaster Relief Measures Council Bureau (hereafter called the Bureau) has been determined to handle the job as a temporary measure.

3. Pertaining to personnel responsible for transmission of seismic waves forecast. The memorandum in this case, has been addressed to the Japanese Government and the responsibility for transmission rests on each ministry concerned according to its authority and the Bureau is to be understood simply a machinery looking after the liaison and coordination among the machineries concerned.

4. Concerning advice on this subject to the relative machineries. That, Notifications have been sent to all machineries concerned under your control and that they are expediting necessary preparations in accordance with these notifications.
5. Pertaining to subject matters to be executed by the Bureau.
 1. That, the Local and Prefectural Bureaues shall draw up essentials of execution in compliance with the general plan for seismic waves forecast (hereafter briefed general plan). Paragraph No. 6 and your bureau is to act as a main body in conferring with the relative machineries as to the preparation of those most appropriate to the actual state of the localities in question.
 2. That, the towns and villages under your control will be notified by the relative machineries in accordance with Paragraph 5 "Transmission System" of this general plan by means of ordinary telegraphs and telephones or exclusive use telephones. The railway concerns, Maritime Security Headquarters, weather stations, etc., will likewise be notified and your guidance is desired in the efforts in obtaining seismic waves forecast by way of close communication among the machineries concerned.
 3. That, regular test of communication facilities shall be attended to in accordance with Paragraph No. 3 (a) of the memorandum. In case of testing, the central Bureau shall be communicated in advance.
 4. That, the practising area of the above noted test shall as nearly as possible be identical to the classified districts as the object in view.
 5. That, the names of the central organ for transmission and the person responsible for receiving such transmission shall be determined by respective conference.
 6. That, in compliance with Paragraph 4 of the memorandum the first transmission of seismic waves forecasting drill shall be exercised on 20 December in Miyagi Prefecture.
6. That the concerning ministries in this subject matters are listed as under.
 1. Secretariate Deliberative Chamber of the Prime Minister's Board.

2. National Rural Police Headquarters.
3. National Fire-brigade Board.
4. Welfare Ministry.
5. Transportation Ministry.
6. Central Meteorological Observatory.
7. Maritime Security Board.
8. Economic Stabilization Headquarters.
9. Natural Resources Study Council's Bureau.
10. Tele-Communication Ministry.
11. Electric Wave Board.

7. Pertaining to the memorandum.

That among the various paragraphs of the memorandum, those pertaining to the subject matter herein dealt with are Para. 2 (a); all items in Para 3: Para. 4, 7 and 8 while the remaining paragraphs are matters concerned in meteorological relations.

Separate Sheet.

AG00090 (3 October 1949) GCIO
SCAPIN 2049

Memorandum to the Japanese Government. (3 October 1949)

Matters relating to Earthquakes
Report & Seismic Waves Forecasting

1. Memorandum SCAPIN 1957 dated 6 January 1949 "Matters relating to Earthquakes Report and Seismic Waves Forecasting" is now abolished.
2. The Japanese Government, upon receipt of this memorandum, shall carry into effect the following matters.
 - a. To create an organ to realize effective quick and nationwide diffusion of Seismic Waves warning to the public.
 - b. To produce to the Occupation forces simultaneously

reports on the global physics and forecast such as prescribed in the following passages.

3. In order to organize the warning structure, the Japanese Government shall take the following steps.
 - a. To utilize to the maximum extent the existing forecasting installations of the global physics.
 - b. To utilize the existing communication facilities including general and exclusive use telegram, telephone and radio.
 - c. To take precedures similar to those for the Occupation forces (Paragraph 5 and 6 as described hereafter).
 - d. To prepare for periodical test of the communication facilities.
 - e. To prepare for periodical test of the communication facilities.
 - f. The measures to be taken in connection with this subject matter shall be construed as a service by the Government and expense shall be charged among the concerned organs nor any budget demanded for the reason of this work.
4. The foregoing warning system of paragraph 2 shall be founded within 60 days from the date of receipt of this memorandum and the first series of practising test shall be completed within 30 days thereafter. Prior to the first periodical test, the Civil Communication Section, GHQ, SCAP shall be notified to that effect.
5.
 - a. In each case of earthquakes of over 3 in quakes being recorded by the seismographs of the Central Meteorological observatory or of subordinate weather stations, immediate information shall be given to the Occupation forces, such information shall contain the following matters.
 - (1) Grade of equakes
 - (2) Center of disturbance.
 - (3) Time of occurrence by Greenwich Standard Time
 - (4) Whether seismic waves likely to follow
 - (5) In the case the seismic waves are anticipated, its size and localities to be influenced by them.
 - b. The aforementioned information shall be made up with technical accuracy and promptitude and shall be, in the first place, telephoned to the Haneda Airport

Meteorological Observatory (Tel. Cargo 391): In addition, a written confirmation shall also be given.

- c. The Central Meteorological Observatory shall be ready to give such information at any time whether night or day. As to the telephonic report, it is indispensable to be made without delay and collection of date for that purpose urgently effected.

6. The confirmation in writing of the telephonic report shall be drawn up in duplicate and be submitted to the Liaison Bureau of the Foreign Ministry so as to be delivered to GHQ, SCAP and later than the next day of the occurrence of earthquakes.

7. The warning system referred to in this memorandum is one of the organism of the Government executed for the sake of public interest, so that this service shall not be settled by the procurement papers.

8. As to matters falling within the scope of this memorandum, direct negotiation is permitted among the 2143rd Air Force Meteorological Unit, relative authorities of the Japanese Government, GHQ, SCAP, and General Headquarters of the Far East Forces.

Colonel, R.M. Levy, Adjutant for SCAP

(Received 8.00 5 October)

Referring to Generalized Plan for Transmission of Seismic Waves Forecast.

(Decided at the Vice-Ministers Conference
1 December 1949)
(Submitted to and approved by Cabinet Meeting
2 December 1949)

No. 1 Purport

To create a system capable of transmitting effectively and speedily seismic waves warning to the people in the coast area liable to be attacked by seismic waves in compliance with the SCAPIN memorandum No. 2049 dated 3 October, titled "Matters concerning earthquakes report and seismic waves forecast" and to minimize the disaster also to maintain social order in the event of its occurrence.

No. 2 Generalized plan.

1. To determine the generalized plan for transmission of seismic waves forecast as detailed in the attached table.
2. As a temporary measure, to make the Disaster Relief Measures Council attend to this duty in a capacity of general co-ordination organ.

No. 3. Practising test of warning system.
To carry out the practising test of this plan, in accordance with the paragraph 4 of memorandum, in Miyagi Prefecture on 20 December assuming the case of Sanriku Earthquakes.

No. 4 It is of vital necessity to complete and extend in the future following items in order to ensure perfect working of transmission of seismic waves warning.

1. It is necessary to look to judicial steps in the future.
2. It is necessary to set up a synthetic organs for prevention of disaster in the future.
3. It is necessary to re-arrange and extend the various installations of all weather stations.
4. As the coast districts are comparatively sparse in respect of communication net work, it is necessary to recondition and increase the number of communication circuits.
5. It is necessary to install exclusive use telephone and simultaneous transmission equipments to the competent meteorological observatories, local meteorological observatories and weather stations.

No. 5 In the case of any improvement found necessary in respect of execution of this plan, the central Disaster Relief Measures Council Bureau shall give decision by conference with the Ministries concerned in order to set up satisfactory measures for the achievement to this objective.

General Plan for Seismic Waves Forecast

1. Aim.
This plan has its aim to found a system suitable for transmitting efficiently and speedily seismic waves warning to the people in the coast area liable to be attacked by seismic waves in conformity with the SCAPIN memorandum No. 2049 titled "Matters

concerning earthquakes report and seismic waves forecast" and to minimize the disaster also to maintain social order in the event of its occurrence.

2. Object area and Allotted area.

- (1) Object area comprises all coast lines and is divided into 15 Forecast Sections as shown below.
- (2) The competent Meteorological Observatory (including local meteorological observatories) is assigned decision center and to control the following districts.

Controlling Station	Districts Under Control	Name of Transmission Center	Responsible Body for Receiving Transmission
Sapporo Area Meteorological Observatory	1. Abashiri, Aoya Prefectural Branches 2. Nemuro, Kushiro, Tokachi, Iburi, Toshima Prefectural Branches 3. Rumoe, Ishikari, Shiribeshi, Hiyama Prefectural Branches.		
Sendai Area Meteorological Observatory	4. Aomori-Ken, (East of Omasaki) Iwate-Ken, Miyagi-Ken, Fukushima-Ken 5. Aomori-Ken, (West of Omasaki) Akita-Ken, Yamagata-Ken.		
Niigata Area Meteorological Observatory	6. Niigata-Ken		
Tokyo Area Meteorological Observatory	7. Ibaraki-Ken, Chiba-Ken (East of Nojimazaki) 8. Chiba-Ken (West of Nojimazaki) Tokyo-To, Kanagawa-Ken, Shizuoka-Ken		
Nagoya Area Meteorological Observatory	9. Aichi-Ken, Mie-Ken 10. Toyama-Ken, Ishikawa-Ken, Fukui-Ken.		
Osaka Area Meteorological Observatory	11. Wakayama-Ken, Osaka-fu 12. Okayama-Ken, Hiroshima-Ken, Kagawa-Ken, Ehime-Ken. 13. Hyogo-Ken, (North coast) Tottori-Ken, Shimane-Ken		
Fukuoka Area Meteorological Observatory	14. Yamaguchi-Ken, (South coast), Oita-Ken, Miyazaki-Ken, Kagoshima-Ken, (East of Sata-misaki) 15. Yamaguchi-Ken, (North coast), Fukuoka-Ken, Saga-Ken, Nagasaki-Ken, Kumamoto-Ken, Kagoshima-Ken, (West of Sata-misaki)		

Note: -

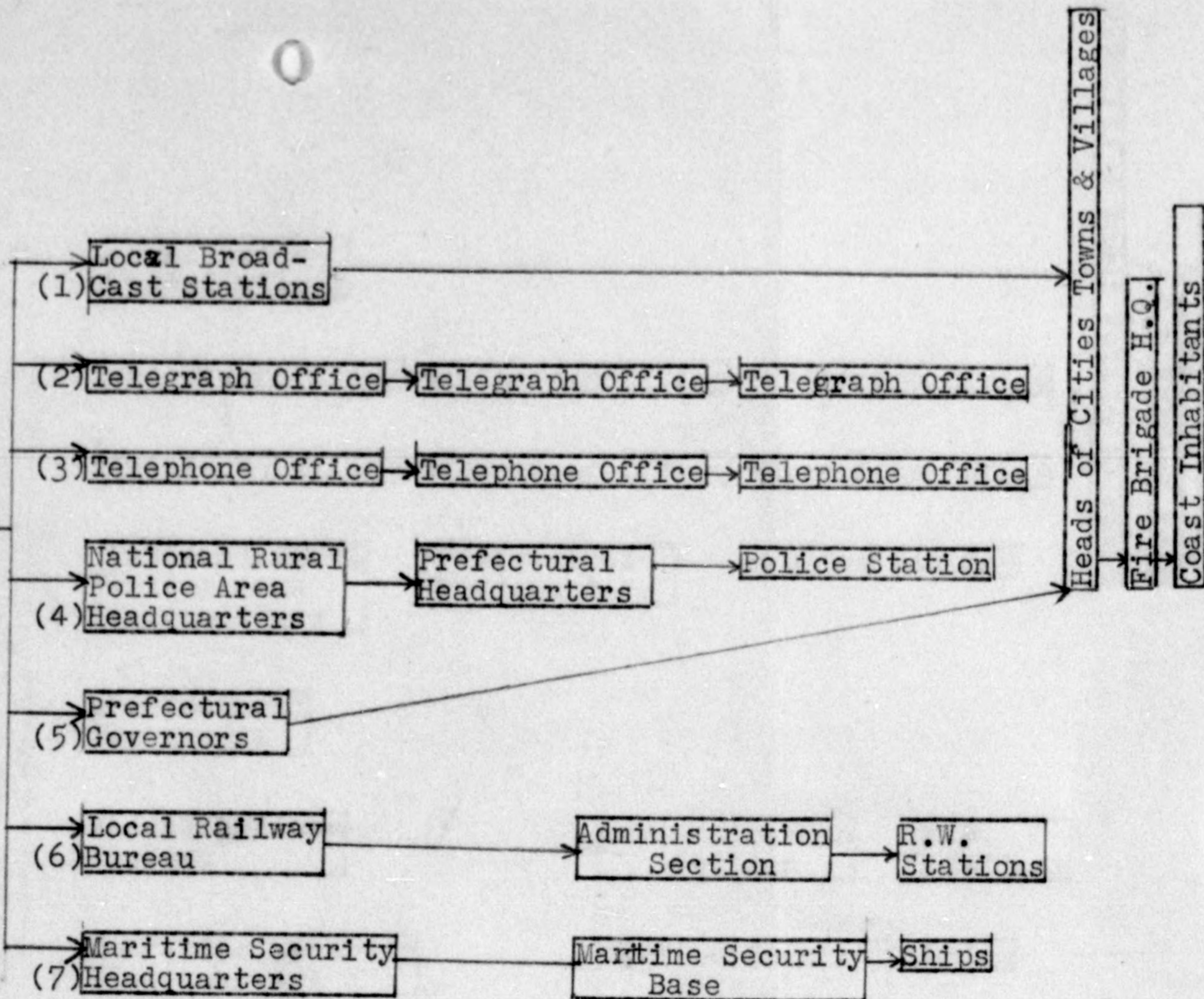
1. Among the districts in the above list, the most important are 2,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,14.

2. The columns left blank, shall be determined by conference in each area.

3. Self Guarding Zone. Prefectural governors shall determine by conference among the concerned machineries such districts where seismic waves warning is unavailable and shall give necessary guidance to the heads of such cities, towns and villages in respect of creation of self-guarding system by means of seismic waves education, set up of guardians, etc.

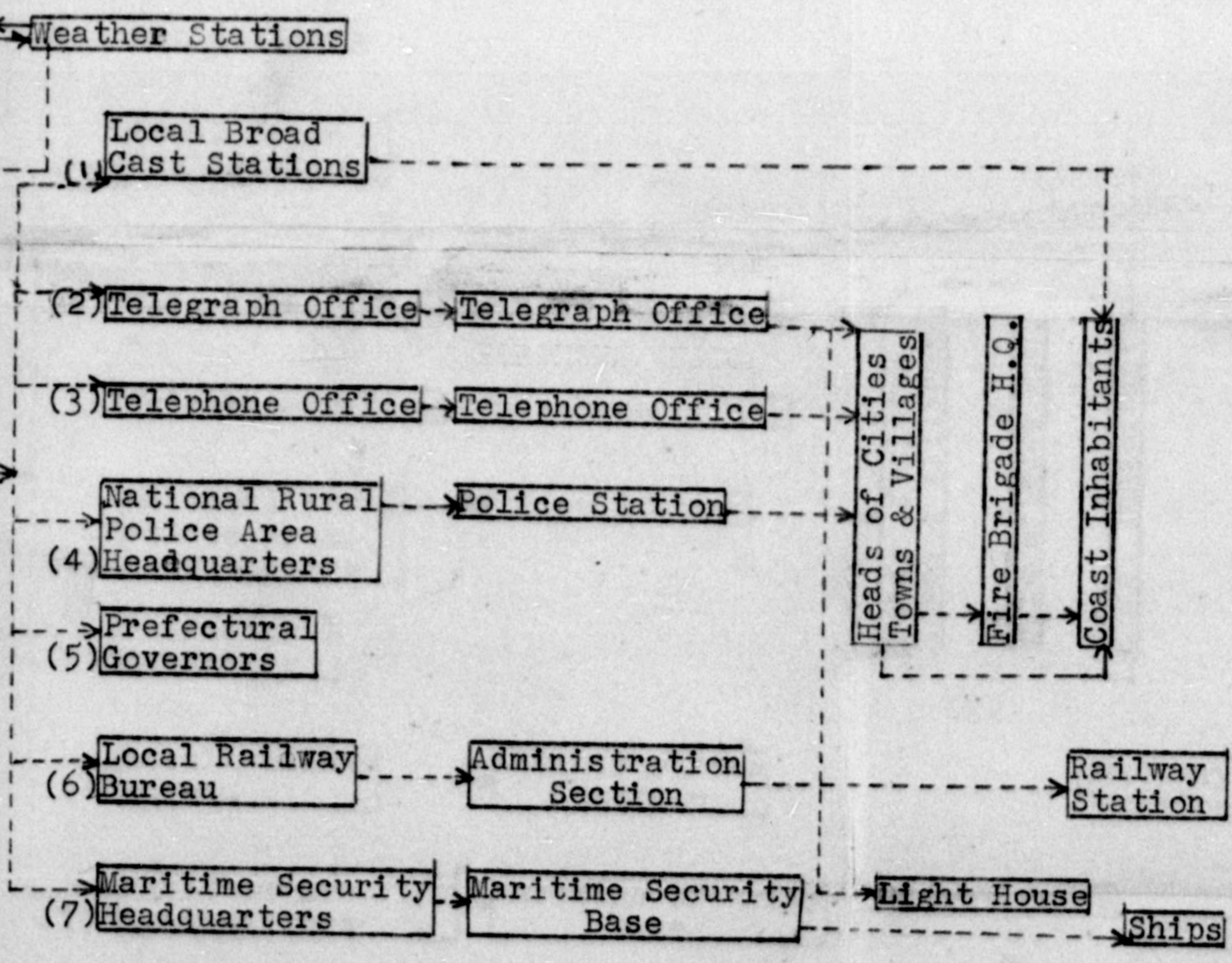
4. Forecast. The forecast, as a fundamental rule, shall involve such items as scope, seismic center, time of occurrence, existence or non-existence of seismic waves, warning area, size of seismic waves, expected damage but its first warning shall necessarily be of the following pattern because of possible restraint in judgement and process of transmission.

Interpretation of Forecast Letters	
Forecast Letters	
Tsunami Nashi	No seismic waves
Yowai Tsunami. (Weak seismic wave)	Although seismic waves are in expectancy, it is no big size. No damage is anticipated but precaution is desirous. The height of anticipated seismic waves may be somewhere between 2 to 3 meter at their highest and 1 meter or probably less than that in the major parts.
Ootsunami (Big seismic waves)	Damage by seismic waves is expected so strict precaution is required. As the height of the expected seismic waves is anticipated to reach more than 6 meters at the highest part so that in the places where the seismic waves are forced to swell or seismic waves damages have been previously recorded, special caution is considered necessary. In other places, the height may be of 2 to 3 meters.
Tsunami Kaijo (Seismic Wave Release)	Danger of seismic waves subsided.



29

te-b-cal al



6. Other Subjects

Since this essential for execution is of general in nature, the concerned ministries, bureaus and local public corporations shall further lay down the principles suitable for actual circumstances and put them into execution under the close liaison with relative organs.

- (1) To utilize as far as possible the existing reports and forecast on hand of the global plupics.
- (2) To contrive manoeuvre of this essential on the basis presumption that there is usually an interval of about 30 minutes before attack of seismic waves following occurrence of earthquakes.
- (3) The competent meteorological observatory shall, based on the reports of annexed machineries and ships and records of seimsgraphs, make a judgment in 15 minutes at most and send an information to the transmission center in case there is danger of seismic waves occurring or any earthquakes of considerable size has been observed.
- (4) The transmission center which has received information of seismic waves attack from the competent meteorological observatory shall transfer the same to the respective receiving machinery according to the district to be informed and the class of forecast.
- (5) Each responsible body for receiving transmission shall transfer the same to the people by quick and suitable means.
- (6) The transmission of seismic waves forecast shall be made at the sole responsibility of transmitting machinery and transmission center with the priority over the other communication.
- (7) During the continuance of the transmission provided for in Paragraph 5, the transmission of seismic waves forecast No. 1 from prefectural governors to heads of cities, towns and villages shall be superseded by the forecast transmission of the offices.
- (8) Besides the foregoing item, all the available telegrams and telephone (whether public or exclusive use) and radio shall be made use to their maximum power.
- (9) As to communication system, arrangements shall be made for its periodical test.

- (10) Each local machinery concerned shall, acting on the plans determined by the central organs, set up a plan adoptable to particular circumstances of its locality.
- (11) Local cities, towns and villages in receipt of the forecast, shall transmit the same to the general public in the quickest and most precise way.
- (12) Prefectural governors and heads of cities, towns and villages shall in time of peace keep a close communication with concerned machineries and plot to cooperate in the transmission and liaison in respect of seismic waves forecast.
- (13) The main executive body of seismic waves warning shall make such plans thoroughly diffusive among the public so as to ensure pertinent cooperation and at the same time exert to plan successful management by securing people's exhaustive knowledge about seismic waves.

7. Seismic Waves Education.

This seismic waves forecast system is only expectable when the faculties of all the concerned organs are displayed to their full extent and it is anticipated that there may possibly occur many cases when such system can not be depended upon as a whole according to the peculiar circumstances of seismic waves. Therefore, prefectural governors and heads of cities, towns and villages shall obtain cooperation of the competent meteorological observatory and weather stations for a thoroughgoing seismic wave education so as to supplement such drawback.

Director, Social Section, Welfare
Ministry

1-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku,
Tokyo

Koku-Sho-Kan-Hatsu No. 526
26 December 1949

Director, Administration Section,
National Fire Brigade Board

To the Governors of Prefectures.
Pertaining to Establishment of General Plans on Seismic
Waves Forecast.

In accordance with the memorandum SCAPIN No. 2049 dated
3 October titled "Matters concerning to Earthquakes Report and

Seismic Waves Forecast" a conference was held at the Central Disaster Relief Measures Council in the Cabinet with the result that a resolution was carried at the Vice-Ministers' Conference on 1 December in respect of the above subject as per particulars attached herets. This resolution was submitted to the Cabinet Meeting on 2 idem and was approved. You are, therefore, requested to take note of the attached sheet and the undernoted items and make effort to guide and familiarize the heads of cities, towns and villages under your control in order to effectuate successful seismic waves forecast.

Note

1. Seismic waves stand outside of flood or high tide referred to in the Water Prevention Law and originate from the sinking earthquakes. They are accordingly not to be dealt with in the Water Prevention Law but fall within category of the Fire Prevention Law designated "other disasters" and so treated. From the above reason, the responsibility for diffusion of seismic waves signals among the people and issue of order rests on the heads of cities, towns and villages.

2. The method of transmission of seismic waves belongs to the system prescribed in Art. 22 by virtue of Art. 36 of the Fire Prevention Law. However, in the case of any hitch found in prefectural governors, your reference is requested to No. 5 "Transmission System" and No. 6 "Executive Principle" of the "Synthetic plan for Seismic Waves Forecast" attached herein in its operation.

3. As indicated in 1, Seismic Waves are to be dealt with under the Fire Prevention Law, its signals are to be regulated under the provision of Art. 9 of the "Rules concerning Fire Prevention Signals, etc." (The Prime Minister's Board Order No. 10, dated 16 February 1949). In view, however, of the seismic waves case being substantially different in its aspect from that of fire, and of the fact that the manner of forecasting is laid down in the synthetic plan for forecast transmission, your reference to this plan is hereby requested.

4. In the case of this plan has been put into operation or any point found in need of reforms, you may communicate to this Board.

Seismic Wave
Signals

1. Orders by virtue of Para. 2, Art. 18 of the Fire Prevention

Law (The Prime Ministers Board Order No. 10 dated 16 February 1949) applicable to seismic waves signals as per Art. 38 of the said law are as follows:

- (a) Seismic Waves Warning Signal corresponds to forecast letters "YOWAI TSUNAMI" of attached sheet No. 2 and signifies that more or less precaution is needed.
- (b) Seismic Waves Danger Signal correspond to forecast letters "OOTSUNAMI" of attached sheet No. 2 and signifies that strict precaution is needed.
- (c) Refuge Signal signifies that the size of seismic waves being large, inhabitants within the area where found necessary are warned to evacuate.
- (d) Release Signal corresponds to forecast letters "TSUNAMI KAIJO".

2. In other cases where found necessary the Fire Prevention Signal may be applied at your discretion.

Seismic Waves Signals		
Method	Alarm Bell Signal	Syren Signal
Classification		
Seismic Waves Warning Signal	0 0 0 0 0 (one strike)	
Seismic Waves Danger Signal	0-0-0 0-0-0 (3 strikes in succession)	About 5 ^s 0— 0— 0— About 6 ^s
Refuge Signal	Violent Strikes	About 3 ^s 0— 0— 0— About 2 ^s
Release Signal	0 0-0 0 0-0 (one strikes alternately)	

Kan-Kan No. 1391
2 February 1950

Director, Kanto Shipping Bureau

To Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.

Pertaining to Management of the Disaster Relief Measures Council.

We lately received a notification, particulars of which herewith attached, from the Chief of the Transportation Minister's Secretariate to the effect that in respect of disaster relief

measure based on the Disaster Relief Law, the Transportation Liaison Section is to be set up in the Disaster Relief Corps of your metropolis and three teams, viz. shipping, land transportation and railways formulated under its control for the purpose of effecting generalized management of local council organs and executive organs. In this connection, your special trouble is desired for completion of liaison organization.

I have further to request your trouble in assigning the post of the Chief of Shipping Team to the Tokyo Branch Manager of my bureau whom I wish to recommend to you.

Kan-Ki No. 296
7 October 1949

Chief, Transportation Minister's Secretariate

To the Director of Kanto Shipping Bureau

Pertaining to Operation of Disaster Relief Measures Council.

Following the revision of organization of the Transportation Ministry, conferences were held with the relative departments for the purpose of ensuring generalized operation among conferring machineries and executive machineries in the center and local districts with the result that the revision as shown in the attached sheet 1 recognized most suited for the time being. Under the circumstances, I wish to complete the liaison system satisfactory for working in time of disaster by recommending as per attached sheet 2 the executive staff, secretariate staff and chief secretary for the Central Disaster Relief Measures Council Bureau and request you to cooperate with us in this concern by keeping liaison with relative local machineries by referring to the attached sheet 1 at your end.

Essential for Disaster Relief Urgent Transportation Measures
(11 June 1949)

1. Principle

This essential aims at mobilizing all faculties of sea and land transportation as a link of relief work at time of disaster in order to ensure proper and speedy execution of conveyance of people and goods in connection with the rescue and restoration and thereby maintain the public peace and order.

2. Gist.

To formulate plans in advance in respect of operation of transportation facilities and insure successful execution of urgent transportation for the purpose of maintaining important communication of sea and land transportation in time of emergency and of mobilizing all faculties of ships, vehicles, harbours.

1. Setup of the Disaster Relief Transportation Headquarters.
 - a. To create the transportation headquarters in each local bureau as under:-
 - (1) Disaster Relief Sea Transportation Headquarters in each Local Shipping Bureau.
 - (2) Disaster Relief Land Transportation Headquarters in each Local Land Transportation Bureau.
 - (3) Disaster Relief Rail Transportation Headquarters in each Local Railway Bureau.
 - b. Director of the Bureau is to be assigned Director of Headquarters.
 - c. Director of Headquarters shall always grasp in hand the transporting capacity, and actual state and condition of transportation facilities and shall prepare plans for urgent transportation by assuming nature, extent and locality of disaster and by considering the required amount of transportation, the amount interchangeable between sea and land transportations, available transportation facilities and order of transportation, etc.
 - d. Director of Headquarters shall, in time of disaster, direct and supervise the Disaster Relief Transportation Branches and shall endeavor to effect proper and speedy rescue work by planning generalized operation under the close liaison with local & prefectural disaster relief measures councils, shipping bureaus, land transportation bureaus, state railway bureaus, etc.
2. Setup of the Disaster Relief Transportation Branch.
 - a. To create transportation branch in each prefecture as follows.
 - (1) Disaster Relief Sea Transportation Branch in each local shipping bureau (only applicable to the prefecture where shipping bureau is situated), and its branch or harbor administration office.
 - (2) Disaster Relief Land Transportation Branch in each local land transportation bureau (only applicable to the prefecture where land transportation bureau is situated), and its branch.

(3) Disaster Relief Rail Transportation Branch in each local railway bureau (only applicable to the prefecture where railway bureau is situated) or in Railway Superintendence Section.

b. As for Branch Chief,
In the prefecture where local bureau is situated, Operating Section Chief of Local Shipping Bureau is to be assigned Chief of Disaster Relief Sea Transportation Branch. Automobile Section Chief of Local Land Transportation Bureau is to be assigned Chief of Disaster Relief Land Transportation Branch. Business Section Chief of Local Railway Bureau is to be assigned Chief of Disaster Relief Rail Transportation Branch.

In other prefectures,
Branch Chief of Local Shipping Bureau or Chief of Harbor Superintendence Office is to be assigned chief of Disaster Relief Sea Transportation Branch. Branch Chief of Local Land Transportation Bureau is to be assigned Chief of Disaster Relief Land Transportation Branch. Chief of Superintendence Section of State Railway is to be assigned Chief of Disaster Relief Rail Transportation Branch.

c. Branch Chief shall always grasp in hand the transporting capacity and actual state and condition of transportation facilities and shall prepare, under the guidance of Director of headquarters, plans for urgent transportation by assuming nature, extent and locality of disaster and by considering the requisite amount of transportation, the amount interchangeable between sea and land transportations, available transportation facilities and order of transportation, etc.

d. Branch chief shall, in time of disaster, keep close liaison with prefectural disaster relief measures councils, prefectural disaster relief corps and other machineries under the direction and supervision of the Director of Headquarters and shall exert to carry out proper and speedy transportation necessary for disaster relief by planning generalized operation.

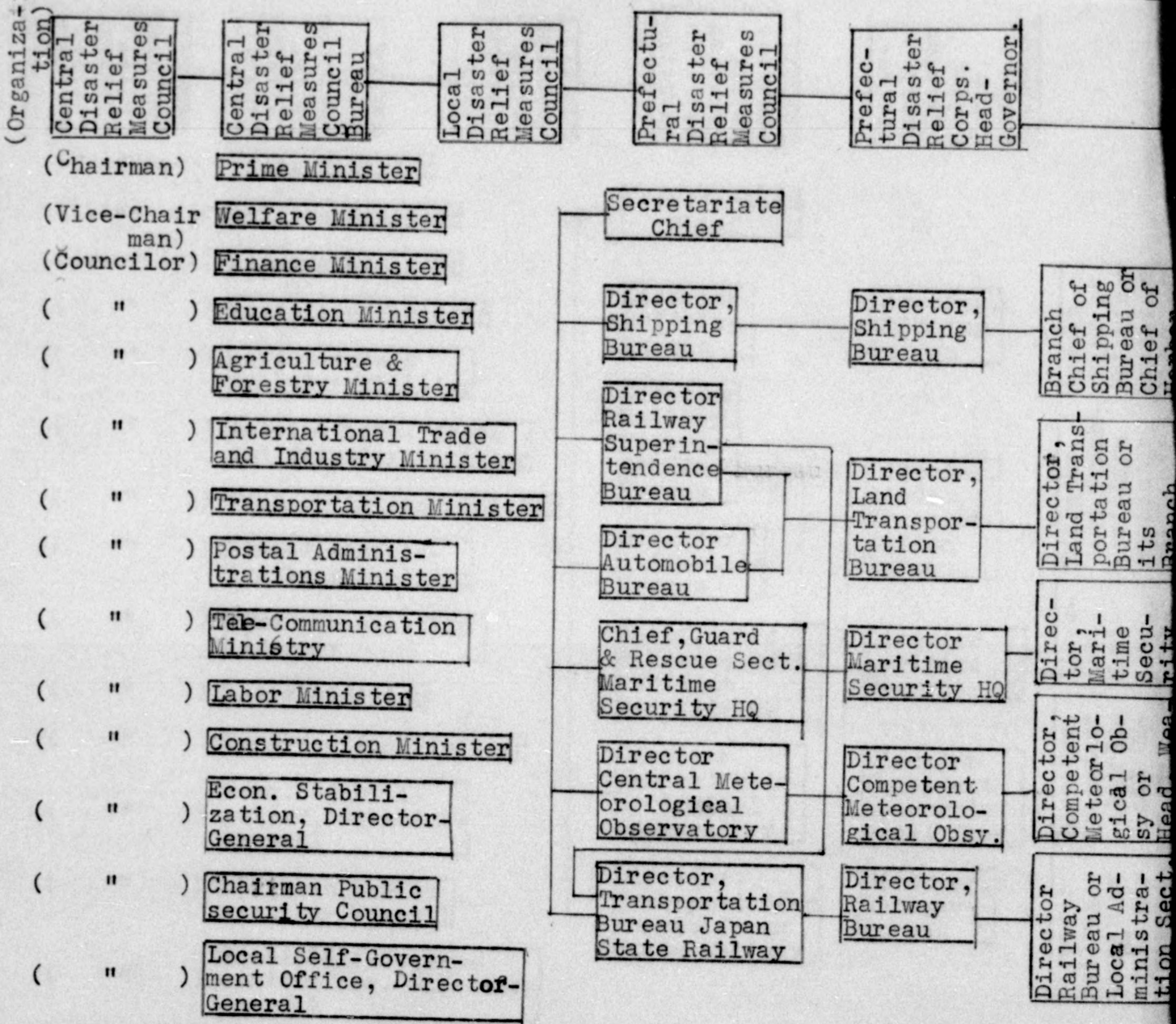
e. Branch chief shall ensure urgent transportation mentioned in 3 of this essential in respect of execution of the Urgent transportation disaster in c and d.

f. When the Branch Chief finds that there is no time to get orders from Director of Headquarters shall take the necessary steps and report the

state of disaster and urgent measures thus taken to the director of Headquarters as early as possible.

3. Setup of Disaster Relief Transportation Cooperative Unit.
 - a. Every director of local bureau shall organize Disaster Relief Transportation Cooperative Unit of concerned interests and other persons found necessary to each transportation branch within the area of his jurisdiction in the following manner.
 - (1) Disaster Relief Sea Transportation Cooperative Unit = Shipping interests, harbor transportation interests, Ware-house interests.(harbor)
 - (2) Disaster Relief Land Transportation Cooperative Unit = Local railway interests, small transportation interests, Automobile transportation interests, Warehouse interests, etc.
 - b. Disaster Relief Transportation Cooperative Unit shall cooperate in disaster relief transportation under the direction of Transportation Branch Chief.
4. Liaison among Transportation Headquarters, its Branches and prefectural disaster relief corps.
 - a. In order to insure close liaison with prefectural disaster relief corps respecting disaster relief transportation, transportation liaison men shall be stationed in each prefectural disaster relief corps and will be designated Shipping Unit, (exclusive of prefecture having coastlines) land transportation Unit and railway Unit, respectively.
 - b. Branch Chief of (2) of 2 shall be assigned Unit Leader.

Organization Diagram of Disaster Relief Measures Council



Prefec-
tural
Disaster
Relief
Corps.
Head-
Governor.

- General Affairs & Welfare Section
- Public Security Section
- Fire Prevention Section
- Economic Section
- Technical Section
- Cooperative Section
- Communication Section
- Transportation Liaison Section
- Section Chief Deputy Governor

Director,
Shipping
Bureau

Branch
Chief of
Shipping
Bureau or
Chief of
Harbor
Adminis-
tration
Bureau

Shipping Unit (Director Operation
Bureau Branch Chief
or Harbor Admin.
Office Chief)

Director,
Land
Transpor-
tation
Bureau

Director,
Land Trans-
portation
Bureau or
its
Branch
Chief

Land Trans-
portation Unit (Automobile Section
Chief of Land
Transportation Bureau
or its Branch Chief)

Director
Maritime
Security HQ

Direc-
tor,
Mari-
time
Secu-
rity
HQ or
its
Section
Chief

Railway Unit (Chief Business
Section of Railway
Bureau or Head
of Local Administration
Office)

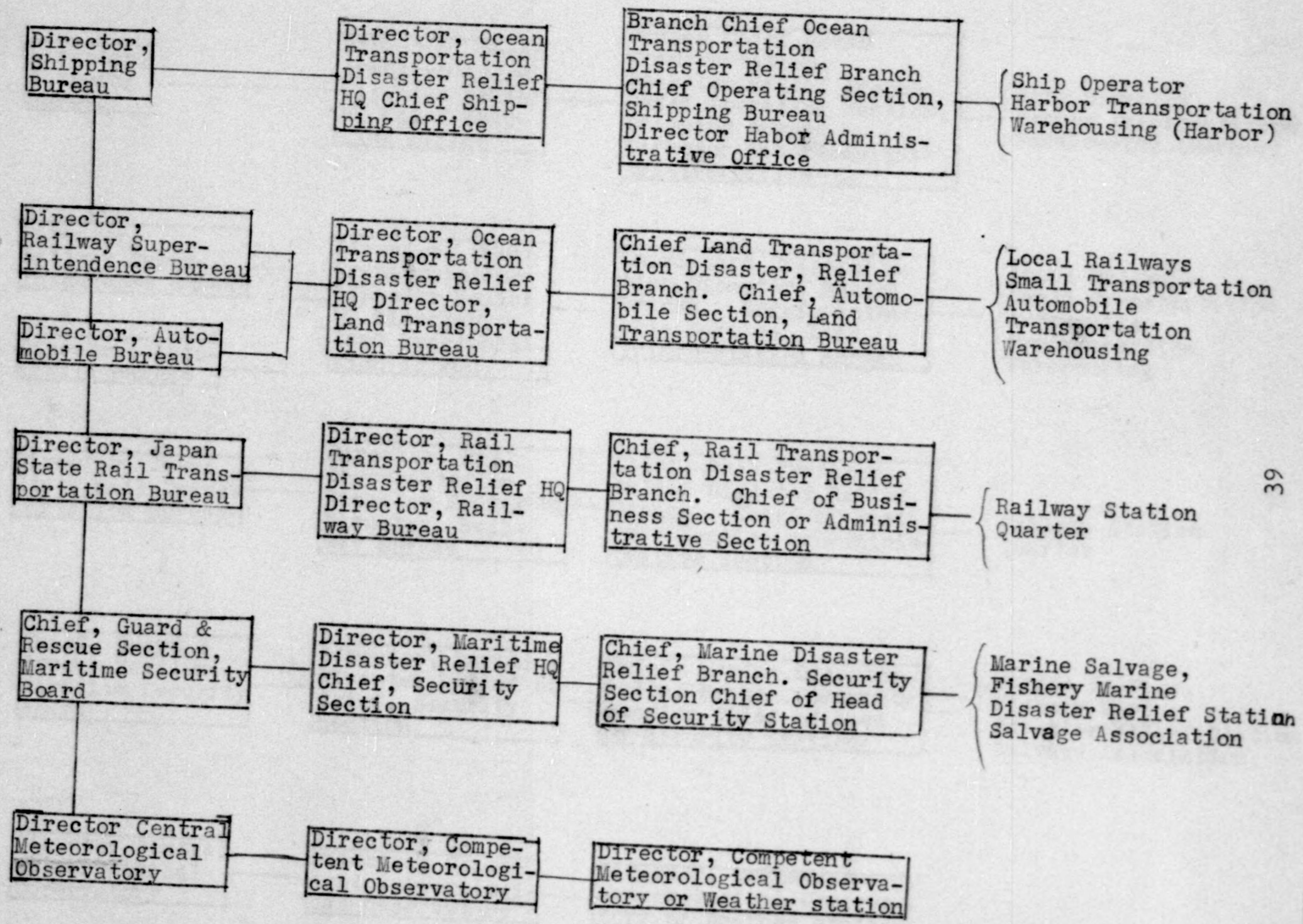
Director
Competent
Meteorolo-
gical Obsy.

Director,
Competent
Meteorolo-
gical Ob-
sy or
Head, Wea-
ther
Station

Director,
Railway
Bureau

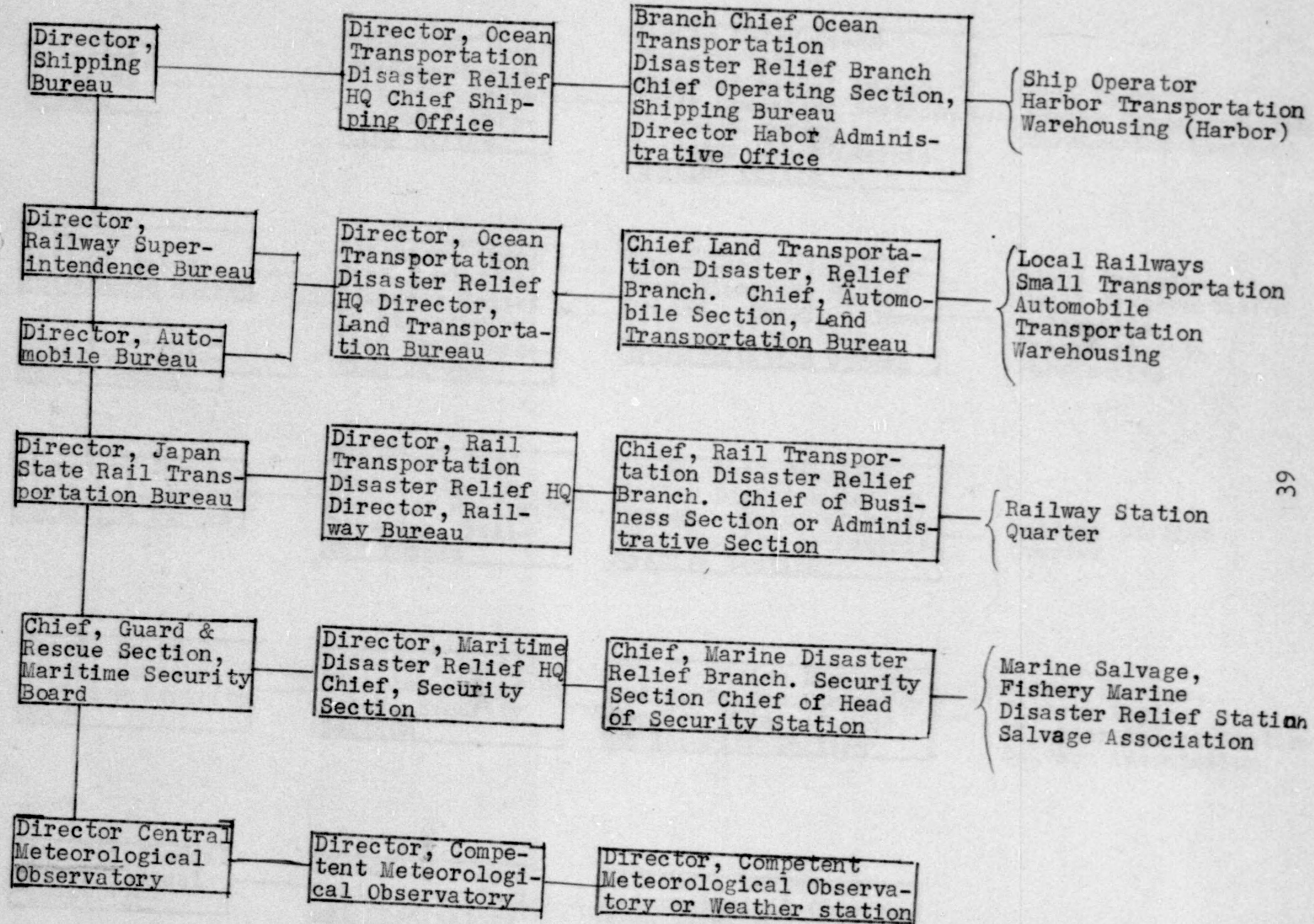
Director
Railway or
Local Ad-
ministra-
tion Sect.
Chief

Transportation Ministry Relations (Executive Organs)



63

Transportation Ministry Relations (Executive Organs)



63

Chief, Administrative Division, Japan State Rail Transportation Bureau	INOUE Masatada
Manager	
Secretariate Planning Division	MIYASAKA Hiroo ENDO Hideo
General Affairs Division, Shipping Coordination Section, Shipping Bureau	ISHIJIMA Setsu
General Affairs Division, Railway Superintendence Bureau	TAKIGAWA Yoshikazu
Transportation Division Automobile Bureau	SANO Hajime
Maritime Security Board Guard and Relief Section-Division	TANAKA Chiaki
Central Meteorological Observatory Business Division, Forecast Section	ITO Tatsuya
Earthquakes Division, Observation Section	SHIMIZU Ryosaku
Japan State Railway Administrative Division, Transportation Section	YAMADA Ichiro
Attached Sheet 2	
Railway Bureau Personnel	
Secretariate Chief	ARAKI Mokuzo
Director, Shipping Bureau	OKADA Shuichi
Director, Railway Superintendence Bureau	ASHIBA Noriyuki USHIJIMA Tatsuya
Director, Automobile Bureau	
Maritime Security Board chief, Guard and Relief Section	MITA Kazuya
Director, Central Meteorological Observatory	WATACHI Kiyoo
Japan State Railway Director, Transportation Bureau	KIJIMA Torazo
Secretary Bureau Personnel	
Chief, Secretariate Planning Division	GONDA Yoshihiko
Shipping Coordination Division, Shipping Bureau	
Chief, General Affairs Division Automobile Bureau,	OKAMOTO Satoru
Chief, Transportation Division	MURATA Ri
Maritime Security Board Chief Patrol Division, Guard & Relief Section	OKUZAKA Tsunao
Central Meteorological Observatory Chief, Forecast Division	TASAKI Tadao
Chief, Business Division, Forecast Section	UEMATSU Kiyoshi

Chief, Observation Section
Chief, Earthquakes Division,
Forecast Section

KURAIISHI Rokuro

INOUE Utane
INOUE Masatada

Pertaining to Expenses to be Defrayed for Relief Work
under the Disaster Relief Law.

(Sha-Hatsu No. 35, 18 April 1950)

With reference to the above subject, it has recently been determined to revise the standard of relief expenses in compliance with the "Essentials for Enforcement of Revised standard of Disaster Relief Expenses" as attached and we have to request you by order to exercise due diligence for its successful enforcement.

Further to the foregoing, in the case of scale and method found in coincidence with the amount indicated in the "Essentials for enforcement of Revised Standard of Disaster Relief Expenses" as attached, it may be treated as if sanctioned by the Welfare Minister in accordance with the prescription of Art. 9 of the Disaster Relief Enforcement Order and you are requested to send us a copy of your notification.

Note

1. That this revised well be enforced effective 15 April.
2. That as to the disaster recently occurred for which any request for extra defrayment outside the limit of the Disaster Relief expenses, may be dealt with as approved within the limit of the Essentials for Enforcement of Revised Standard of Disaster Relief Expenses.
3. That, while the allotment of expenses for installing refuges has hitherto been worked out by multiplying number of man-days by the standard amount, it is requested to be careful to make an exact amount by giving accurate account on the installation of the refuges.
4. That, while they standard for supply and rending of clothing, bedding and other necessaries has hitherto been fixed on a base of one family (with 5 members), the revided standard gives the amount corresponding to actual number of a household members. Accordingly, it is imperative to study in time of peace the material and fund corresponding to such standard in order to be able to meet the demand at the time of disaster.
5. That in view of further study being found necessary with

regard to the duration of Summer and Winter seasons, the revision on this subject has been deferred, leaving the Summer season (April to August) and the Winter season (September to March) as heretofore.

Essentials for Enforcement of Revised standard of the Disaster Relief Expenses.

No. 1 The Purport and Gist of Revision in this time.

1. Affording the accommodating facilities.

(a) That distinction between 6 large municipals and cities, towns and villages has been removed.

(b) That new item of expenditure has been created for borrowing tents to be pitched afield and other daily life necessaries.

2. Supply or lending of clothing, bedding and other daily life necessaries.

That, with regard to the cost of clothing, bedding and other daily life necessaries, some of them have subsequently been subjected to revision so as to make them correspond to the present condition in working out the expenses but parallel to this process there still remains unreasonableness among the standards now in force. Under the circumstances, it is planned to make a rational improvement for its adaption to the actual situation, namely.

(a) That the family base previously in existence has been altered to household base.

(b) That the limit previously applied to a family has now been changed so as to fix the amount in accordance with the number of persons composing a household.

(c) That the description of individual articles of supplies practised in the past has been abolished and grouped into 4 classes and the selection of the items has been left to the discretion of prefectural governors.

3. Burial Expenses.

That regarding the burial expenses, the amount fixed for a body in the previous practice, has now been classified into adult and child in the allowance.

C. Rental expenses Rent of furniture
not exceeding ¥1,000 and rent of building
not exceeding ¥1,000.

D. When fuels are purchased Not exceeding
4 bundles per day.

(2) In the case of erecting refugee in the open, the computation has been based on the assumption of its standard accommodating capacity of 200 persons, duration of institution 10 days and the expenses ¥7,500 particulars of which are in accordance with the following itemization so that no departure from this limit is permitted.

A. Labor expense Not more than 5 laborer
at one place.

B. When consumable material is purchased.
Straw mats One piece for every 2
persons.
Candles One candle for every 50
persons and distribution of candles to
individual occupant shall be made separa-
tely from expenditures under the category
of daily life necessities.

C. Rental expenses. Rent of furniture
not exceeding ¥1,000.

D. When fuels are purchased Not exceeding
4 bundles pre day.

E. When temporary W.C. is erected
3 workmen, 3,4 Koku tembers and 1 kg nails.

2. Supply of food by means of boiling rice.
The expenses for food supplies of the under noted
items shall not exceed ¥26.50 per head per day.

(1) Staple food

(2) Side dishes

(3) Fuels

3. Supply or lending of clothing beddings and other daily
life necessities.
The expenses to be defrayed for clothing, beddings and

other daily life necessities shall not exceed the following limit.

(a) Supply or lending of clothing, beddings and other daily life necessities.

(1) Household suffering from damage by house being burt, washed away or collapse by flood.

Class of Household Period	Single House- hold	2-member House- hold	3-member House- hold	4 member House- hold	5 member House- hold	Above 5 for each additional member
April Summer to August	Not ex- ceeding ¥2,200	Not ex- ceeding ¥2,800	Not ex- ceeding ¥4,400	Not ex- ceeding ¥5,300	Not ex- ceeding ¥6,800	Not ex- ceeding ¥2,000
September Winter to March	" ¥3,800	" ¥5,000	" ¥7,300	" ¥8,600	" ¥11,000	" ¥1,500

(2) Household suffering damage from house being half destroyed, callapsed by earthquakes, half destroyed by flood or inundated above floor level.

Class of Household Period	Single House- hold	2-member House- hold	3-member House- hold	4-member House- hold	5-member House- hold	Above 5 for each additional member
April Summer August	Not ex- ceeding ¥700	Not ex- ceeding ¥500	Not ex- ceeding ¥950	Not ex- ceeding ¥1,100	Not ex- ceeding ¥1,300	Not ex- ceeding ¥150
September Winter March	" ¥900	" ¥1,100	" ¥1,300	" ¥1,500	" ¥1,750	" ¥200

(3) That following revision has been made to the existing articles.

- A. Beddings
- B. Coat
- C. Underwear
- D. Personal belongings

(b) Supply or lending of daily life necessities.

(1) Household suffering from damage by house being totally destroyed, washed away or collapsed by flood.

Single Household	2-member Household	3-member Household	4-member Household	5-member Household	Above 5 for each additional member
Not exceeding ¥970	Not exceeding ¥1,050	Not exceeding ¥1,140	Not exceeding ¥1,170	Not exceeding ¥1,270	Not exceeding ¥90

- (2) Household suffering from damage by house being half destroyed collapsed by earthquakes, half destroyed by flood or inundated above floors.

Single Household	2-member Household	3-member Household	4-member Household	5-member Household	Above 5 for each additional member
Not exceeding ¥350	Not exceeding ¥380	Not exceeding ¥440	Not exceeding ¥450	Not exceeding ¥530	Not exceeding ¥90

- (3) That the following revision has been made to the existing articles

- A. Cooking utensils
- B. Tableware
- C. Lighting and heating material
- D. Daily life necessities for urgent use

4. That burial expense is fixed at Yen 1,200 for an adult and ¥700 for a child and involves the following items.

- (a) Coffin
- (b) Cremation charge
- (c) Jar.

5. Compensation for actual expenses
The defrayment in respect of compensation for actual expense shall not exceed the following limit.

- (a) Physician, dentist and pharmacist
Not exceeding ¥300 per man per day.
- (b) Public health nurse, Midwife and nurse
Not exceeding ¥150 per man per day.
- (c) Civil engineer or construction engineer,
Not exceeding ¥300 per man per day.
- (d) Carpenter, plasterer or fireman,
Not exceeding ¥250 per man per day.
- (e) Overtime allowance.

- A. Physician, dentist, pharmacist, civil engineer and construction engineer.
Amount corresponding to 2nd grade official
- B. Public health nurse, midwife, nurse, carpenter, plasterer and fireman.
Amount corresponding to 3rd grade official.

6. That, respecting scale of relief, manner, duration and procedure requesting approval, etc. shall be in pursuance to the current rules.

20 May 1950

Chief, Material Division, Social Affairs Bureau

To the Directors of the Prefectural Welfare Sections (Bureaus)

Since the enactment of the Disaster Relief Law in October 1947, we have had your trouble in respect of various subject matters concerning its operation. We communicated of late the revised standard for urgent rescue work by the notification Hatsu-Sha No. 35 dated 18 April 1925 and are under impression that more or less rationalization has been achieved in comparison with the previous standard.

Regarding this revised standard, the amount asked to the authorities had been subject to examination by the Finance Authorities with the result that some difficulties was introduced in the formation of the requisite standard. However, we are to inform you for your reference, the method followed in working out the standard as for particulars shown in the appended sheet.

1. Expenses installing refuge (1 refuge good for 200 persons. Available for 10 days only)

- 1. When existing structure is used.....¥3
 - Laborers' wage.....¥150(unit)x5=750
 - Cost of consumable materials.....¥1,782
 - (1 per of person)
 - (a) Straw mats ¥16,10x(200x $\frac{1}{2}$)=1,610
 - (b) Candles ¥4,30x(200x $\frac{1}{50}$ x10 days)=172
 - Rent....(Furniture ¥1,000 Bldg. ¥1,000) ...2,000
 - Fuels ¥39,50x4 Bdlgs. 10 days=1,580
 - (¥750+¥1,782+¥2,000+¥1,580)=¥6,112
 - ¥6,112÷(200 personsx10 days)=¥3,50....¥3
- 2. When erected in the open.....¥3,50
 - Laborer's wages.....¥150x5=¥750
 - Cost of consumable materials.....¥1,782(same as before)

(a) Straw Mats.....¥16,10x(200x $\frac{1}{2}$)=¥1,610
 (b) Candles.....¥4,30x(200x $\frac{1}{50}$ x10 days) 172
 Rent.....Furniture.....1,000
 Temporary W.C.....1.....2,200

(a) Laborers 3 ¥450
 (b) Nails 1kg 60
 (c) Timber 3,4Koku 1,700
 ¥2,210

Fuels ¥39,50x4Bdlsx10days=¥1,580
 (¥750+¥1,782+¥1,000+¥2,210+¥1,580)=¥7,322
 ¥7,322÷(200x10)=¥3,66.....¥3,50

3. Fuel in Winter time ¥39,50x5Bdlsx10 days)-200
 =¥0,987.....¥1 per head per day.

4. Rent of Tent. ¥1 per head per day.

2. Expenses boiling rice.....per one per day ¥26,50

(a) Staple food per head per day 405g@ ¥4,45=¥18,02

(b) Side dishes ¥7,37
 Dried plums, pickled radish ¥4,66
 Vegetable 1,25
 Miso and Shoyu 1,46
 7,37

(c) Fuels
 Required amount per head per day 0,03 balox¥39,50
 =¥1,18

3. Supply or lending of clothing, bedding and other daily life necessities.

(a) Supply of Clothing and bedding (Winter) Area suffering damage by, houses being burnt, swept away or collapsed by flood

Article	Unit-Price	Single House-hold		2 member House-hold		3 member House-hold		4 member House-hold		5 member House-hold		Above 5, for each additional member	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Bed-dings	Blanket	3	yen	3	yen	2	yen	3	yen	4	yen		yen
	Quilt		2,550		2,500		4,500		5,350		6,200		
Coat	1,000	1	1,000	2	2,000	2	2,000	2	2,000	3	3,000	1	1,000
Under-Wear	200					2	400	3	600	5	1,000	1	200
Personal Belong-ing	Towel	1		1		1		2		2		1	
	30 Rubber-soled Tabi		280		280		280		560		560		280
	250	1		1		1		2		2		1	
Total			3,830		4,830		7,180		8,510		10,760		1,430
Fixed Amount			Not exceeding ¥3,800		Not exceeding ¥5,000		Not exceeding ¥7,200		Not exceeding ¥8,600		Not exceeding ¥11,000		Not exceeding ¥1,500

(Note) Respecting use of increase (¥1,500) beddings may be supplied in lieu of coat as the case may be.

Article	Unit-Price	Single Household		2 member Household		3 member Household		4 member Household		5 member Household		Above 5, for each additional 1 member	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Beddings	Blanket ¥850 Quilt ¥2,800	2	yen 1,700	2	yen 1,700	3	yen 2,550	3	yen 2,550	4	yen 3,400	1	yen 850
Coat	530	1		1	530	2	1,060	3	1,590	4	2,120		
Under-Wear	150	1	150	2	300	3	450	4	600	5	750	1	150
Personal Belonging	Towel 30 Rubber-soled Tabi 250	1		1		1		2		2			
			280		280		280		560		560		
Total			2,130		2,810		4,340		5,300		6,830		1,000
Fixed Amount			Not exceeding ¥2,200		Not exceeding ¥2,800		Not exceeding ¥4,400		Not exceeding 5,300		Not exceeding ¥6,800		Not exceeding ¥1,000

Coat ¥530 ($¥660 + ¥660 + ¥580$) ÷ 3 = ¥580
 Working dress Women's dress Child dress

(c) Supply of clothing and Beddings (Winter)
 Household suffering from damage by house half burnt, collapsed by earthquakes, half destroyed by flood or inundated above floors.

Article	Unit-Price	Single Household		2 member Household		3 member Household		4 member Household		5 member Household		About 5, for each additional 1 member	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Bed-dings	Blanket ¥850	1	yen 850	1	yen 850	1	yen 850	1	yen 850	1	yen 850		yen
Coat	1,000		0		0		0		0		0		
Under-wear	200		0	1	200	2	400	2	400	3	600	1	200
Personal Belong-ing	Towel 30	1	30	1	30	1	30	2	60	2	60		
	Rubb-er-so-led Tabi 250							1	250	1	250		
Total			880		1,080		1,280		1,560		1,760		
Fixed Amount			Not exceeding ¥900		Not exceeding ¥1,100		Not exceeding ¥1,300		Not exceeding ¥1,550		Not exceeding ¥1,750		Not exceeding ¥200

25

Made of computation same as (a) Total destruction

(d) Supply of Clothing and Beddings (Summer)
 Household suffering from damage by house half burnt, collapsed by earthquakes, half destroyed by flood or inundated above floor level.

Article	Unit-Price	Single Household		2 member Household		3 member Household		4 member Household		5 member Household		Above 5, for each additional 1 member	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Bed-dings	yen 0		yen 0		yen 0		yen 0		yen 0		yen 0		yen 0
Coat	530	1	530	1	530	1	530	1	530	1	530	1	0
Under-wear	130	1	130	2	260	3	390	4	520	4	520	1	130
Personal Belong-ing	Towel 30 Rubber-soled Tabi 250	1	30	2	30	1	30	2	60	1	30	1	130
										1	250		
Total			690		820		950		1,100		1,330		160
Fixed Amount			Not exceeding ¥700		Not exceeding ¥850		Not exceeding ¥950		Not exceeding ¥1,100		Not exceeding ¥1,300		Not exceeding ¥150

35

Made of computation same as (b) Total destruction
(e) Supply of daily life necessities

Article	Unit Price	Single Household		2 member Household		3 member Household		4 member Household		5 member Household		Above 5, for each additional 1 member	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Cooking Utensils	yen 600	1	yen 600	1	yen 600	1	yen 600	1	yen 600	1	yen 600		yen
Table Wares			34		55		89		109		143		34
Lighting & Heating Material	140	1	140	1	140	1	140	1	140	1	140		
Urgent Daily Necessaries			196		255		314		327		387		59
Total			970		1,050		1,143		1,176		1,270		93
Fixed Amount			Not exceeding ¥970		Not exceeding ¥1,050		Not exceeding ¥1,143		Not exceeding ¥1,176		Not exceeding ¥1,270		Not exceeding ¥90

1. Cooking utensils Pan Kettle Bucket
 $\text{¥}160 + \text{¥}200 + \text{¥}80 + \text{¥}100 + \text{¥}60 = \text{¥}600$
 Kitchen Small
 Knife kitchen range

2. Table ware A=Rice bowl....¥10
 B=Soup bowl.... 10
 C=Chop sticks.. 85sen¥20,85..¥21
 D=Dish..... 13
 Single household A+B+C+D=¥33,85...¥34
 2-member " (A+B+C)x2+D=¥54,70...¥55
 3-member " (A+B+C)x3+Dx2=¥88,55...¥89
 4-member " (A+B+C)x4+Dx2=¥109,40...¥109
 5-member " (A+B+C)x5+Dx3=¥143,25...¥143

3. Lighting and Heating material
 5 box matches $\frac{1}{2}$ bale charcoal
 ¥10,50-¥21,50-¥108,20-¥140,20...¥140
 5 candles

A=Soap...¥10,70
 B=Paper(100 sheets)....¥5,50
 C=Japanese Umbrella....¥167
 D=Wooden clog....¥55
 E=Tooth brush....¥4
 F=Tooth powder....¥9
 Single household A+B+C+E+F=¥196,20....¥196
 2-member " A+B+C+D+Ex2+F=¥255,20....¥255
 3-member " A+B+C+Dx2+Ex3=¥314,20....¥314
 4-member " A+B+C+Dx2+Ex4x2=¥327,20....¥327
 5-member " A+B+C+Dx3+Ex5+Fx2=¥386,20....¥387

(f) Supply of daily life necessities
 Household suffering from damage by house being
 half burnt, collapsed by earthquakes, half
 destroyed by flood or inundated above floors.

Article	Unit-Price	Single Household		2 member Household		3 member Household		4 member Household		5 member Household		Above 5, for each additional 1 member	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Cooking Utensils	yen 200	1	220	1	220	1	220	1	220	1	220		
Table Wares			21		21		55		55		89		
Lighting & Heating Material	80	1	80	1	80	1	80	1	80	1	80		
Urgent Daily Necessaries			29		57		84		88		143		
Total			350		378		439		443		532		
Fixed Amount			Not exceeding ¥350		Not exceeding ¥380		Not exceeding ¥440		Not exceeding ¥450		Not exceeding ¥530		Not exceeding ¥40

55

1. Cooking utensils
 - ¥160-¥60=¥220
 - Pan Small Kitchen range
 2. Dishes
 - A=Rice bowl....¥10
 - B=Toilet paper....10
 - C=Chop sticks....¥0,85
 - D=Plate.....¥13
- Single household A+B+C=¥20,85....¥21
- 2-member " Ditto
- 3-member " (A+B+C)x2+D=¥54,70....¥55
- 4-member " Ditto
- 5-member " (A+B+C)x3+Dx2=¥88,55....¥89

3. Lighting & Heating material
 2 box matches $\frac{1}{2}$ bale charcoal
 $\yen4,20 + \yen21,50 + \yen54,10 = \yen79,80 \dots \yen80$
 candle

4. Urgent daily necessities.
 A=Soap..... $\yen10,70$
 B=Toilet paper.... $\yen5,50$
 C=Wooden clog..... $\yen55$
 D=Tooth brush.... $\yen4$
 E=Tooth powder.... $\yen9$

Single household $A+B+C+E = \yen29,20 \dots \yen29$
 2-member " $A+B+\frac{C}{2}+D+E = \yen56,70 \dots \yen57$
 3-member " $A+B+C+D+E = \yen84,20 \dots \yen84$
 4-member " $A+B+C+(D \times 2)+E = \yen88,20 \dots \yen88$
 5-member " $A+B+C \times 2+D \times 2+E = \yen143,20 \dots \yen143$

4. Burial expense. Adult $\yen1,200$ infant $\yen700$.
 The distinction between adult and infant in respect of
 burial expense, infant means under school age.

Adult..... $\yen1,200$
 Coffin 725
 Cremation
 charge 300
 Jar 171
 Total $\yen1,186 \dots \yen1,200$

Infant..... $\yen700$
 Coffin 380
 Cremation
 charge 150
 Jar 170
 Total $\yen700$

5. Compensation for actual cost (daily allowance):
 That, in respect of physician, dentist, pharmacist, public
 health nurse, midwife, nurse, civil engineer, construction
 engineer, is the aggregate of base pay corresponding to
 the undernoted grade with reference to "Law relating to
 allowances for official of general function" (Law No. 95,
 1950, Attached Table No. 1 - Table of General pay roll),
 locality allowance (No. 1 locality 20%) converted into day
 basis.

Physician, dentist, pharmacist No. 1, 10th grade
 Public health nurse, midwife, nurse No. 3, 5th grade
 Civil engineer, construction engineer No. 1, 10th grade
 Further as to plasterer and fireman, mean amount of the
 maximum and minimum standard day wages for civil engineering

work provided for in the attached table No. 1 of the notification in the joint names of Director of the Labor Standard Bureau, Labor Ministry and Director of the Construction Bureau, Economic Stabilization Headquarters, dated 30, 12, 1948 titled Ki-Hatsu No. 66.

As to overtime allowance, it has been found proper to pay in accordance with the provision relation to payment of travelling expenses hitherto been in force and has been represented in the similar connection with the travelling expenses.

However, in case it turns out to be impracticable, the same may be determined in accordance with the standard of day wages.

Essentials of Disaster Relief Measures

Kanto Area Disaster Relief
Measures Council

1. Principle of laying plans.

(1) Disasters which are found necessitating mutual assistance have been divided into two classes and plans adapted for each class of disaster have been laid down.

1. 1st class disaster.
The disaster that covers more than two prefectures and its scope and extent of damage proving very serious.
2. 2nd class disaster.
The disaster that covers a considerable part of a prefecture or its whole area and its scope and extent of damage proving very serious.

(2) The plans have been laid in such a manner as to dispense with touching any substantial elements but to describe in general its fundamental aspect.

2. Minutes of plans.

(1) Matters relating to Communication and liaison.

1. Wind and Water disaster.

- (1) Predictive information of water level condition and possible damage of principal rivers. Prefectures in Tone River valley. As per Tone River Flood Forecast system (separate sheet) Other prefectures. To be communicated to the local council.
- (2) Information of state of damage.
Affected prefectures { Adjoining prefectures
Local council } Relative Prefectures (except those communicated) Central Council
- (3) Information of state of rescue.

Rescued prefectures - Local council - Central Council.

(4) Communication demanding rescue. Prefecture in distress - Local Council Prefectures Relative Central Councils

2. In case of fire. As per (2) (3) (4) excepting (1) of 1.

3. In case of earthquake fires.

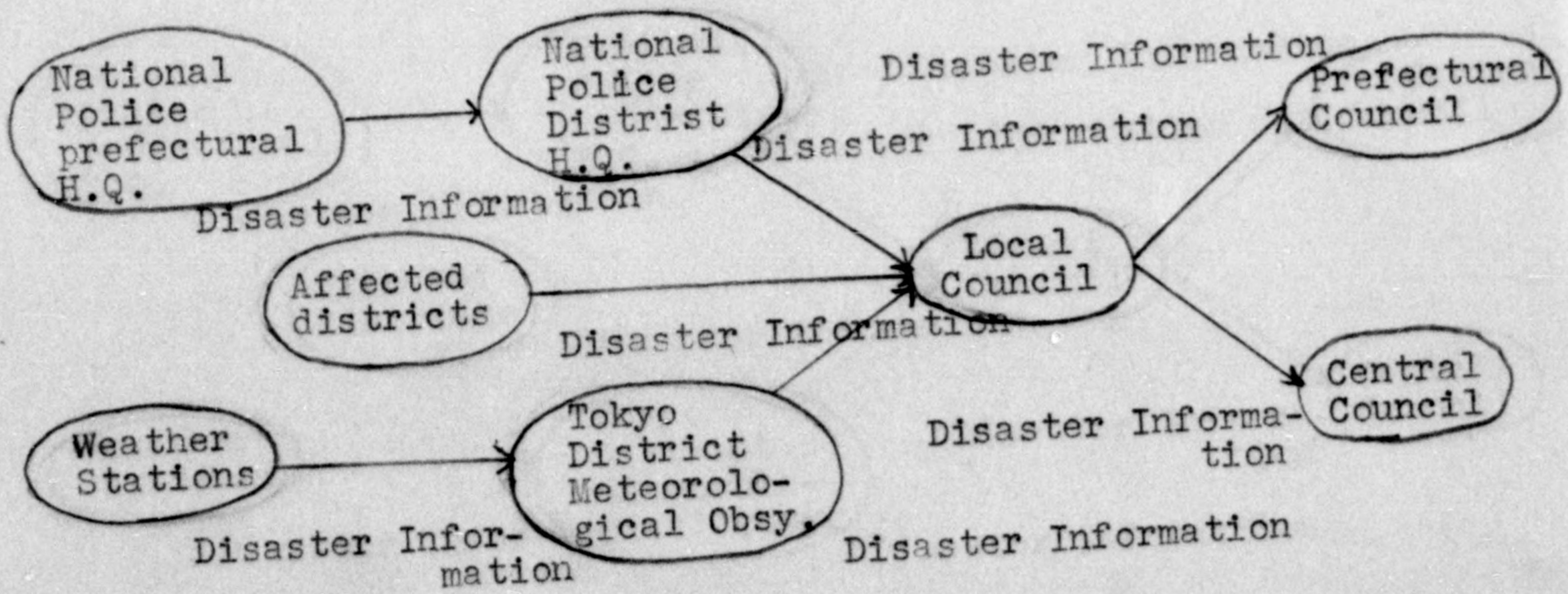
4. Mode of Communication.

(1) By means of emergency telephone.

(2) By means of wireless telephone. Utilization of railway wireless, Meteorological wireless, Police wireless,

(3) By means of liaison man.

5. Collection of information and communication shall be in accordance with the following diagram.



(2) Founding of Measures Headquarters.

1. Every prefecture subjected to disaster within its

own and in need of assistance from the other prefectures shall at once demand creation of Measures Headquarters to the local council.

2. Measures Headquarters shall be created in the Tokyo Bureau and the liaison men of each prefecture shall be stationed in order to effect liaison with concerned quarters.
- (3) Dispatch of on-the-spot liaison men or creation of Spot Headquarters. According to the circumstances of the case, on-the-spot liaison men shall be dispatched or spot headquarter set up in order to effect damage surveys, communication of state of damage or to act in liaison and coordination of aid activities by the prefectures and others.
- (4) Matters relating to despatch of relief teams.
1. In accordance with the nature of disaster, a certain prefecture may be assumed as object and arrangement shall be made beforehand in respect of number of relief teams to be despatched also the order of their dispatch based on its composing capacity.
 2. Regarding the order of despatch, priority shall be given to the adjoining prefectures and other prefectures shall be dealt with according to its degree of necessity. The liaison and coordination shall be under the charge of the local council bureau.
 3. The demand for dispatch of relief teams to prefectures by the affected prefecture shall in general principle shall be made through the medium of the local council bureau. But in the case of emergency where it is found the above procedures is impracticable or the communication of such demand cannot be effected within reasonable short time, such demand shall directly be made to the adjoining prefectures and such steps and the subsequent demand shall be communicated to local council through the neighboring prefectures.
- (5) Offer of accommodating installations of sufferers and urgent measures for refugees.
1. In accordance with the nature of disaster, a certain prefecture may be assumed in view and arrangement shall be made beforehand in respect of number of

offer of accommodating facilities and the order of offer, based on its accommodating capacity.

2. Regarding the order of despatch, priority shall be given to the adjoining prefectures and the other prefectures shall be dealt with according to the degree of necessity. The liaison and coordination shall be under the charge of the local council bureau.
3. The aid to the sufferers who have been admitted to the offered facilities shall be made by the prefectures concerned instead of the affected prefectures.
4. Offer of accommodating facilities shall only be made when the area of disaster is in proximity of the adjoining prefecture rendering the sufferers difficult to take refuge within their own prefecture or when the extent of damage is so big that it is impossible to accommodate all the sufferers within own prefecture.
5. As the receiving of sufferers into the adjoining prefectures must be done smartly, the adjoining prefectures shall, in accordance with their pre-arranged scheme, accommodate and aid them acting on the demand of the suffering prefecture and report the situation to the local council. Further, the suffering prefecture shall communicate to the local council concerning the steps taken as an urgent measures and its subsequent demand.

(6) Matters relating to commodities.

1. To keep list of the items and quantity of the aid goods corresponding to the nature of disaster centering around the special products of each prefecture in order to meet the urgent demand of the suffering prefectures.

(7) Matters concerning transportation.

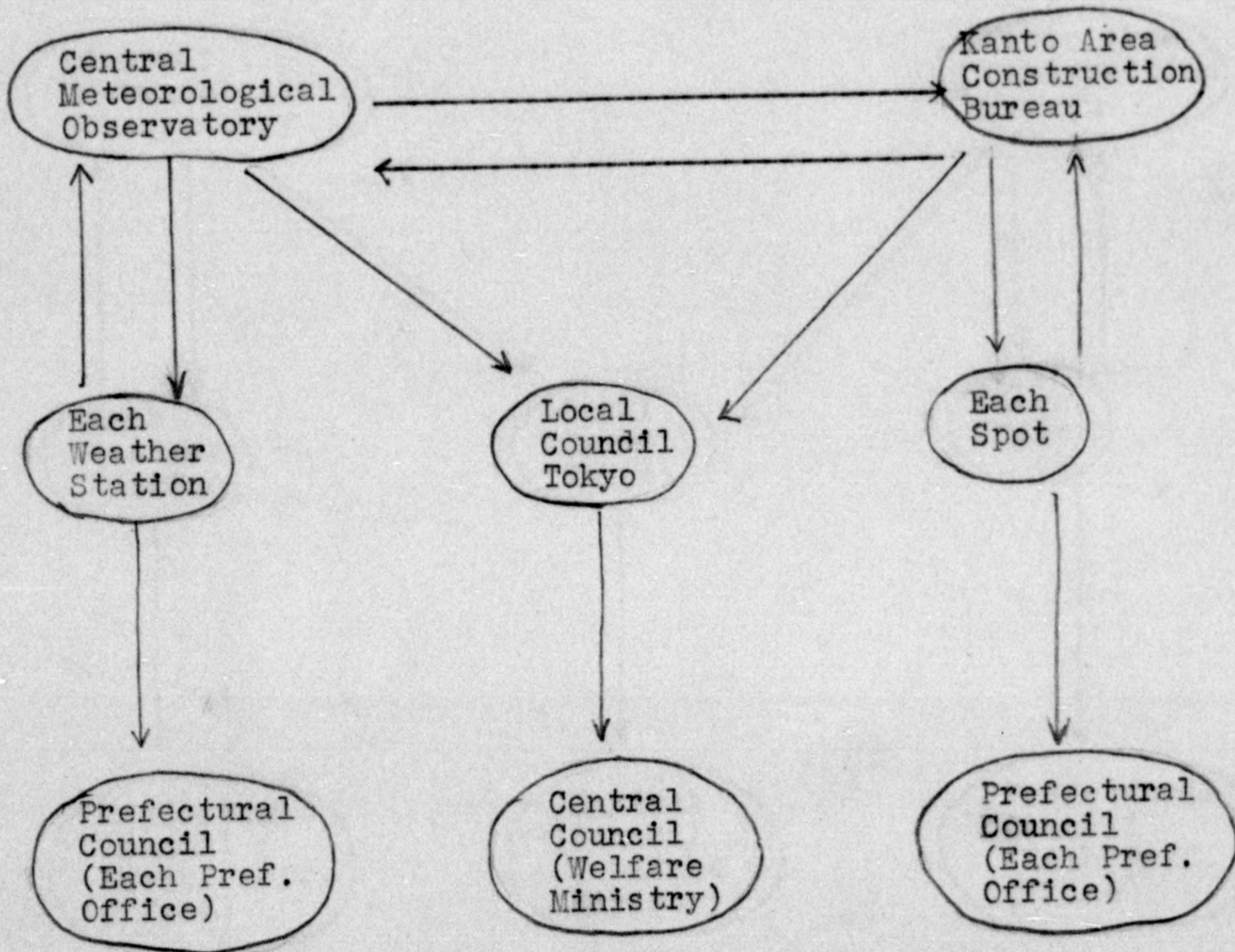
1. To study the transportation capacity and the routes of every traffic facilities and to lay down the route of movement of refugees in the assumed case of damage to such traffic facilities in order to ensure quick and smooth conveyance of refugees and aid goods.

(8) Matters concerning allotment of expenses.

1. Expenses providing accommodating facilities and giving aid to the sufferers, expenses despatching rescue teams and expenses in providing aid goods, etc. shall be borne by the suffering prefecture.

(Accompanying sheet)

Flood Forecast System of Tone River



List of Executive Staff & Officials of Kanto Area
Disaster Relief Measures Council (as of 15 February 1950)

Chairman	Governor, Tokyo Pref.	YASUI Seiichiro
Councillor	Governor, Ibaraki Pref.	TOMOSUE Yoji
"	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	KOHIRA Juji
"	Governor, Saitama Pref.	OZAWA Yuichi
"	Governor, Chiba Pref.	KAWAGUCHI Tamejiro
"	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	UCHIYAMA Iwataro
"	Governor, Nagano Pref.	HAYASHI
"	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	KOBAYASHI Takeji
"	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	YASHIDA Shoho
"	Director, Tokyo Local Economic Stabilization Bureau	KASAKABE Shigeru
"	Director, Tokyo District Economic Survey Board	OTSU Tamizo
"	Director, Tokyo Police District Headquarters	ISHIO Eizo
"	Director, Kanto Liaison & Coordination Bureau	KAWASAKI Ichiro
"	Director, Tokyo Local Price Bureau	MOTOYAMA Shusaki
"	Director, Kanto & Shinetsu Medical Affairs Branch, Welfare Ministry	MURATA Shiro
"	Director, Tokyo Internatio- nal Trade & Industry Bureau	OGASA Kosho
"	Director, Kanto Shipping Bureau	SHIRAKI Tatsuo
"	Director, Kanto Tele-commu- nication Bureau	MIMURA Reijiro
"	Director, Kanto Electric Wave control Bureau	SHIBASAKI Kunitaka
"	Director, Tokyo Branch of Educational Institution Bureau, Education Ministry	NAKAO Tatsuhiko
"	Director, Kanto Local Construction Bureau	SUEMATSU Sakae
"	Director, Yokohama Maritime Security HQ	KUWAHARA Tadao
"	Director, Tokyo District Meteorological Obsy	KOHIRA Yoshio
"	Director, Tokyo Food Stuff Bureau	TERADA Shojiro
"	Director, Tokyo Charcoal Bureau	NAITO Shinko
"	Councilor, Tokyo Branch Japan Red Cross Society	YAMAGUCHI Kyuichiro

Bureau Personnel

Director	Deputy Governor, Tokyo Pref.	HARU Hikoichi
Vice-Director	Director, Welfare Bureau Tokyo Pref.	ISOMURA Eiichi
Personnel	Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo Pref.	MIKI Kazuomi
	Chief, Protection Unit, Protection Division, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo Pref.	YAMASHITA Toyoo
	Chief, Tokyo Branch Bureau, Japan Red Cross Society	TOKUDA Shigeru
	Chief, Welfare Section, Chiba Pref.	HARA Seishi
	Chief, Chiba Branch Bureau Japan Red Cross Society	SAKUMA Takashi
	Chief Welfare Section, Saitama Pref.	MIZUNO Rokuro
	Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Section, Saitama Pref.	SAWA Misao
	Secretary, Saitama-Ken Branch, Japan Red Cross Society	NIINO Zenkichi
	Chief, Welfare Section, Gumma Pref.	OZU Gunnojo
	Chief Welfare Division, Welfare Section, Gumma Pref.	AOKI Ichiro
	Secretary, Gumma-Ken Branch, Japan Red Cross Society	TAHARA Tamazo
	Chief, Welfare Section Tochigi Pref.	TOMURO Shoshi
	Chief, Fire Brigade & Disaster Division Welfare Section, Tochigi Pref.	KURATA Takeo
	Chief, Welfare Section, Ibaraki Pref.	SHIGEMATSU Naonori
	Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Section Ibaraki Pref.	KATO Tei
	Secretary, Ibaraki-Ken Branch, Japan Red Cross Society	KOMORIYA Seisuke
Chief, Welfare Section, Kanagawa Pref.	SASAKI Keiichi	
Chief, Welfare Division, Welfare Section, Kanagawa Pref.	FUJIMORI Mamoru	

Chief, Welfare Section, Shizuoka Pref. Director, Shizuoka-Ken Branch Bureau, Japan Red Cross Society	IGARASHI Fumio
Chief, Welfare Section, Yamanashi Pref. Chief, Welfare Division, Welfare Section, Yamanashi Pref. Secretary, Yamanashi-Ken Branch, Japan Red Cross Society	TAKI Tatsuhei YOSHIDA Eisei NAGATA Yoshimoto
Chief, Welfare Section, Nagano Pref. Chief, Welfare Division, Welfare Section, Nagano Pref. Secretary, Nagano-Ken Branch, Japan Red Cross Society	TAKEI Cho MIYASAWA Kanzaburo HARASAKI Hideshi
Chief, Guard Section, Tokyo District Police H.Q. Chief, Guard Division, Guard Section, Tokyo District Police H.Q. Chief, No. 2 Price Division, No. 2 Section, Tokyo Local Price Board	TOTANI Nobuo KOSUGI Heiichi UEDA Akira TAKAGI Sukekuma
Chief, Kanto-Shinetsu Area Medical Affairs Branch, Welfare Ministry Chief, Archives Division, Kanto Tele-communication Bureau Chief, Land Division, Business Section, Kanto Tele-communication Bureau	OSUMI Tadaharu SHIMIZU Shigesada SAKURAI Hisao
Chief, Guard and Rescue Section, Yokohama Maritime Security H.Q. Chief Technical Division, Tokyo District Meteorological Observatory Chief, Salt Sales Division, Tokyo Local Salt & Camphor Section, Japan Monopoly Corporation	KAWATA Morishiro SUDA Takio FUJITANI Tajiro
Chief, Coordination Division, Tokyo Material Coordination Section, Agriculture & Forestry Ministry	INAGAKI Kiku
Secretary Secretary, Protection Division, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo Metropo- lis	IMAIZUMI Hiroshi

Chief, General Affairs, Japan Red Cross Society Tokyo Branch	IIDA Atsushi KUROMI Norihide IWATA Masao
Chief, Relief Division, Ditto Secretary, Welfare Division, Welfare Section, Chiba Pref.	OGAWA Kiyoshi
Chief, General Affairs Division, Chiba Branch, Japan Red Cross Society	NAGASAKA Kinhei
Secretary, Protection Division, Welfare Section, Saitama Pref.	NAKAMURA Mitsuo
Secretary, Welfare Division, Welfare Section, Gumma Pref.	TANAKA Harukichi
Secretary, Gumma Branch, Japan Red Cross Society	IKUI Kaoru YAMAGUCHI Toshikatsu
Ditto Ibaraki	MATSUMURA Kazuo
Secretary, Protection Division, Welfare Section, Ibaraki Pref.	HATA Kunizo
Secretary, Ibaraki Branch, Japan Red Cross Society	NISHINA Takuro MATSUMOTO Takashi
Secretary, Welfare Division, Welfare Section, Kanagawa Pref.	AOSHIMA Akira
Ditto, Shizuoka Pref.	INABA Shigemasa
Secretary, Welfare Division, Welfare Section Shizuoka Pref.	MIYAKAWA Kaname SHINGUJI Atsushi OZAWA Yoshitaka
Chief, General Affairs Division, Japan Red Cross Society Shizuoka Branch	KAERITA Giji
Secretary, Welfare Division Welfare Section, Yamanashi Pref.	YOKOOKA Kunio NAKAYAMA Kuniichi
Ditto	NISHIKADO Kanbi
Ditto	HIROKAWARA Katsunari
Secretary, Japan Red Cross Society Yamanashi Branch	
Secretary, Welfare Division, Welfare Section, Nagano Pref.	
Ditto	
Assistant Engineer, Japan Red Cross Society Nagano Branch	
Assistant Police Inspector, Guard Division, Guard Section, Tokyo District Police	

Record of Proceedings of Kanto Area Disaster Relief
Measures Council.

1. Date of Session 2,30 p.m. 11 November 1949

the adjoining prefecture looks one of the solution of this question although some doubt may exist in the matter of liaison. On this opportunity, I wish to have the council meeting held in respective prefecture in turn.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - Assignment of Vice-Chairman will after all mean that of Governor in the post of councilor and I am of opinion that such is not of absolute necessity.

Ibaraki - This was also the subject in question, and I agree with the Welfare Bureau Chiefs Opinion.

Gumma - I agree too.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo - Then, Vice-chairman will not be elected for the time being and consideration may be given in case it found necessary in future.

(B) Extent of selection of councilor as a learned and experienced personality. Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - As to the characters as learned and experienced personalities, I may mention for your guidance what will be the proper bodies to be approached for that purpose. Such characters may be obtained from Nippon Tsuun Co., etc. in respect of those concerned in transportation, i.e. sea and land transportation and from bodies concerned in food staff, clothing, daily life necessaries, medical treatment, construction, civil engineering and such like.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - In conclusion, it will be most advisable to call in the representatives of all the bodies concerned.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - My last words would meet the purpose, do they not?

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - In view of the relationship with the headquarers and the purpose of solidifying cognizance on the existence of such a system. I think it is of urgent necessity to materialize such system.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - I wish to invite the cooperation of bodies that are common to Kanto block. How do you think of that?

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry - Which body is it meant by land transportation?

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-to and Chief, Protection Division - There is no specific body but Nippon Tsuun may be mentioned as such. How do you think of my idea of forthwith laying plan on our side and report to the respective prefecture?

Vice-Governor - If we are allowed to add several persons to the member of the council I shall like to select such persons on the metropolis side and consult with you on the later date.

Every prefecture - We agree!

(C) Right or wrong of selection of the Bureau Vice-Director.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - The Bureau is at present virtually managed by the Welfare Bureau of Tokyo-To. Under the circumstances, it will be convenient to trouble its Director in this problem.

Every prefecture - Agree.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - Then I carry this subject.

(D) Extent of appointment of the Bureau personnel.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - Although the personnel recommended by each prefecture have already been determined, the other government and public offices such as the Financial Affairs Bureau and the Economic Stabilization H.Q. etc. are likewise in a close relationship so, I am desirous to settle this matter on this opportunity.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - I want to have personnel picked out of the government and public offices where the councillors were already been nominated.

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - Where the Director of the Local Price Bureau are assuming post of councillor, it will be convenient to have its division chief assigned as bureau personnel in the matter of liaison.

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry - From my experience, I may say that there is seldom the case of all the councillors present at the meeting and from this view point it is most advisable to have the personnel selected from all offices concerned.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - What will be the proper extent of such nomination? I am

inclined to think that all the offices participating in the councillors shall be provisionally persuaded to send the bureau personnel. How do you think of it?

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - I recommend to send 2, i.e. one personnel and one secretary but one will do as well in some bureau. Please settle this point.

Japan Red Cross - The plan produced in the name of Japan Red Cross has been determined by conferring with the Headquarters so I hope it carried into effect. In addition, since the branch manager is determined to be the Governor with the result that he keep two posts we shall be glad to receive Vice-Director if there is no abstacle. Regarding the bureau personnel, it will rather be improper to have the Director acting as councillor.

Saitama - It depends on the particular prefecture. I prefer all prefecture send their personnel.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - All the prefectures on the same footing?

Gumma - I am for it.

Japan Red Cross - I wish to have those personnel in executive phase of relief sent in.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - What do you think of the objection rendered by the Japan Red Cross.....(No body voicing) Then, I wish to conclude that Director is of Bureau will be assigned Bureau personnel and chief of each division the secretary.

- (E) Time of conocation of Councillors' Meeting
Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - Time of convocation may be classified into Periodical and Extra ordinary and the periodical meeting will be called in February to discuss the yearly project and in July to discuss the counterplan vis-a-vis disaster season, that means twice a year. In addition to the foregoing, extra session will be called whenever any state of affairs may demand.
Meteorological Observatory - From the actual record of flood disaster, there are cases happening in July. For this reason, I think around June may be more appropriate time.
Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry - In Kinki Area, they are holding meeting as

occasion calls and for the present, there is no area meeting periodically.
Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - July is chiefly to be understood in relation to the Bureau personnel and it will possibly be more appropriate and impressive of actual status to express it in the term "directly preceding disaster although it sounds somewhat odd.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - Isn't there any opinion as to the number and time of session among the other prefectures?

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - How shall we deal with the rotatory order of session. I wish to see this question settled. Saitama - Because of February being a busy month in the budget formation, I think it will be difficult to call the session.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - Then it may be expressed to be called during the last decade of January in general. Isn't it possible to be realized?

Gumma - In view of the Diet relations being the principal point of consideration, it may preferably be fixed to take place some time between end of January and beginning of March.

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry - Those various projects determined by the Council Meeting shall be brought to each prefecture so as to be carried into execution.

Yamanashi - As to the time of session, I advocate June just preceding flood and November directly before fire season.

Gumma - It may be equally good to confer before formation of any plan but it will as well be acceptable to vaguely express the session to be called sometime around January or February.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - It is important to take care not to lose the proper opportunity and I notice opinion among members that meetings twice a year seem beyond necessity. How is that?

Yamanashi - Instead of studying results, it may be bring a better effect to confer before the fact, does it not?

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - Which do you think better, the Tokyo proposition or Yamanashi Opinion?

Saitama - I am of opinion that the original proposition may be carried for the time being, and revision may be made according to the circumstances.

Tochigi - As to frequency of meeting, twice a year will be reasonable.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - Speaking of place of session, first one was called at Tokyo and second one in Gumma but it was done under the sponsorship of Tokyo Metropolis. In this occasion, I wish to have the third session determined in its details.

Gumma - Is the expression rotatory order confined in the meaning of place of session? Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - No. It includes everything such as auspices, etc. beside the question of place.

Gumma - I wish that the auspices be made by Tokyo Metropolis as heretofore, in consideration of its post as Chairman of the Council.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - As for the metropolis, we are always in a position to trouble every prefecture on the matters concerned and in fact the way just proposed might prove useful. However, for the sake of equality, I wish to support the rotatory method.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - Then, it may be resolved that good offices shall be rendered by the metropolis and the place of session shall be determined as the case demands. In this connection, you will please render your opinion as regards the place of next session.

Saitama - What do you say, if I urge to select warm resort in the cold months?

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - Shizuoka, Kanagawa and Chiba may be taken into consideration, but, let us leave this matter to be settled later on, only with a resolution that the next session be called around January or February.

Pertaining to Essentials for Setup of Disaster Relief Measures.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - I take liberty to read before you draft essentials and after that you will please discuss on the subject.

Vice Governor, Tokyo-To - Aince this draft is to be quickly determined and submitted to the Welfare Ministry, I wish all of you give careful deliberations and render any opinion outright on the points that need rectification. Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - In this connection, we have conferred with the Welfare Ministry in advance.

Japan Red Crose - As for Japan Red Cross, we are experencing great diffectulties in time of excuting relief work. It is our desire to take care on gourside of communicating facilities not to go wrong and also to give us priority in its use.

Chief, protection Division, Tokyo-To - From the stand of the metropolis, we wish to have all liaisons done to us.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo -To - As the executive staff are all expected to join as councillors I hope everything will work hereafter in a satisfactory order.

Mr. Ujiie, Welfare Ministry - As to information and liaison thereof, everything is already definitely fixed, so it is not necessary to trouble you in this respect.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - I am under impression that of the essentials for founding disaster relief measures have now been recognized by all of you and I am thinking of sending each of you separate copy of their detail. Am I, then, justified in deeming the basic points of this draft have been approved?

All prefectures - No objection.

Japan Red Cross - Is the supply of information to be done by the Central Council at the center? Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To I wish to have its supplied from berth sides.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - I apologize that in this council meeting, the subject on agenda present by prefectures have been scarce on account of the failure on our side in keeping adequate liaison and assure you such will be rectified in future. As you will see at the end of the subjects matter, it is stated "and others" from which you will please understand that any proposal will be welcome and taken up for ready discussion on the question of relief expenses to be Born by the national treasury, a clain has been produced by Gumma Prefecture. The metropolis took a same step in this matter as is described in the papers in your hands.

I shall like to have Gumma Prefecture taking the initiative in explanation of this subject matter.

Gumma - As will have been noticed in the resolution arrived at the recent Welfare Section Chiefs' conference, the cases entitled to subsidy under the existing Law are very scarce. Although nothing can be said with any decisiveness as to the result of shoup recommendation, I wish to be subsidized in full and, if not, the boost of subsidy is very desirable to give the local finance a little more beneficence.

Ibaraki - As for Art. 1 & 10 of the Law, amendment of either of them is of vital necessity. The present minimum subsidy of 5% look too severe.

Gumma - As for my prefecture, we are only entitled to subsidy for the expenditures exceeding ¥120,000,000.

Ibaraki - My prefecture, ¥160,000,000 Chief, Welfare Section, Tokyo-To - Tokyo Metropolis is qualified for subsidy only when we disburse more than ¥130,000,000.

Chief, Welfare Section Welfare Ministry - I am entirely in agreement to what has been spolen, but I may point out that the action taken by prefecture centering this question has been too weak. In conclusion, although I hope improvement may be made in some way or other, the Finance authorities look very little interested in such subject. The same can also be said in many instances the question of throwing responsibilities of the nation to the local governments so that it appears rather difficult to approach the center on this subject clone. It is cimilarly the case with the question of road administration. For the sake of any reasoning, if may be contended that the tax-paying capacity of the local goverment has thereby enhanced, With regard to the disaster relief expense now in question, it is most advisable that the national treasury should be called for to defray in full in case the expenses reach a fixed amount at to present, we tried to win the solution in innumerable occasions with success owing to absence of an absolutely positive strategy. We approach the finance ministry with the contention that if subsidy under shoup Recommendation is at all applicable to the rehabilitation expenses, it might equally be applicable to the urgent rescue expenses, but the Ginance Ministry turned it

I shall like to have Gumma Prefecture taking the initiative in explanation of this subject matter.

Gumma - As will have been noticed in the resolution arrived at the recent Welfare Section Chiefs' conference, the cases entitled to subsidy under the existing Law are very scarce. Although nothing can be said with any decisiveness as to the result of shoup recommendation, I wish to be subsidized in full and, if not, the boost of subsidy is very desirable to give the local finance a little more beneficence.

Ibaraki - As for Art. 1 & 10 of the Law, amendment of either of them is of vital necessity. The present minimum subsidy of 5% look too severe.

Gumma - As for my prefecture, we are only entitled to subsidy for the expenditures exceeding ¥120,000,000.

Ibaraki - My prefecture, ¥160,000,000
Chief, Welfare Section, Tokyo-To - Tokyo
Metropolis is qualified for subsidy only when we disburse more than ¥130,000,000.

Chief, Welfare Section Welfare Ministry -
I am entirely in agreement to what has been spoken, but I may point out that the action taken by prefecture centering this question has been too weak. In conclusion, although I hope improvement may be made in some way or other, the Finance authorities look very little interested in such subject. The same can also be said in many instances the question of throwing responsibilities of the nation to the local governments so that it appears rather difficult to approach the center on this subject alone. It is similarly the case with the question of road administration. For the sake of any reasoning, if may be contended that the tax-paying capacity of the local government has thereby enhanced, with regard to the disaster relief expense now in question, it is most advisable that the national treasury should be called for to defray in full in case the expenses reach a fixed amount at to present, we tried to win the solution in innumerable occasions with success owing to absence of an absolutely positive strategy. We approach the finance ministry with the contention that if subsidy under shoup Recommendation is at all applicable to the rehabilitation expenses, it might equally be applicable to the urgent rescue expenses, but the Finance Ministry turned it

down for the reason that the rehabilitation expenses as well as urgent rescue expenses are originally of the nature to be defrayed by local government but in view of practical difficulties attending to too heavy a defrayment, shoup recommendation was resorted for only in case of rehabilitation, so that the urgent rescue expenses have been left untouched. Under the circumstance, the only alternative may possibly be sought in holding in the first place Governor conference to take up the problem and then act upon the Diet so that emphasies can be given to the settlement of this issue.

Gomma - For the counterplan to cope with such obstructions, it is very desirable to have a nation wide organization such as to be named disaster relief caffer which has a powerful financial lining.

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry - It is fundamentally a bit difficult to rely on the balancing grant of shoup recommendation. In the late case of kitty typhoon in Tokyo area, prompt arrangement with the Finance Ministry was made in preparing about ¥70,000,000 to ¥80,000,000 to enable us to grant subsidy but failed in procuring the sum up to the maxmum limit.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - That was on account of the fact that the requisite relief expenses was compressed as far as possible relative to the financial resources. Gumma - It was also the case with my prefecture.

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry - In the case of Kagoshima Prefecture, it was unable to become object of subsidy unless the expenses reaches ¥100,000,000. So, the prefecture compressed it to several million yen by reason of the financial state of the prefecture. If the second case, similar method was followed and narrowly succeeded in reaching the standard of subsidy. For this year, it was Saga Prefecture only that was made the object of subsidy in the amount of ¥7,000,000.

Kanagawa - I wonder the disaster that was held in view might be a greater disaster than that of the class of kitty typhoon. The fact that the recent case of disaster was condemned as disqualified for any subsidy

would be the manifestation of such a view I cannot help requesting further consideration on that point.

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry - That Law is taking a stand not considering the responsibility for execution and responsibility for expenditures in a whole and it is illogical to say that disaster not reaching to that extent cannot be called a disaster. It is to be concluded, however, from the examples of the past, that the disaster seems far smaller than that anticipated by the Law.

Vice Governor, Tokyo-To - Now I see there is no objection as to the principle of our demand among all prefectures. So I wish to determine so-called decisive measure and make our effort in realization of our demand by way of presentation of opinions and action toward the Diet. And I also wish to draw up by next January some destructive opinion in the capacity of the Council and expedite to put it into execution. Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To and Ibaraki - We think we had better mobilizing the more governors of Prefectures.

Chief Protection Division, Welfare Ministry - If we proceed contriving some means of revision among the council members, there will be the chances of altering the subsidy factor of 5% with comparative ease. Don't you think so? Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - We will speedily make preparation for its execution and will not fail to report the same on the council meeting scheduled next January, Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - As a relative subject matter, I wish to give a few explanations on the report on Kitty Typhoon. I find, in the first place, a big dissatisfaction with regard to the steps taken heretofore.

1. Extent of relief has not be clearly stated for instance, as to supply of boiled rice, provisions, the old unit price of ¥15 has been left unaltered whereas our metropolis liked to have it hiked to ¥30 thereabouts. The same could also be said of prices of side dishes. Also, daily life necessities very according to locality, climate and state of living. Therefore, these requisits should not be uniformly fixed so as to give them fair margin.

- Furthermore, occupation funds, rehabilitation material will hereafter call for serious consideration.
2. The problem regarding the disposition of refugees after the close down of refuges throws a difficult them coupled with the question of their housing. Such problems, I hope, will thoroughly be studied from all directions and put on the agenda in the next council meeting. Since the same can be said with the other prefectures, I wish to study for arriving at some conclusion on the next occasion.

Chief Protection Division, Tokyo-To - I wish to have those matters voiced by you up to the present made a resolution of the council meeting early in the next week and presented to us for further investigation.

Gumma - Regarding the housing problem, formerly only sheds were allowed but now they are not. The housing problem after close down of asylums, should be deliberately dealt with and should be solved independently from the housing problem of the Construction Ministry.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - As has been pointed out by the Chief of Welfare Division, Welfare Ministry, if you have any demands besides those already referred to, the same be taken up from now for data to be studied and presented to the headquarters.

Chief, protection Division, Welfare Ministry - Construction of shed were also considered in the case of Fukui disaster but was not realized through negligence of the Governor. This item, I think, would pistifiably be demanded with firmness so far as it is absolutely necessary.

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - Am I right them to understand that the current point of issue is construction of shed and limit? Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - I may ask in connection with the relation between the Livelihood Protection Law and supply of occupation funds and rehabilitation material.

Are the repairs or replacements of the suffering houses to be executed under the Livelihood Protection Law? I wish to have this point clarified.

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry
- (His answer was not clear).

Gumma - I am under impression that it is most appropriate to apply the standard amount of aid of the Livelihood Protection Law to the case of urgent rescue.

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry
- I am convinced of the things are progressing to that direction.

Gumma - I believe it is altogether illogical that the unit price in urgent rescue work is below the unit price in the Livelihood Protection Law

The former should reasonably above the latter.

Kanagawa - I wish, in the case of medical aid, point value account of health insurance will be adopted in preference to customary charge

Chief, Protection Division, Welfare Ministry
- I say, it is splendid idea

Chiba - What do you think of rehabilitation Material and funds?

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - It think it is to be considered as a link of disaster relief.

Vice Governor, Tokyo-To - Will then, we shall get together the talks done until now and submit the same to the Headquarters without delay.

Concerning Flood Prevention Alarm of River Tone

Kanto Local Construction Bureau - Since the bursting of Kurihashi embankment by Catherine typhoon in 1947, we had to reconsider radically on this problem and put together all the data since 1886 and now we have arrived at a position barely capable of giving warning on the flood of River Tone. We showed a great activity in conjunction with the meteorological observatory in the case of Ion typhoon this warning organization has a structure of composing emergency system by generalizing and coordinating the organs such as Kanto Local Construction Bureau, Meteorological observatory, each prefecture, railway communication and radio stations, etc. The water level measured at the upper reaches of Minakami tells itself the increase of water volume up to Choshi and this is transmitted continuously to the Civil
engin

engineering section (Construction Bureau in case of Tokyo of each prefecture.

Governor of each prefecture is assigned the Flood Warning Liaison Council. As a future desire, we are thinking of use of wireless on all warning, liaison, etc.

As to the minutes of organization, please refer to the attached table. Meteorological Observatory - The flood warning organization of River Tone is one of the so-called gentleman's agreement and is greatly assisted by Nippon Electric Generation Co and Kanto Electric Generation Co. by means of their communication net work. Beside, meteorological observatories have their own exclusive use lines which are utilized in full extent.

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - The information from meteorological observatories must be transmitted to each prefecture as quickly as possible.

Kanto Local Construction Bureau - It is our usual routine to have the meteorological observatories catch the condition and course of typhoons and communicate to our bureau.

Chief Clerk, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - On that occasion, I wish liaison be made with the Welfare Bureau which is in charge of execution of actual disaster relief work.

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - We are frequently placed in a very awkward situation on account of troubles with police telephones. I hope that this equipment be used satisfactorily.

Meteorological observatory - There is constant communication between Meteorological observatory and weather stations, so if a liaison man is sent by the prefecture to the weather Station, the water level and other like items can readily be obtained.

One thing we have to appeal to the Welfare Ministry is the early installation of wireless system and in this connection we solicit your effort on recommending the same to all the concerned.

Vice - Governor, Tokyo-To - I wish them to move to the other matters.

Japan Red Cross - In the case of disaster affecting more than 50 houses, we are ready to supply commodities donated by America, so communication is requested from each prefecture concerned. This was already done to Saitama and Ibaraki. Such a system was introduced in this spring and is practised without regard to the application of the Disaster Relief Law and accordingly there is no particular gist.

Ibaraki - I am led to think that it is necessary to provide and train auto-bicycle communication and a despatch rider communication in order to meet the case of suspension of electricity in the course of information communication.

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - We are planning purchase of 5 ambulances for the metropolis.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - In the late case of explosion of a powder magazine at Itabashi-Ku, Tokyo, entailing considerable damage, we were in the course of preparing distribution of disaster relief material for typhoon casualty. Upon the occurrence, we turned this material to the spot at once which was greatly appreciated by the people of the suffering quarter.

As was shown in this case, it is particularly important to make ourselves always ready to meet any case of disaster.

Meteorological observatory & Kanto area construction Bureau - Radio broadcasting is operated at time of disaster with sufficient activity but in order to provide for the case of suspension of electricity, we hope each prefecture will provide radio apparatus of battery system.

Tochigi - In my prefecture, Prevention of Fire and Disaster Division is functioning in rescue work and its communication and liaison system is especially complete so that it is made the object of praise by the people the battery radio apparatus is also already in use with a satisfactory results.

Tokyo Area Construction Bureau - Welfare in a desire to install wireless by negotiating with GHQ in the future and it looks advisable to plan such facilities beforehand.

Tochigi - We have laid plans for wireless installation without success owing to strict restriction by GHQ.

Saitama (Chief Welfare Section) - Referring to Japanese American joint conference, it was anticipated to be held during 8, 9, 10 of next November under the auspices of Kanagawa Prefecture but was suspended by the personal changes on the part of the Civil Affairs Section GHQ and again arrangement was made to hold it around next January. The official of the Kanto Civil Affairs Region whom we met the other day expressed his opinion to postpone the conference to some later date although he had no objection if it were at all the intention of the Japanese side. Though 2 am meditating its opening sometime in December, let it be considered postponed to an indefinite date for the time being.

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - That can not be helped for the time being.

Vice-Governor, Tokyo-To - He gave a closing address (5,00 p.m.)

Record of Proceeding of Kanto Area Disaster Relief Measures Council.

1. Date of session - 13-17, 12th Feb, 1950
1. Place of session - Onoya Hotel, Atami-shi, Shizuoka-Ken.
1. Proceedings

1. Opening address by Chief, General Affairs Division, Tokyo-To.

2. Greeting

Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To - Being designated Chairman, I wish to proceed with discussing the subjects on agenda one by one. In fact, Vice-Governor OKAYASU who is in the Chair of Director of the Bureau were to be present and greet you in this meeting. However, as you are all aware, there is only one vice-governor is Tokyo Metropolis and he is prevented from attendance by crowded business. He therefore, requested to send his greeting to all of you. Fortunately, we see in the audience Chief of Commodity Division of Welfare Ministry and other competent officials so that we are enabled to listen to their opinion together with those of prefectures. It is my sincere desire to have all proposals presented and discussed and close the meeting with a significant result.

Chief, Commodity Division, Social Affairs Bureau - On the occasion of the first conference since the transfer of disaster relief work from the Protection Division to the Commodity Division, this Law has undergone 3 years test and started on a right line. In spite of the fact, however, that this Law is treated with importance by the Military Government, is almost ignored by the nation. For instance, the urgent rescue was found included in Shoup recommendation A and on negotiation it was with difficulty transferred to B. Such is a clear testimony of insufficiency of the Government recognition. Negotiation beyond the limit is facing great difficulty, nevertheless we are determined to do our best under the cooperation by all of you.

3. Report on the Progress.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To (Sekioka) - This meeting was scheduled to be held in the first decade of February but was delayed for which I beg your pardon.

(1) In the first place, the written demand resolved in the previous assembly was submitted to the Finance Minister and Welfare Minister as shown by the prints before you. The answer has not been received but in view of the Chief of the Commodity Division being present today, I hope some response may be given by him.

(2) Next, the list of the executive staff and personnel has also been put before you and those not yet reported or altered should be filed with the bureau in due course.

(3) Founding of Disaster Relief Measures for 1950 has been likewise distributed in print. It is my intention not to try any explanation on its contents in connection of saving of time, for which I wish to have your approval. Now, we are to proceed into the subject matters on agenda and prior to this step, I wish to hear opinions from the chief of Commodity Division, Social Affairs Bureau.

(KUMASAKAI) -

(Defrayment by the National Treasury) I wish to talk in more detail what I said in my greeting. Subsequently to shoup recommendation, there were a great deal of conflicting voices and we are now in the course of negotiation on the question whether disaster relief expenses come under the category A or B of shoup recommendation. At the time when the disaster relief urgent disposition expenses were proposed to be included in the balancing fund, it was on the point of being decided as category A. Objections were raised and taking into consideration its characteristic, it was finally decided as category B. But the Finance Ministry made decision that although it comes under category B in respect of its amount, it is to belong to A in respect of its item. We contended that if it is A in amount, it must equally be A in its item and negotiation ensued.

The contention on the part of the Finance Ministry being. Although the contents of urgent rescue expenses are clearly defined as B category as per same recommendation, shoup recommendation does not include same recommendation. Such a big sum as disaster rehabilitation expenses should be defraided entirely by the national coffers while such a small sum as urgent rescue expenses may be appropriated by the balancing fund.

On the other hand, the Welfare Ministry asserts that - The state is looking the urgent rescue work with much importance and the Military Government is also in an opinion that B of sam's recommendation is to be applied with more propriety. We are persistently negotiating with the authorities on the stand that urgent rescue expenses should be treated on the same ground as disaster relief expenses.

Again, it is our opinion to bigure the small disasters in aggregate sum. Approximately, the subsidy for 1949 attains B but it is never B in the sense of bounty. This matter is going to be investigated by the Local Financial Committee for the year 1950 and we hope to call for a radical revision as regard its treatment whether as subsidy or as balancing funds.

(Revision of Limit) as regards revision of limit -

In the negotiation with the finance authorities, the other side lacks in data and prefectures, although they are in a habit of contending boost in the amount, they seem they are doing well in some way or another so that they are not in immediate need of it.

Under the circumstances, the Welfare Ministry are continuing negotiation on the basis of initial cost principle and settlement is expected on the following points.

Boiling rice expense to be increased to ¥26.50 from ¥25. at the time of kitty typhoon. Refuge expense to be hiked to ¥3 from ¥1.70 with extra of ¥1.00 during winter. Tent hire will probably raised to ¥4.00 - ¥4.50 As to clothing and daily life necessaries, in view of gradual fall in the commodity prices and increase of chance of free selection, there is a general tendency of lowing the present limit so we have been reluctant to touch this problem and it is anticipated that final settlement will be made somewhere around the present limit with the abolition of restriction in the articles contents of which to be left to the discretion of the Welfare Ministry in accordance with our proposition. In respect of compensation of actual cost, they are, as the result of negotiation a few day ago, expressing their intention to fall in our line the burial expense is expect to be subject to boost along with items of the Livelihood Protection Law.

The foregoing is the general view on the problems outstanding and I am anxious to have them settled in due course to enable me to issue a formal instruction to you.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - Now I wish to proceed with the subjects rendered by each prefecture beginning with Ibaraki

(Matters concerning disaster relief expenses and local finance and also matters relating to defrayment by the national coffers). Ibaraki-Ken - Revision of Relief Law Art. 36 has long been the subject of our demand. By the solidification of local tax consequential to shoup recommendation, we are afraid that reduction of subsidy may be fraught about.

Nagano-Ken - The fundamental principle of this problem lies in the treatment of the disaster relief expenses and the disaster rehabilitation expenses on the same level. Concurrently, we have to ask for defrayment of office expenses.

Kanagawa-Ken - Sufferers please at any rate when there is any moderation in the limit. How effective it would be if the disaster relief expenses can be appropriated to some other social work? We hope chief of Commodity Division, Mr. KUMasaki will do his best in this direction.

Ibaraki-Ken - This problem had been taken up at Mizukami meeting but appears to have been talked about in a very low tone at the recent governors' conference. We fell of the urgent necessity in deepening the cognizance in these quarters.

Welfare Ministry - The stand of the Welfare Ministry only is not worthy of any conclusive factor. The local governments are all well aware of this fact and are making efforts to arrive at a conclusion in the opportunity of revision of law expected shortly. By the way, I have a subject to confer with you. That is the question whether it is proper to make towns and village contribute to it.

Kanagawa-Ken - It is to be borne by them up to a certain fixed limit. The question lies in the point what limit is to be applicable.

Nagano-Ken - It depends on the manner of application of the disaster relief.

Chief, General Affairs Division, Tokyo-To - I am in entire agreement to the proposition rendered by the Welfare Ministry that it be sanctioned whenever it reaches to Standard for Application by taking the aggregate sum of small disaster expenses Mr. Gaffney (Disaster Team Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region) has also expressed his complete agreement in support of defrayment by the national treasury.

Gumma-Ken - Speaking of the under tone of the governors' conference referred to by Ibaraki, the demand for total defrayment by the national coffer appears to have been approved, however, owing to smallness of the amount, it was deferred to the later occasion

Shizuoka-Ken - In the case of small disaster, what will be the allotment due by towns and villages - A part or a whole?

Shizuoka-Ken - The actual situation in our prefecture is that are localities where minimum urgent rescue is not effected and the excess is sometime borne by towns and villages. The question of defrayment by the national coffer has more reason than the public work (rehabilitation expenses)

Chief, General Affairs Division, Tokyo-To - How do you think of submission of written demand one more prepared by collecting more powerful data?

(There were voices both pros and cons)

Chairman (Director, Welfare Bureau, Tokyo-To)

I want to have the same also filed with the local self-governments. How proceed to the next subject.

(Function of Disaster Relief Corps)

Ibaraki-Ken - The organization of relief corps is very complicated and its lateral communication is hard to be insured. We hope to secure more unification to meet the case of emergency, especially to compress its technical department and harbor department so that the its smoother working may be gained.

Saitama-Ken - As to this point, we wish to lay training plan in each block to carry out its practical training.

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - That idea cannot be put into effect because of its necessary expenses. It is imperative to try for solution resorting to defrayment by the national treasury.

Gumma-Ken - We are in support of opinion of Ibaraki-Ken in respect of revision of relief corps. Its present structure is too formal and we are in need of more practical organization. The training of corps is, from viewpoint of its structure, is too large in its scale for realization.

Chief, General Affairs Division, Tokyo-To - There is a good deal of probability that the relief corps itself is liable to be biased by political reason. I think, however, it is necessary to mobilize the corps utilizing students.

Chairman - I am perfectly in agreement with Saitama's Proposal and are eager to materialize total payment by the national coffers.

Gumma-Ken - I think it is better sponsored by the council. As to structure of the relief corps, I hope it studied by Ibaraki-ken

Ibaraki-Ken - We are willing to review it.

Chairman - I wish the training to be instanced by the council and arranged to be put into execution in Saitama-Ken

Chairman - Now let us go into the next.

(Pertaining to Disaster Insurance)

Ibaraki-Ken - We had talks by Mr. Gaffney on this problem so we wish to confer with you about it. (All prefecture said they had been told by him on the subject).

Welfare Ministry - Regarding this subject, the director of the Social Affairs Bureau is giving due consideration as a link of national warrant similar to disaster rehabilitation expenses.

Kanagawa-Ken - On our side, in the case of recent kitty typhoon, we were demanded loan of ¥15,000 - ¥20,000 as the repair expenses of houses. What will be the idea of financing on houses?

Chief, Federal Affairs Division, Tokyo-To - Isn't it possible to be extended with credit by the House Financing Coffers?

Chairman - What do you think of an idea that some portion of loans by the House Financing coffers to be utilized with priority at time of disaster?

Tochigi-Ken - Equally in my prefecture, I am desirous to have credit given at a low rate of interest for the earth quakes disaster at Imaichi

Gumma-Ken - This subject is connected with the question of erection of sheds which was submitted for consideration to the previous council session, I am ardent to hope the erection of sheds be approved.

(Note - The voicing of Gumma-Ken in the previous session was of the following contents).

"As to the housing problem, formerly erection of Sheds was permitted but now it is not. We are desirous to have it recognized with reference to the housing problem after the close down of the refuges. This matter, I believe, must be considered separately from the housing problem of the Construction ministry."

Kanagawa-Ken - Does erection of sheds means such kind as barracks?

Gumma-Ken - Yes.

Kanagawa-Ken - It will be as well to include in the written demand.

Welfare Ministry - I follow, I hope to settle this subject concurrently with the amendment of the law in the next occasion. Further, I may mention that a proposal for transfer of housing administration is already on hand.

(All audience expressed their accord).

Gumma-Ken - Any Welfare Work will be meaning less without regard to housing problem.

Kanagawa-Ken - We agree

Gumma-Ken - I wish this taken up

Chairman - Sure, I want to place emphasis on the shed erection.

(Regarding the standard of application of the Disaster Relief Law).

Nagano-Ken - In view of the application of the Relief Law is severally in each prefecture, I wish to have it unified.

Ibaraki-Ken - The Protection Division of Welfare Ministry told as to do it discretely at our sides.

Welfare Ministry - But not in a manner out of common sense.

Shizuoka-Ken - In my prefecture, it has been fixed at 15 houses.

We are discouraged by its lowness and wish to have them fixed by the Welfare Ministry.

Yamanashi-Ken Country 30 and City area 50.

Shizuoka-Ken - 15 houses uniformly. In case of flood disaster 20 houses for those washed away.

Nagano-Ken - Country area 30 and City area 50

Kanagawa-Ken - In conformity with the direction of Welfare Ministry, Yokohama 92 and village 50.
Chiba-Ken - Country area 30 and city area 50
Saitama-Ken - Country area 20, city area 50
Gumma-Ken - Uniformly 30 houses
Tochigi-Ken - 50 houses. Others to be borne by the prefecture
Ibaraki-Ken - Same as Kanagawa-Ken, to follow the direction of the Welfare Ministry, Tokyo-To - 200 houses for a ward, 50 houses for towns and villages holding more than 1,000 houses and others 20.
Chairman - Shizuoka seems the lowest, Shizuoka-Ken - This is the custom of long days and the prefectural assembly is apt to get into trouble if we try to cure it.
Nagano-Ken - Our prefectural assembly are contending to reduce it.
Welfare Ministry - The question of defrayment may be entrusted to the choice of each prefecture.
Nagano-Ken - I wish to support it at any rate.
Saitama-Ken - While in our prefecture it is fixed at 50, the other prefecture in general are making relief as far as possible even in the case of disaster of 40 houses. I wish to fall in line with them.
Tochigi-Ken - We are yearly appropriating one million yen to meet the case under the standard.
Kanagawa-Ken - By dint of the resolution of the prefectural assembly, we are granting solatium in the name of the governor (¥2,000 for total destruction, ¥500 for half destruction, ¥2,000 for death case and ¥500 for injury)
Chairman - Isn't it more advisable to make an agreement in the meanwhile ?
All audience agreed
Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - What will be the proper extent differs each other according to the state of affairs in the prefectures so it will be better deferred to the next opportunity
Shizuoka-Ken - I stand on your side. We shall like to have some interval instead of doing it at once.
Gumma-Ken - A uniform determination is not preferable as there are differences of aspects among towns and villages. Further review on the subject seems advisable.
Chairman - We are going to draw up 2 or 3 drafts in the Bureau to be discussed in the next session. Then, we go to the next subject on agenda.
(Relating to the state of exercise of the disaster relief training).
Shizuoka-Ken - We have put into execution forestalling the military Government Please see the prints before you.
In this execution, disbursement by the prefecture was trifle, major part of which having been borne by the spoit. The result of this practice was the achievement of close communication among various departments and agencies concerned. This was efficiently displayed in the subsequent case of fire.
In this connection, I wish to learn the state of practice in other prefectures.

Chairman - I wish to hear a report from each prefecture.
Nagano-Ken - We practised 13 times at year. 30 towns and villages took part and the total expenses was ¥20,000 thereabouts
Kanagawa-Ken - ¥150,000 have been appropriated of the budget and has not been put into execution.
Ibaraki-Ken - We have in hand ¥100,000 in the budget but is not yet carried into execution.
Tochigi-Ken - We are keeping budget of ¥150,000 which has not yet been put into execution
Saitama-Ken - We have procured ¥300,000 as its budget but has not yet been carried into practice.
Tokyo-To - We have made budget demand in the amount of ¥250,000 but failed.
Welfare Ministry- Kyoto and Hyogo succeeded in procuring ¥1,000,000 each
Tochigi-Ken - I may inquire to the Welfare Ministry which prefecture is excelled in its state of practice.
Welfare Ministry - Shizuoka will be the best.
Chairman - I wish Shizuoka will supply the detailed information to the Bureau, We shall disseminate it to each prefecture.
Further, I wish to hear on the measures taken for the flood disaster occasioned by the earth quaked, first by Tochigi.
Tochigi-Ken - Please see our print. We are going to bind them in a volume to be furnished to all prefectures.
Saitama-Ken - I wish to hear about the relation between the Flood Prevention Law and the Disaster Relief Law
Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - It is not clearly understood on our side and we shall not fail to inform you on its being clarified.
Welfare Ministry - It is possible that a distinct line be drawn between them insofar as the Laws is concerned but on the practical phase they are not so clearly defined so we intend to consider on this subject on the opportunity of revision of the Laws.
Chairman - I wish to inform you when it is made clear. Isn't there any other question? If not, I shall like to go on to the relief measures proposed by the metropolis.
Chief clerk, Protection Division, Tokyo-To I read it aloud
Chairman - Now, how do you think of it?
Gumma-Ken - As to seismes waves counterplan, Mr. Gaffney urges that it should be formed even in the countries without coast limes. I wish to hear from the coastwise prefectures about this plan.
Chiba-Ken - We shall send it to you
Ujiie - I was called up to the Military Government in last July and was suggested to lay down a plan for seismic waves in view of Japan being an earthquakes country. Although it looks rather curious to formerlate such plan by the hand of the Disaster Relief Council, we dared to take up such job as there was no liaison Machineries other than us. As to the prefectures having no coast lines, I think we are justified in laying those plans for their subsistence and accommodation.
Chairman - This plan will be forwarded to you later on in prints
Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - Mr. Gaffney told us to attach importance to the Local Council. I wish each prefecture will send in those reports for the center also to the Local council. He also pointed and that on the phase of personnel, there

seems unuseful persons being associated and it was advisable to reduce the members to 5 or 6. I shall be pleased if the welfare ministry takes up this question for reexamination.

Chairman - I sincerely request you to furnish us with materials. Chief, General Affairs Division, Tokyo-To Mr. Gaffney asked us whether the Relief Council was of a permanent nature or of temporary. To this I replied it was a permanent machinery.

He then said, if so, there should be various referential materials in its hand, making me perplex. Under the circumstance, I wish to make the council more completely equipped. We are going to install dry-battery radio on our side Tochigi-Ken

Is it possible to effect liaison by use of police telephone ?

Tokyo-To - Yes we can

Kanagawa-Ken - In the metropolis police telephone is installed in every division room and the communication Ministry is reluctant to provide us Kanagawa-Ken. Would you take this matter up in the Council ?

All prefectures - Agree

Tochigi-Ken - We are equipped with it in the Emergency Disaster Fire Brigade Division.

Kumasaki - I shall try to settle the matter in one way or other

Tochigi-Ken - We have applied for permission of exclusive use telephone but wish the Welfare Ministry will take this matter up.

Chairman - I am determined in so doing

Next about solatium

(Solatium)

Chief, Protection Division, Tokyo-To - We are wondering how to deal with the subject of solatium and are inclined to think if there be any agreement in one way or other, the budget may be procured with more ease.

Decision cannot possibly be given to a particular prefecture. Anyhow we are giving consideration as printed.

Kanagawa-Ken - There are cases we are supplied with commodities as a donation and there are other cases of donation in the sense of return. Isn't it precedent to leave this matter only for the purpose of reference.

(Approval voiced by the audience)

Chairman - Then I shall leave the subject as it stands. Is there anything else ?

Kumasaki - We are reviewing on this problem and any surplus worked out from the standard number of people may possibly be distributed among prefectures. But at present there seems of such possibility owing to insufficiency of blanket under the Circumstances we are expecting to receive in hand in next August which will enable us to distribute without compensation.

Until March it is at all difficult.

Kanagawa-Ken - Isn't there any means of procuring it at something around ¥700, if it is altogether difficult to do that.

Kumasaki - We are lacking in all such route.

Kanagawa-Ken - We wish you will do your utmost.