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*Law back ground material*

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## REPORT ON RELIEF NEEDS IN JAPAN

### AND POSSIBLE QUAKER WORK

The American Friends Service Committee, as well as the Friends Mission Boards and the Friends World Committee for Consultation, are anxious to get workers into Japan as soon as possible. The A.F.S.C.'s special job will undoubtedly be emergency relief.

A.F.S.C. has asked its workers now in China to explore every possible means of getting a Friends' delegation into Japan, believing that this may be more feasible from China than from the United States. Cables from China inform us that negotiations for such entry are now under way. Nothing definite can be reported now.

Meanwhile, Rhoads Murphey, an F.A.U. China Convoy Member, now lent to the War Prisoners Aid section of the Y.M.C.A., has just returned from Shanghai to Chungking and sends the attached extraordinarily interesting report on conditions and thinking in Japan.

Eric W. Johnson

To: Foreign Service Executive Committee, AFSC  
Board of Directors, AFSC  
China Sub-Committee, AFSC  
Executive Staff, AFSC  
Japan Sub-Committee, AFSC  
20 copies each, Branch Offices, AFSC  
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EWJ:mt

MEMORANDUM ON CONDITIONS IN JAPAN

PRESENT CONDITIONS IN JAPAN: (This information was obtained from individual conversations with various Japanese friends, several of whom have returned from Japan within the last two months, at a special tea at the Japanese YMCA in Shanghai, 260 Range Road, Hongkew, and at two other informal meetings.) The overall relief needs are roughly as follows in order of their importance: 1. food; 2. shelter or housing; 3. medical services, both in hospitals and camps; 4. clothing; 5. fuel. It will be recognized that transport is an essential factor in all five, particularly food. The railways will take six months to restore proper service, and in normal times the country depended largely on its excellent railway network. There are many good roads only slightly damaged, but trucks are scarce and petrol and charcoal almost nonexistent. The fishing fleets are largely immobilized for lack of fuel. There are frequent instances of adjoining areas of relative plenty and starvation. In a country the size of Japan with a system of roads already established the transport problem is a relatively easy one, but it is also at the core of national life. Immediately, there are about 6,000,000 refugees and DP's to be moved and countless numbers of people who flooded into the countryside out of the cities. Civilian travel has been prohibited on the railways for the last two years.

Food: Imports from Korea, Formosa and Manchuria ceased with the end of the war. The normal rice output of Japan proper is represented by an index number of 60. An additional 20 was normally brought in from the above places. The Japanese quota this year is estimated at 45, against a total minimum requirement of 80. The present ration of rice is equivalent to two coffee cups full a day; if anything else (beans, vegetables) is supplied, the amount is subtracted from the rice allowance. Milk, eggs, and meat are unobtainable, fish and vegetables practically so. There has been no sugar for two years. Chickens and livestock have almost entirely been killed off for lack of fodder. Average calories per man per day for all of Japan (including country districts where conditions are notably better than in the cities) are 1200 (against the League of Nations minimum figure of 2000 for inactive persons). Many people are too weak to do anything but stay in bed. Sugar and beans formerly came from Manchuria, rice from Korea and Formosa. Roots and leaves now are at a premium. Fruit is regarded as precious medicine. There is a general fear of revolution at the end of the winter, by which time up to 6,000,000 will have starved to death under present conditions. Widespread demoralization has already set in. The food problem is almost certain to overthrow the Sidehara ministry--no government could meet it--and there is fear of Communism to follow. The police have tried to force the farmers to give up food for the cities, but when the present crop is exhausted

and before the new crop is harvested, perhaps by April, large scale riots are expected in both city and country. Mainly as a result of the long term malnutrition on a national scale, there are now an estimated 3,000,000 deaths per year from TB (the Japanese have always had notoriously little resistance to TB). The bad housing facilities have doubtless contributed to this figure as well, but large scale distribution of vitamin pills would seem an immediate need, in addition to rice imports. There is no official machinery or planning for dealing with the food problem (UNRRA of course does not work in Japan), outside of the American authority (under MacArthur). In his own interests, he must have the problem well in mind and know how far he can go before he imports food, where it will come from, how many ships will be needed and so forth. As by far the biggest problem of the country and one which holds great potential danger, it must occupy a large part of MacArthur's planning, and it would seem unlikely that he would allow widespread starvation to take place, although he may want to use the threat.

**Shelter:** Over 60% of Tokyo is destroyed, and this figure is about average for the larger cities. The number of people living in caves and in holes dug in the ground, both in the cities and in the country, runs into millions. Even more are camping in the streets. Refugees returning to the cities are worsening the problem. The government may be able to meet about 60% of the need for shelter camps and temporary housing, and there are already camps of some sort in most of the larger cities. Feeding is extremely difficult, and medical services inadequate.

**Medical Services:** 50,000 beds is given as the total for Japan (I doubt this figure). The greatest need is in medical supplies, which are critically short, although small amounts are being released from the Japanese armed forces. The country previously relied fairly heavily on drug imports from Germany, Shanghai, and America, although there is still one drug factory in Tokyo (the San Kyo Company). Trained medical personnel are relatively adequate, especially as larger numbers are released from the armed forces, many of them products of the increased training programme during the war. There is an acute shortage of hospital equipment, and most of the city hospitals have been destroyed. Country medical facilities, inadequate before the war, have been grossly depleted to supply the armed forces and to replace city losses. There is almost universal dysentery among the population (partly as a result of eating Manchurian beans as a substitute for rice), and an epidemic of diphtheria is feared for this winter. At the moment there appear to be no epidemics in progress, unless one could apply the term to TB. Water

supply is seriously disorganized. There is danger of returning soldiers spreading disease, especially VD. As in everything else, the civilians are much worse off than the army. Medical needs in the DP camps are particularly urgent. The most serious holes in the general shortage of medplies are probably the sulphur group, vitamins, and vaccines (including syringes, needles, and sterilizers).

Clothing:

The army has taken nearly everything produced in the last four years. Many people have no shoes, and Chinese-style rags are the common dress. Most woolen and cotton mills have been destroyed, and a recent order from MacArthur closed the silk industry. With the absence of any form of fuel for domestic heating this winter, many people are expected to die of exposure. There appears to be less realization of the gravity of this problem than of others, but on a relative index as against normal requirements for health it is probably lower than any except food.

Fuel:

Most of Japan's coal ordinarily comes from Manchuria and from Shantung. These sources are now shut off, and domestic stocks, whose replenishment was increasingly difficult toward the end of the war as sea transport was gradually whittled down, are almost totally exhausted. Wood is a rarity in any form, and petrol the exclusive province of the Americans.

It should be remembered in connection with all of the above that the normal Japanese standard of living, while it was based on the Western mode, was very low. Minimum subsistence for a Japanese is sub subsistence for a Westerner, perhaps even for a Chinese. This axiom has two corollaries: 1. that the Japanese people may be expected to hang on with next to nothing; and 2. that when terms like "extreme need" and "universal malnutrition" are applied to the Japanese, the conditions are on a scale beyond any Western experience.

POSSIBLE FRIENDS' UNIT WORK: (projects in order of their obvious suitability and feasibility)

1. Transport by truck (food, medplies, clothing, DP's)
2. Shelter camps (including if possible feeding).
3. Emergency medical work (in the camps in cooperation with the JRC; public health in the cities, inoculation, epidemics).
4. Med Mechs (re-equipping of hospitals)
5. Clothing distribution (clothing from abroad, e.g. AFSC)
6. Drug and vitamin distribution (compare AFSC India)

It is possible that we, as a Friends body, would not be out of place in producing a written report on conditions in Japan and the relief needs, to be submitted to the American authorities. It is almost certain that the facts would be well known to them, but we might have a function in calling their attention to a grave situation and in expressing our concern, on an intelligent as well as a humanitarian basis, that official action be taken. In the absence of any group other than the American army which has an interest in the problem, it is possible that we could thus fulfill a valuable function. This report could of course be written only after a thorough survey in Japan. This winter will be the crucial period; if as a Friends body we could have any part in helping during these next few months, it might be most valuable as a representation to the authorities urging them to act as it is in their power to do to prevent an immense and wholesale disaster for the Japanese people greater than anything during the war.

Considering the size of the problem, it may be necessary for us to work more along the traditional AFSC lines than on our own team basis. On the other hand it might be possible to combine administrative and distributive relief with small groups doing direct personal work. As receiving and distributing agents we could easily employ our full resources, whatever they were, in any one of a dozen vitally needed commodities. However, because of the nature of the Japanese mind and the present ideological trend, it would seem essential that we work as closely as possible with the Japanese people as personal friends, rather than as outside helpers (see below).

One of the Japanese friends in Shanghai, an agricultural expert, emphasized the need for agricultural rehabilitation, which he felt must be done by foreign technicians who come in the missionary spirit. He saw a great problem for Japan in having to rely on the present primitive and unproductive farming methods at a time when her imports of food are heavily restricted, and hoped that it would be possible for outside friends to come as friends and help Japanese small scale agriculture reorganize itself to save the country from permanent starvation, not by Western farming methods but by an intelligent adaptation of Japanese farming to maximum production.

REMARKS ON DEVASTATION: The bomb damage in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki is said to exceed by far anything in Germany. Much of the damage was due to fires started by the bombs, which often ringed large sections of a city and killed everything inside the ring. Many of the middle sized cities like Nagoya are completely destroyed. Deaths from bombing run to several millions; the anti-fire canals proved useless except as death traps for thousands who drowned or were crushed or frozen to death in them in an attempt to escape the searing heat. Tokyo is a dead city, completely quiet and without movement; it is impossible to find a rat--they were all killed in the fires. It is said that when the Emperor appeared outside his palace and saw the desert of Tokyo it convinced him to ask for peace, over the opposition of the military, who he said had deceived him. His public broadcast, completely unprecedented, was the first news the people had of the end of the war (August 15). The shock and demoralization were still

apparent in the account of Dr. Sakamoto. The people had sacrificed everything because they had been told Japan would win, and in the despair of the defeat men wept all over Tokyo.

THE PRESENT STATE OF MIND: Nearly all of the Japanese friends emphasized that Japanese militarism is now dead and that in the vacuum and the great need for some guidance lay a unique opportunity for a new era, inspired by liberalism and by Christianity. The somewhat disconcerting side of their remarks was the definite impression of a volte face in Japanese minds which an outsider finds hard to understand. It is understandable that Japanese liberalism should now begin to grow, but the widespread attitude toward their former enemies is puzzling. Everything American is now good. MacArthur's rule is applauded, American influences, even interference, are enthusiastically supported, and there is the feeling that Japan is asking to be spanked and reformed according to the lights of those whom she has been fighting so bitterly. This may indicate a high level of social intelligence, but it makes natural friendship difficult. It would be most unfortunate if we went to Japan on the wave of American, or Western, favour. We must have complete honesty to be accepted as friends, not as Americans or British. The Japanese mind seems to do what it is told, to make a mechanical readjustment to a changed situation in a wholesale fashion, with little personal understanding or decision. Kenneth Lee told a group of Japanese school boys who tipped their caps to the American internees as they walked past the camp the day after the war was over, and the adult mind seems to be little different. It will be a difficult situation into which to fit as friends.

Nevertheless it is clear that the end of the war has been like the lifting of a great lid in Japan and that considerable life will be found in Japanese liberalism, Christianity, Socialism, and general social thought. To identify ourselves with that kind of renaissance would be infinitely preferable to going on the American war ticket. As a Christian group who have been concerned to help in Japan, but only where help is really needed and not as an imported product, we could fit into that more indigenous and more sincere trend. Japan was, and is, a highly organized country, normally fully able to help herself, and even in the present chaos we must be careful not to violate our own concern. Christianity has a place in the Japanese mind, if not always in orthodox form, and the nature of our contribution would be recognized, perhaps even more fully than it is in China. But Christianity is not inseparable from Western democracy, and we must be careful to avoid that implication, emphasizing the natural growth of a sincerely Japanese ethic. There is no reason to suppose that it would not be as essentially democratic, in its national way, as modern America. The brotherhood of man is not a national, nor a continental concept, and in working with that as our goal we not only preserve our own essential concern, but find a happy adjustment with the Japanese mind, as friends. If they honestly need our help and if through helping them we can together further international understanding and reconciliation, it will be one of the most significant things we can do. It was a little hard to get a satisfactory answer to these questions, but I think most of the Japanese friends did see what was meant by friendship through personal work as opposed to intervention.

apparent in the account of Dr. Sakamoto. The message had been received because they had been told to expect it, and in the absence of the best men kept all day long.

on the new wave of reality; it is a distinction we must preserve if we go to Japan.

There is a need for spiritual rehabilitation, in their own terms. Kagawa's "ALL JAPAN REPENT" movement has a solid foundation and is perhaps more understandable than the school boys and their caps. Outside encouragement to the regrowth of Japanese Christianity at a time when like minded people in Japan are at last free to speak their minds would probably be welcomed in Japan from the best of motives. The Friends way is perhaps one of the best to help fill the present spiritual vacuum by sharing as among friends a genuine experience of cooperative work and reconciliation. There is evidence that this kind of message would be understood, especially now when Japan's most serious problem is felt by many to be ideals.

We should have to be prepared to find a gap in Japanese liberalism, representing the period of militarism, which may have left only the older men. It is difficult for an outsider to evaluate the quality and degree of the liberal movement, but on the basis of friends met so far it would seem to be substantial. The list of names attached, some of them of considerable importance in Japan, gives some indication.

GILBERT BOWLES was formerly director of the Tokyo Friends Centre and has worked all his life in Japan. He is now over 75 and living in Hawaii, but he would be most anxious to hear about any FAU plans for Japan, and might even be willing to return to work with us. In any case he would supply us with much valuable information about Japan, cooperative bodies, individuals, etc., especially as he would have knowledge in these cases stretching back over a considerable period. His address is 5002 Maunalani Circle, Honolulu, T.H. If he were to consider returning to Japan, it might be helpful to give him any information we have about transport, military permits, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE: to Japan or to Japanese friends in Shanghai should be addressed care of Kenneth Lee, National Committee of the YMCA Building, 131 Museum Road, Shanghai. After Theo gets established in Shanghai it may be possible for him, a little later, to forward correspondence to Japan. The International Red Cross has been forwarding mail during the war, and may still be willing to do so. (Edward Egle, 97 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.)

JAPANESE IN CHUNGKING: The only name I have is Mr. D. Tagawa, a former member of the Japanese Diet and liberal professor. He resigned from the Diet in protest as a pacifist, and went to Shanghai. He was last heard of in Chungking through his friend, a Mr. Yang of the Wai Chiao Pu. Mr. Tagawa is now nearly 70, and his son in Shanghai is anxious for news of him.

Rhoads Murphey  
November 2, 1945

Seiju Hirakawa 773 Kokohinji Gakuan, Yutakuchi,  
Kodaira Mura, Tokyo  
(formerly clerk of Japan Yearly Meeting)

Yasukuni Suzuki 30 Koun Chou, Shiba, Mita, Tokyo  
(Young Friends leader in Japan. Accom-  
panied Rufus Jones and Harry Silcock on  
their visit to Shanghai.)

Iwao Ayusawa 429 Seijo Machi, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo  
(Was in charge of the Japanese Unit which  
worked at the International Labour Office  
from its inception until it finally with-  
drew.)

Tonan Fukuda 30 Koun Chou, Shiba, Mita, Tokyo  
(Worked at the ILO and later with the  
Shanghai Municipal Council, where he made  
repeated efforts to maintain the inter-  
national status of Shanghai. At home with  
the western mind.)

Toshio Suekane Care of Kenneth Lee, Friends Centre,  
Shanghai.  
(Appointed by the Japanese YMCA to be  
attached to the Chinese Y just before the  
Pacific war, and has guarded their  
interests since. Formerly director of  
the Kyoto YMCA.)

George Sakamoto Care of Kenneth Lee, Friends Centre,  
Shanghai  
(FOR member and concerned Christian. Did  
everything possible to assist the Christian  
church after the outbreak of the Pacific  
war. Understands the Friends message and  
has a deep concern for international under-  
standing.)

Dr. Abay (Socialist professor, Tokyo)

Mr. Sukiyama (Farmers Union, Tokyo)

Professor Karakame (Methodist College, Unitarian Church,  
Tokyo)

Mr. Yamanouchi (Yokohama Specie Bank, Shanghai)

Mr. M. Aoyama (Sumitomo Bank, Shanghai)

Searl Bates (American professor at Nanking University.  
Has worked in Japan and knows the liberal  
movement there. Might be willing to help  
us with information or work.)

The above Japanese I have either met or had their names given me  
by Japanese friends as people who would be interested in Friends  
work in Japan.



# Relief in Japan—An Opportunity for Friendship

by SAMUEL D. MARBLE

*Samuel D. Marble is in charge of the Japan Desk of the AFSC, and is chairman of the committee on Japan (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) of the American Committee of Voluntary Agencies.*

When the Japanese Government opened negotiations for surrender, an emissary who was scarcely five feet tall was sent to MacArthur's headquarters. He was dwarfed by the enormous Brigadier-General whom Douglas MacArthur had sent to meet the plane, but as he approached the reception party he extended his hand in greeting. For a moment the American Brigadier hesitated. He started to reach for the extended hand of greeting. Then he caught himself. He clenched his fingers and pointed his thumb over his shoulder in a contemptuous gesture of "on your way, now."

Anyone who knows the Japanese people is aware that handshaking is foreign to their formalities and that this gesture was a concession to occidental convention. It was a tiny evidence of an intention to meet the Americans on their own ground, and on their own terms.

This split-second occurrence symbolizes a whole relationship between two nations. It is still a towering America, and a diminutive, defeated Japan. There is still a hand extended, and still a reluctance to reach out and honestly seize the fact of a common humanity. But the time is short. Such an invitation to friendship may not come to us again.

Because the American Friends Service Committee would like to build up confidence between the two peoples, it is planning a program of relief in Japan, launched in the hope that it will strengthen the peace-loving elements in Japanese society and provide a real experience in cooperation.

Japanese needs are truly great. According to government statistics the average food intake per person is less than 1,000 calories a day, although rural areas are better off than urban districts. The Associated Press reports that the Japanese have already eaten their silkworms. Flour made of roots and leaves is sold in the markets. Conditions are so serious that the U. S. Department of Commerce reports that the program of democratic reconstruction "is being seriously hampered by food shortages." Consumers' goods are also in short supply. For example, the present ration allows three matches a month, one cake hotel-size soap every three months, one light bulb a year.

Tuberculosis, trachoma, typhus and smallpox have increased. Yet because of shortages of drugs, medical equipment and supplies, many hospital beds

have to go unused. The Military Government estimates that hospitals are functioning at less than half their normal capacity.

Our government has assumed special responsibility for the future of Japanese people living under American control, who are learning at first hand about democracy and Americanism from the U. S. occupation forces. This means that, whether we like it or not, we Americans are responsible for the effect of our occupation on the life of that nation. Relief now is one method of aiding the Japanese in their struggle to become a healthy, democratic, peace-loving and prosperous people, pledged to world cooperation and working for the security and freedom of all.

The Service Committee is one of thirteen organizations which are united under the name of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia, known as LARA. At the present time LARA is represented in Tokyo by two representatives; one, Esther B. Rhoads, is a member of the AFSC staff. These two persons are making arrangements with MacArthur's headquarters for the receipt and distribution of relief supplies. That agreement is almost complete and it is expected that relief goods will be shipped to Japan during August. Distribution will probably be channeled through public and private institutions, and will take place under the supervision of the two LARA representatives.

The first shipments will be primarily food: dried milk, multi-purpose meals, rice, fats and oils. Medical supplies will be sent on the first ships available, and clothing shipments will start in the fall. Feeding programs will be set up especially for orphaned children and homeless waifs who will be gathered into asylums and foster homes where they can be given a modicum of care.

The devastation of the larger cities in Japan is in some cases eighty-five per cent complete. The transportation system is at present defective and inadequate. Normal trade and food importation are still far in the future. But in spite of her enormous problems there is much evidence that Japan is struggling to enroll herself among the democratic and peace-loving nations of the earth. There is still a hand of greeting outstretched toward America, and the relief program is an effort to respond with the hand of friendship.

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L.A.R.A. BACKGROUND AND OPERATIVE METHOD

With the defeat of the Axis Powers, the occupation of their countries, the liberation of other peoples and nations subjected unwillingly, to their authority, the problems of welfare, that are the special concomitants of war, challenged again the generosity and charity of the American People. In the conviction that the victims of war are, by far, the innocent, the homeless, the orphaned, the widowed, the aged, those, who, though not responsible for war, are yet the first sufferers, the American People, thru their multiple private welfare groups, long established, or established to meet the urgencies of the moment, united in a body called the American Council of Voluntary Agencies. Its membership is comprised of groups that best represent the democratic tradition of American life - the churches, youth organizations, labor, groups interested in the needs of particular nations or peoples because of racial background. All united under the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, took up the problems of want and suffering that beset an exhausted Europe, China, and India.

Under policies established by Military Government for Private Relief Work, or in conjunction with welfare officials of established and recognized governments, they sent forward and continue to send supplies of food, medicine, clothing, live-stock, to forty-five nations in need. Nor is the motive merely to satisfy the gnawings of empty stomachs, but to allay to a degree, the hopeless questionings of the friendless, the doubts of those who feel themselves abandoned by God and Man.

Accompanying the material supplies went young American volunteers to assist in the distribution of supplies, to oversee the work, to iron out the rough spots, and make the programs in each country a smooth and well-operating machine. That they have succeeded in doing so is amply attested by the testimonials of military and governmental officials.

With the close of the Pacific War, the American Council of Voluntary Agencies turned its attention to Japan and Korea. In April 1946 about twelve member agencies expressed their interest in the needs of the Orient, and as a single group, a sub-committee of the Council, obtained from Washington recognition as a welfare agency licensed to send supplies to Japan and Korea.

The group adopted as its name Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia - more familiarly known as L.A.R.A.

The members of LARA are:

- (1) American Friends Service Committee
- (2) Brethren Service Committee
- (3) Lutheran World Relief
- (4) Church World Service
- (5) Y.M.C.A.
- (6) Y.W.C.A.
- (7) National Catholic Welfare Conference
- (8) A.F. of L.
- (9) C.I.O.
- (10) Salvation Army
- (11) Girl Scouts
- (12) Christian Science Committee

*no longer member ->*

At the invitation of SCAP, two representatives of LARA arrived in Japan in June 1946, Miss Esther B. Rhoads, of the Friends Service Committee, and Rev. Michael J. McKillop of the Maryknoll Fathers. Their work during the first months consisted of drawing up an agreement with SCAP that would fulfill the SCAP directive to the Japanese Government whereby the problem of relief is to be considered the responsibility primarily of the Japanese Government. Such an agreement was finally secured between SCAP and the LARA representatives and forwarded to the LARA agencies in America for their study and approval.

Next, an understanding was secured with the responsible Japanese Government. Thru its Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, in consultation with the LARA representatives, and Japanese leaders in the field of private welfare, a Central Committee was established representative of the Welfare Section of SCAP, Eighth Army, Japanese Welfare leaders. The Central Committee was recognized by the Japanese Welfare Ministry as its arm in the execution of the program. The Government thereby retains responsibility, while acting thru a representative body of governmental and private agencies.

The Central Committee, located in Tokyo, has the power to allocate goods which in turn are distributed thru indigenous agencies. Though LARA is authorized to ship up to 2,000 tons a month, it was felt that the first shipments would be no more than 300 tons a month. Rather than spread these out too thinly it was decided to allocate the first shipments to those areas suffering most from the war. Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki were selected for institutional benefits, while other areas were selected that have particular and transient problems, particularly those sectors that are handling repatriates.

As a guiding principle, LARA supplies will be allocated to those institutions caring for children, the uprooted and to some special projects as aid to the blind, the aged and patients in T.B. and leper Sanatoria. Most of these institutions are trying to do a good job with what little they have. Most of them, because of lack of supplies, are not working at their full capacity: The existence of such a condition will be destructive not only of the future physical health of the Japanese people, but will likewise be inimical to the future social body of the nation. Tubercular patients because of Japanese home conditions will continue to infect others; orphans, allowed to roam the streets, unanchored to a group or institution interested in their physical and moral upbringing, will plague in time the internal structure of Japan. It is to meet these and other similar conditions that Private Welfare requests a free hand in the solution of the problem.

In allocating goods to any institution the plan is to grant food, clothing and medical supplies that will supplement the daily diet to a 2000 caloric content. Goods will be allocated so as to cover a three month period. Supplies will be given in addition, to assist the institution to build up to its patient capacity.

In the field of preventative care, it is hoped in time to establish Student Feeding Projects. Thereby will youth be physically strengthened to carry on their studies, and be of value to the national life.

Live-stock, to help replenish the dairy districts have been offered by the Brethren Service Committee who have specialized in this work throughout Europe.

The Japanese Government assumes the responsibility of warehousing, transporting and guarding the supplies from dockside Yokohama to the distributing and using agency. We have found the Japanese Welfare officials completely cooperative in the work, nor have we found the officers in the Welfare Section of SCAP any less cooperative.

First shipments are enroute and the program should be in operation during November.

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LICENSED AGENCIES FOR RELIEF IN ASIA (LARA)

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE TECHNICAL BULLETIN

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PH&W GHQ SCAP APO 500

January 1948

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1. Organization

a. In the United States

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (usually known as LARA) was organized in March 1946 by the Committees for Japan and Korea of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (ACVA) as a Committee to coordinate all voluntary agencies seeking to do relief work in the occupied countries. A similar organization known as CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany) has been organized earlier by the ACVA and shipments to Germany began in April 1946. The member agencies are mostly the same.

The parent LARA Committee (Address: 122 East 22nd St., New York, (10) N.Y.) at present, has the following membership: American Friends Service Committee; Brethren Service Committee; Church World Service, Inc.; Labor League for Human Rights (A.F. of L.); Lutheran World Relief, Inc.; Mennonite Central Committee; National C.I.O. Community Services; Salvation Army; War Relief Services (Catholic); Young Mens Christian Association; Young Womens Christian Association.

b. LARA Committee in Japan

Three representatives are authorized for LARA in Japan, namely: Dr. G. Ernest Bott, Church World Service; Miss Esther B. Rhoads, American Friends Service Committee; and Father Harold J. Felsecker, War Relief Services. These representatives are attached to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ SCAP, and act as liaison between SCAP and the sending agencies abroad. The LARA address in Japan is: Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia, Mitsubishi #13, Building 12, 2 Chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (and APO 500).

In 1946 an agreement was worked out between SCAP and LARA permitting the importation by LARA of relief supplies to be distributed through Japanese government welfare channels under the supervision of SCAP. The LARA program is authorized by SCAPIN 1169 dated August 30th 1946, subject: "Receipt and Distribution of Relief Supplies from Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia." This SCAPIN provides that the Japanese Government will be responsible for the distribution of supplies.

The responsibility of administering the LARA program within Japan has been placed in the hands of the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, under the direct supervision of PH&W Section, SCAP. This bureau has in turn set up an advisory committee (called the LARA Central Committee), a group of about twenty public and private welfare workers who meet with representatives of the Ministry of Welfare, SCAP, Eighth Army and LARA.

The LARA Central Committee consists of: Mr. K. Horinouchi, Chairman; Mr. Y. Kasai, Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare; Mr. Hatakenaka, Chief, Supply Section, SAB Ministry of Welfare; Dr. Kageyama, Seibo Hospital; Dr. F. Saito, Child Specialist; Mr. S. Saito, Repatriation Relief Board; Miss S. Yoshimi, Chief, Child Care Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare; Mr. S. Tanikawa, Social Worker, Airindan Settlement; Dr. Bitter, Catholic Rehabilitation Committee; Dr. I. Ayusawa, Labor Relation Board; Mr. Y. Sakurai, National Relief Association; Mr. T. Akagi, Minsei-iin. Advisors: Mr. Hara, Japanese Red Cross; Mrs. T. Uchiyama, Kanagawa Prefecture; Mr. A. Ankeney, Tohoku; Mr. Hayashi, Osaka; Fr. M. McKillop, Kyoto (former LARA representative); Mr. Moran, Hyogo Prefecture; Dr. Oiso, Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

All distribution is on the basis of need without respect to birth, religion or political affiliation, at no cost to the recipients. Most of the recipients are children under 13 years of age. Because of the danger of LARA goods getting into the black market, if distributed on an outdoor relief basis, most of the supplies are distributed to individuals in institutions recommended by the prefectural departments of welfare. There have been some exceptions which included more than 2,000 bales of clothing, shoes, and some food distributed by the Minsei-iin, schools and disaster relief teams to individuals not in institutions.

The LARA representatives are responsible to ACVA in the United States for full reports on arrival of supplies, losses, insurance claims, plans of distribution and progress of the program. They correspond with the sending agencies in regard to the types of supplies to be sent and work closely with the Japanese Government on the allocation of supplies, preparation of publicity material, forwarding pictures, news-stories, letters and other visual aids to ACVA to encourage donations in money and in kind to the LARA program.

## 2. Progress

Since the supplies began arriving in Japan in November 1946, thirty-eight shipments have come in with supplies valued at approximately \$2,000,000. This includes: Food - 5,818,000 lbs.; Medical Supplies - 42,454 lbs.; Clothing - 997,167 lbs.; Shoes - 12,960 lbs.

The bulk of the supplies come from the United States; however, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Hawaii are also contributing. It is estimated that persons of Japanese ancestry have contributed about 15% of the total amount of LARA relief supplies received to date.

The Welfare Ministry estimates that about 1,300 institutions have received supplies and that more than 1,800,000 different individuals have benefited from this supplemental aid.

## 3. Procedure

Bills of lading come from the sending agencies to the LARA representatives who make arrangements for the Japanese Ministry of Welfare to take possession at dock-side. The supplies are trucked to the LARA warehouse (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha) in Yokohama where they are checked and classified.

A Japanese LARA Central Committee in coordination with the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, works out the plan of allocation for approval by PH&W, SCAP. Prefectural Departments of Welfare are asked to select specific institutions to receive supplies according to the general plan of the LARA Central Committee. In the case of disaster relief the Prefectural Department of Welfare selects the neediest areas and arranges for distribution direct to individuals.

To prefectures in the Tokyo-Yokohama area supplies are sent by truck. To the prefectures farther away, supplies go by special sealed freight car and are met by welfare officials and the warehouse company representative who have received prior notification of the shipment by wire. The breakdown is then made at the local warehouse according to the plan worked out in advance and distribution made by the forwarding company on behalf of the Japanese Government. All expenses of storage, distribution, shipping, in Japan are paid by the Ministry of Welfare.

LARA representatives visit the prefectures from time to time and are usually present at meetings when new projects are launched. These meetings are often arranged by the Ministry of Welfare but the LARA representatives check with Military Government Teams and allow time for consultation with the M.G. Welfare Officer and Japanese officials. They also visit welfare institutions, check warehousing facilities and learn about the peculiar needs of the area.

#### 4. Outline of LARA Projects

a. Sustained Programs in Welfare Institutions. Projects included in the sustained program receive continuous aid. Allotments are made once every three months.

(1) Milk for babies whose mothers cannot feed them. Distribution through carefully selected hospitals, clinics and institutions caring for abandoned or sick infants. Total aid in first year, 30,000 babies.

(2) Supplemental ration of 500 calories a day to children in orphanages. Distributed once in three months for a ninety day period with a review at the beginning of each quarter, 20,000 children.

(3) Supplemental ration of 500 calories a day to TB sanatoria emphasizing preventative and incipient care. 12,000 TB patients.

(4) Day nurseries about 200 calories 6 days a week. 6,000 children.

(5) Handicapped and aged about 200 calories a day. 3,000 persons.

b. Special Allocations programs. Projects in the special programs receive one or more allotments depending on the amount of supplies available.

(1) Gifts of five (5) lbs. of food and some clothing to war sufferers and repatriates living in hostels or camps where there is adequate supervision. 75,000 persons.

(2) Aid to lepers -- supplemental food and clothing for about 10,000 persons.

(3) Disaster Relief -- emergency grants, made after check with other active agencies to avoid overlapping or duplicating services. Example: allocation of milk and clothing to earthquake area in January 1947; Iida City, Nagano Prefecture and Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture received aid after these cities were swept by fire in April 1947. Also 320 tons of food and 730 bales of clothing was provided to flood sufferers in Kanto and Tohoku Regions in September 1947.

(4) Grants totaling 400 tons of milk, salt and other food rich in protein and fat were made to help start the school lunch program.

(5) Grants to repatriation reception centers at Maizuru, Sasebo and Hakodate were made. Clothing and food for infants and sick persons was issued.

(6) Distribution of medical supplies through about 100 selected hospitals and clinics.

(7) Distribution of clothing to persons in projects listed above and through other authorized channels such as distribution by the Tokyo Education Bureau of over 12,000 pairs of underdrawers and socks to the neediest teachers in Tokyo and more recently to approximately 80,000 persons in and through Girls' High Schools and Colleges.

(8) Distribution of clothing through the Minsei-iin.

(9) Distribution of shoes to children in institutions, repatriates, welfare workers and students in girls' school.

## 5. Outline of Distribution

a. Prefectures in Japan have been divided into the following four allocation groups based on the number of war sufferers:

Group A: Tokyo; Kanagawa; Aichi, Kyoto; Osaka; Hyogo; Hiroshima; Nagasaki.

Group B: Hokkaido; Ibaraki; Mie; Niigata; Miyagi; Tochigi; Saitama; Chiba; Shizuoka; Okayama; Fukuoka; Kagoshima.

Group C: Aomori; Fukushima; Nagano; Gumma; Yamanashi; Tifu; Shiga; Toyama; Ishikawa; Fukui; Wakayama; Kumamoto; Tokushima; Kagawa; Ehime; Kochi; Yamaguchi.

Group D: Iwate; Akita; Yamagata; Nara; Shimano; Tottori; Oita; Saga; and Miyazaki.

### b. December 1946

(1) First allocation of food to Group A prefectures, sustained and special programs included 486 institutions (49,626 persons received 557,460 lbs.)

c. January - February 1947

(1) Clothing distributed to about 500 institutions in Group A Prefectures.

(2) Earthquake relief in Wakayama, Kochi and Tokushima prefectures.

(3) School lunch program in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Chiba received 100 tons of food.

d. March - April 1947

(1) First allocation to Group B prefectures. A total of 231,000 pounds of food was provided to 26,127 individuals in 242 institutions distributed as follows:

	No. <u>Individuals</u>	No. <u>Institutions</u>	Pounds per <u>person</u>
Babies	1,607	45	13
Children	3,075	68	28
TB	965	18	30
Special	20,480	111	5

Clothing, soap and vitamins were also provided to individuals in Group B prefectures.

(2) Second allocation was provided to prefectures in Group A which included food to persons in the sustained program. A total of 440,681 pounds of food was provided for 17,035 persons in 276 institutions.

	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Pounds per person</u>
Babies	3,180	65	14
Children	9,515	164	28
TB	4,340	47	30

Clothing was provided to the above individuals and also to about 30,000 repatriates and other war sufferers.

(3) First allocation to Group C prefectures. A total of 1,606,320 pounds of food was provided to 20,160 individuals in 253 institutions distributed as follows:

	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Pounds per person</u>
Babies	720	29	14
Children	2,220	63	28
TB	310	11	30
Special	16,910	150	5

A total of 316 bales of clothing and 1,905 pounds of soap was also distributed to these institutions.

e. May - June 1947

(1) Distribution of clothing in and through Girls' High Schools



in the six big cities: Tokyo, Yokchama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. A total of 1,040 bales of clothing containing about 150,000 garments was provided to about 80,000 persons in these six (6) cities.

(2) A second allocation of 200 tons of food was provided for the school lunch program in Tokyo.

(3) The first allocation was made to Group D Prefectures. This distribution was made to a total of 7,396 persons including 305 babies, 1,060 children, 215 tuberculosis cases and 5,816 special cases.

f. July - August 1947

(1) A second allocation was provided to Group B prefectures. This allocation provided food for about six thousand (6,000) babies, children and tuberculosis patients, and clothing for about 27,000 persons.

(2) A third allocation consisting of food for 18,000 persons and clothing for 50,000 persons was provided to prefectures in Group A.

(3) A second allocation of food for about 3,500 persons and clothing for 21,000 persons was made to Group C prefectures.

(4) A new project was established which provided 200 calories a day for about 5,000 children in day nurseries in Group A prefectures.

g. September - October 1947

(1) Second allocation of food for 1,600 persons and clothing for 6,000 persons in Group D prefectures.

(2) School lunch program was provided with 100,000 pounds of salt.

(3) Special cereal allotments of about ten pounds per person to institutions caring for children, tuberculosis patients, etc. in Group A prefectures.

(4) Girls Schools -- clothing and shoes (240 bales) to Hiroshima, Mukuoka, Nagasaki and Sendai.

(5) Flood Relief consisting of 320 tons of food and soap and 730 bales of clothing was distributed in the following prefectures:

	<u>Food</u>	<u>Soap</u>	<u>Clothing</u>
Tokyo	124,420 lbs.	8,000 lbs.	150 bales
Saitama	118,140 "	5,490 "	150 "
Tochigi	85,289 "	4,000 "	110 "
Gumma	155,247 "	7,320 "	200 "
Ibaragi	30,477 "	1,490 "	40 "
Miyagi	27,665 "	1,600 "	30 "
Iwate	45,105 "	2,600 "	50 "

h. November - December 1947

(1) Girls' Schools. A total of 270 bales of clothing was distributed to girls' schools in Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Toyama, Fukui, Miyagi, Aomori, and Tokyo prefectures.

(2) Group B prefectures received the 3rd allocation of food and clothing.

(3) Minsei-iin in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto, and Kobe were given the responsibility of distributing 716 bales of used clothing.

(4) Group A prefectures received the 4th allocation of food, clothing, and shoes.

(5) Group C prefectures received the 3rd allocation of food and clothing.

(6) Day Nurseries received a second allocation of food and clothing.

(7) Leprosaria received a second allocation of food and clothing.

(8) 132 goats received from the Brethren Service Committee were distributed to 30 institutions.

6. Future Programs

LARA representatives expect the supply of relief goods will increase in 1948. It is the desire of the LARA agencies in America that the emphasis may be on rehabilitation as well as relief. The shipment of goats and seeds is part of this program.

There will probably be less cereal called forward and greater quantities of foods rich in protein, fat, calcium, and vitamins. Medical supplies will also be reduced since Japanese medicines are becoming more plentiful. Clothing will be asked for in large quantities with distribution to individuals outside of institutions now under consideration.

South American Committees for Japanese Relief have been organized. The first shipment from Argentina arrived December 30th and included 3,840 relief packages suitable for distribution to families.

The sending agencies continue to feel a deep concern for students, especially those in large cities where it is difficult to supplement the established ration with homegrown food. Settlements and other social agencies will be asked to extend services to include distribution other than milk for infants.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (usually known as L.A.R.A.) was organized in March 1946 by the Committees of Japan and Korea of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Work Abroad (A.C.V.A.) as a committee to coordinate all voluntary agencies seeking to do relief work in the occupied countries of Asia.

Although the membership of L.A.R.A. includes the Y.M. and Y.W., the Service groups of both A.F. of L. and C.I.O., Girls Scouts, Salvation Army and a number of other groups, 95% of the contributions received thus far have come from the following agencies:-

American Friends Service Committee  
Church World Service  
National Catholic Welfare

Contributions for Japan from November 1st 1946 - April 1st 1947 totaled over one million dollars and consists of non-perishable food, clothing and medicine.

Relief supplies for Korea and Okinawa also came through L.A.R.A.

Two representatives, Father Michael J. McKillop and Miss Esther B. Rhoads arrived in June 1946. An agreement was worked out with SCAP permitting the importation by L.A.R.A. of relief supplies (up to 2,000 tons a month) to be distributed through "existing channels" by the Japanese Government.

The responsibility of administering the L.A.R.A. program has been placed in the hands of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. This bureau has in turn set up an advisory committee (called the L.A.R.A. Central Committee) a group of about 20 public and private welfare workers who meet with representatives of the Ministry of Welfare, SCAP, 8th Army and the L.A.R.A. representatives.

This committee has studied needs and selected certain projects. The lack of milk for babies whose mothers cannot feed them, the need of more food in orphanages so that the war waifs can be kept off the streets, the lack of food for Tubercular patients, the needs of the handicapped, clothing for repatriates and other war sufferers, the school lunch program have all claimed the attention of the committee (see appended list of projects).

Geographic areas of greatest need have also been studied by this committee using of course the findings of SCAP and the Japanese Government. (see appended list of areas)

All distribution is on the basis of need without respect to birth, religion or political affiliation. Most of the recipients are children under 13 years of age.

Because of the great danger of L.A.R.A. goods getting into the black market most of the supplies are distributed to institutions rather than to families or individuals. Each agency, selected is recommended by the prefectural bureau of welfare as one able to administer the supplies impartially.

The procedure is as follows:-

The L.A.R.A. representatives are notified that a shipment is on the way. The Japanese Ministry of Public Health and Welfare makes the arrangements for transportation and warehousing, a L.A.R.A. representative as consignee meets the boat, and turns the whole shipment over to the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare. The supplies are trucked to a special 4 story warehouse in Yokohama where they are classified and checked for loss.

The L.A.R.A. Committee works out a general plan of allocation for approval by SCAP and the Ministry of Welfare. The prefectures included in the allocation are then notified that they may recommend institutions to receive supplies. These recommendations are reviewed by the Central Committee and when approved, the shipments are made.

In order to maintain a unity of the program a Japanese Welfare official of each ken to receive supplies is called to a conference in Tokyo and the L.A.R.A. program is explained in detail. Such a conference was held on March 31st for the representatives of the 17 prefectures in Group C (see appended schedule). The agenda includes an explanation of L.A.R.A., the motivation of the sending agencies, program in Japan, great emphasis on security and proper use of supplies with ample opportunity for discussion.

These men return to the prefectural Welfare Bureaus and prepare the list of institutions for approval by the L.A.R.A. Committee and the Ministry of Welfare. Next a conference is held in each prefecture where representatives of the institutions to receive supplies are called together for a conference and discussion of the program.

An official of the Ministry of Welfare accompanied by a L.A.R.A. representative participates in these conferences which are arranged by the Welfare Ministry and at which the local Military Government should be represented.

The L.A.R.A. representative making such visits checks with the Military Government, allows time for consultation with the Welfare officer, attends the conference, meets local Japanese Welfare officials and workers, visits a few representative institutions and sees that warehousing is adequate.

The supplies are then distributed. To prefectures in the Tokyo-Yokohama area supplies are sent direct by truck to the using agencies, to the prefectures, farther away, they go by special sealed freight and are met by Welfare officials and the warehouse company (Mitsui) representatives who have been notified by wire. The breakdown is then made at the local warehouse according to the plan worked out in advance and distribution made by the Mitsui Company on behalf of the Japanese Government. All expenses of distribution in Japan is paid by the Ministry of Welfare.

The L.A.R.A. representatives are responsible to the groups at home for full reports on arrival of supplies, losses, insurance claims and of the plans and progress of the program. They correspond with the sending agencies in regard to the types of supplies to be called forward and work closely with the Japanese Government in the preparation of publicity material, forwarding pictures and other visual aids for fund raising. Each of the licensed sending agencies is made up of hundreds of working groups with different interests. There are many Japanese American committees shipping through Christian agencies even though their own membership is predominately Buddhist, such as the very active Hawaiian Committee for Japanese relief.

The L.A.R.A. representatives and the Central Committee welcome suggestions from the Military Government officials and ask their cooperation in seeing that the program is effectively and fairly administered.

Respectfully submitted.

ESTHER B. RHOADS  
L.A.R.A. Representative

Outline of L.A.R.A. Projects

I Social Welfare Institutions

A. Sustained Programs

1. Milk for babies whose mothers cannot feed them. Distributed through carefully selected hospitals, clinics and institutions caring for abandoned or sick infants.

Total of 6,000 babies

2. Supplemental ration of 500 calories a day to children in orphanages. Distributed once in 3 months with a review at the beginning of each period.

15,000 children

3. Supplemental ration of 500 calories a day to T.B. Sanatoria emphasizing preventative and incipient care.

6,000 patients. T.B.

B. Special Programs

1. Gift of 5 lbs. of food and some clothing to war sufferers and repatriates living in hostels or camps where there is adequate supervision.

2. A slightly larger contribution to persons in selected leprosaria, homes for deaf, blind and aged.

3. Emergency grants, made after check with other agencies to avoid overlapping such as allocation of milk and clothing to earthquake area in January and similar grants to centers receiving repatriates at the ports of Sasebo, Maizuru and Hakodate.

II School Lunch Program

Allocation handled by Ministry of Education and combined with food from Japanese sources.

III Distribution of Medical Supplies through about 40 selected hospitals and clinics in 8 cities.

IV Distribution of clothing to persons in projects listed above and through other authorized channels such as a distribution by the Tokyo Education Bureau of over 12,000 pairs of underdrawers and socks to the neediest teachers of Tokyo

Outline of Distribution

December 1946

1st allocation of food to Group A areas

	182 Institutions	22,535 Persons	207,237 Pounds
Tokyo			
Kanagawa	43 "	2,792 "	55,090 "
Aichi	58 "	7,200 "	55,090 "
Kyoto	35 "	2,461 "	48,259 "
Osaka	75 "	9,724 "	110,280 "
Hyogo	45 "	2,344 "	43,241 "
Hiroshima	20 "	1,663 "	18,153 "
Nagasaki	28 "	907 "	9,971 "

January-February 1947

1. Earthquake relief to Wakayama, Kochi, Tokushima.  
Milk and clothing about 9 tons.
2. Repatriate relief at ports Sasebo, Maizuru, Hakodate.  
Milk and clothing
3. Clothing distribution in Group A areas through nearby institutions.
4. School Lunch Program in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Chiba Ken. 220,000 lbs. to 820 schools feeding 669,520 children. This small supplemental ration is combined with food from Japanese sources.

February - March 1947

1st allocation to Group B areas  
Group B 1st allocation February and March 1947

Prefectures

- |             |             |            |               |
|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Hokkaido | 4. Saitama  | 7. Ibaraki | 10. Okayama   |
| 2. Niigata  | 5. Chiba    | 8. Tochigi | 11. Fukuoka   |
| 3. Miyagi   | 6. Shizuoka | 9. Mie     | 12. Kagoshima |

Approximately 2,000 babies, 4,000 children in institutions, 2,000 T.B. patients, 16,000 special.

Supplies total about 200 tons.

April 1947

School lunch allotments doubled for Spring Term.  
400,000 lbs.

Group C First allocation now being planned  
Delivery during April

- |              |             |               |              |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Aomori    | 5. Gifu     | 11. Shiga     | 16. Ehime    |
| 2. Fukushima | 7. Toyama   | 12. Wakayama  | 17. Kumamoto |
| 3. Kochi     | 8. Ishikawa | 13. Yamaguchi |              |
| 4. Gunma     | 9. Fukui    | 14. Tokushima |              |
| 5. Yamanashi | 10. Nagano  | 15. Kagawa    |              |

Estimated total 100 tons.

## RELIEF WORK IN JAPAN

JAPAN  
publicly  
9/11/46  
J. J. J.

The LARA program in Japan is completing its second year of service. One looks about the ruined cities of Tokyo and Osaka and feels at times there has been little change since the rebuilding is so very slow, and yet those of us who have lived and worked in these great cities realize there have been great changes, especially in the lives of the war waifs, thousands of whom were still roaming the streets when the LARA representatives arrived in 1946. Almost all of these children have fitted into one of the many institutions made available for their care. During the first year following the surrender, there was so little food available that most of the able-bodied children ran away and resorted to begging or shining of shoes for the G.I.'s.

One of these bright-eyes boys was frequently seen around the LARA office. His clothes were ragged, his feet bare and caked with black, for he spent his nights on the platforms of the lower level of Tokyo station where freight and express is handled. Two of us took an interest in this boy and after several attempts finally persuaded him to go to one of the better orphanages. He was probably about 10 years old and had come all the way from Shimonoseki 24 hours by express train. This trip had been made in many stages. For a while he had shined shoes at Hiroshima station getting his support from the sympathetic tourist to that sad city. The boys belonged to a "company" to which they pay a small fee, and there is usually a boss who looks after their interests, and who claims a share of the boys' earnings. On fine days they made enough to buy food on the black market and when it was warm enough to sleep without bedding, life was full of interest. Then the gang learned that welfare officials were picking up such children and so this child boarded one of the trains and rode on toward Tokyo, making perhaps a half dozen stops in big cities where he soon fell in with similar vagrants and somehow eked out a living.

When we found him, cold weather was coming on and apparently he had not had much luck in joining a company in Tokyo. We found that he had already been picked up seven times, but usually escaped from receiving homes before a placement was made. This time he was taken to one of the best orphanages where already 60 waifs had been added to the pre-war family of 25 or 30 orphan children.

After months on the street, it is hard for a boy to readjust to school life, and it was many weeks before the superintendent felt that Tadashi was ready to fit into the regular school pattern. This orphanage was one of several hundred similar institutions which receive an extra ration of food from LARA, and soon Tadashi was feeling well and strong again and making friends with his roommates. The orphanages do all they can to trace the child's family, but in this case it was 10 months before finally relatives were discovered, who made the long trip from Shimonoseki to take the boy with them and provide him with a permanent home.

We have seen hundreds of such children started back again to normal living through the help of LARA supplies. Many of them find no relatives. Some apparently come from quite good families. We saw one attractive boy who had turned himself over to the police because he had run out of money. He had been evacuated with the other children of a primary school and after the bombing of Osaka, never heard from his family. He stayed on in the temple which the school had been using, for nearly a year after the close of the war, and finally as the last child to be unclaimed, set off to find whether he could discover relatives. He had the addresses of four or five uncles and aunts, but as he found his way to each of these homes, there was

nothing but rubble--not even neighbors who could tell him what had happened to the former residence of those areas.

We have also visited institutions where numbers of small children were taken immediately after the bombing, children usually found about stations too young to know their own names. Consequently, their last name is now registered as Eki (station). Any identifying garment or early impressions are carefully recorded, and though the numbers finding relatives are few, there still are incidences of fathers returning from Russian occupied sections of Asia who are able to identify some of these children. LARA clothing has been a great boon to those in charge of these institutions. Practically every child arrives in rags, and it has been one of the greatest joys of those in charge to be able to fit the children out in respectable clothes and send them off to the public schools looking as well as and sometimes even better than children of the community. Two other contributions have done a great deal to bring these children back to normal: (1) vitamins and, (2) santolin (worm medicine). The heads of institutions caring for such children tell us again and again that if there had been no L.A.R.A. supplies they would have had to close their doors. Doctors in baby clinics estimate that 50,000 babies have been given an almost normal start in life because LARA was able to supply milk when there seemed no possibility of obtaining any suitable baby food.

Tuberculosis patients, lepers in isolated colonies, repatriates and those made homeless by floods, fires and earthquakes have all shared in the joy of receiving LARA supplies. From such persons come charming letters of appreciation and often drawings showing how much they appreciate all that American friends are doing for them. Here is one of those letters:

"Dear Friends in America,

Fragrant Californian milk in beautiful container, and many other things which I haven't tasted for years,....sugar, fruits, meat,..... I only wish I could tell you how welcome they all are in my sick bed. But what makes me happy above all those is to feel your kindness and love through the material goods you sent. In this post-war world, in this war-beaten country, people's hearts are roughened, and we are forgetting friendship, love and affection,.....they shall be completely forgotten if it were not for the helping hand that LARA has extended towards us. I understand that such relief is distributed all over the world, and I am sure that all over the world, those who are suffering, like myself, should share the same thoughts as I feel right now.

I have been in this hospital for six months, but thanks to the LARA milk, am gradually getting better. My wife and three children are also very grateful for your kindness. Whenever I look at the can of milk made in San Francisco, I feel that I must get well soon. And I promise that I will. Hoping that someone across the Pacific Ocean will read this letter and know how happy and thankful a sick patient is feeling for the goodness that America has done.

A Patient in No. 6 Aikoku Hospital  
Hokkaido."