

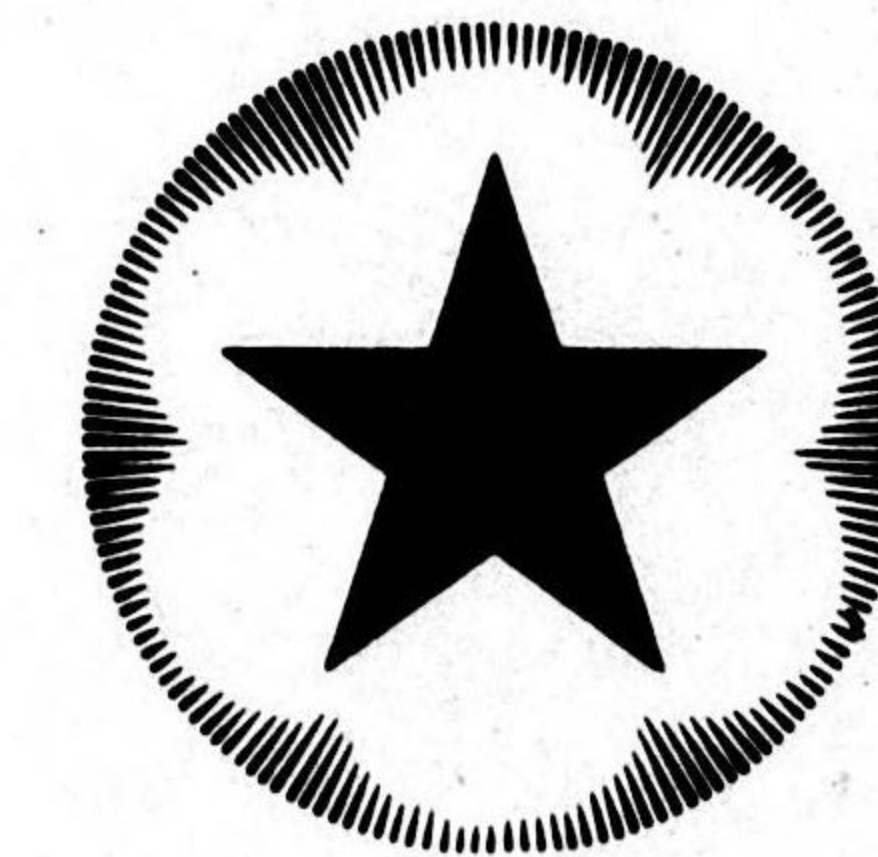
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**ARMY SERVICE FORCES MANUAL**

**M 354-21**

**CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK**

**JAPAN**

**SECTION 21: NAGASAKI - KEN**



**HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES**

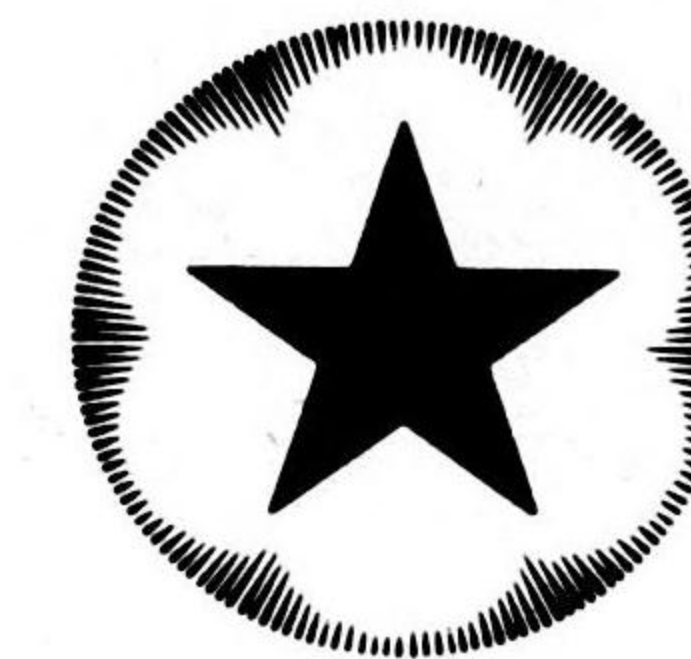
**8 AUGUST 1945**

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**CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK**

**JAPAN**

**SECTION 21: NAGASAKI - KEN**



**Headquarters, Army Service Forces**

**8 August 1945**

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The main subject matter of each Army Service Forces Manual is indicated by consecutive numbering within the following categories:

M1 - M99 Basic and Advanced Training  
M100 - M199 Army Specialized Training Program and Pre-  
Induction Training  
M200 - M299 Personnel and Morale  
M300 - M399 Civil Affairs  
M400 - M499 Supply and Transportation  
M500 - M599 Fiscal  
M600 - M699 Procurement and Production  
M700 - M799 Administration  
M800 - M899 Miscellaneous  
M900 - up Equipment, Materiel, Housing and Construction

\* \* \* \* \*

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES  
Washington 25, D.C. August 1945

Army Service Forces Manual M354-21, Civil Affairs Handbook - Japan, Section 21, Nagasaki Ken, has been prepared at the Civil Affairs Holding and Staging Area with the cooperation of the CASA outpost of the Office of Strategic Services, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By Command of GENERAL SOMERVELL:

OFFICIAL:  
EDWARD F. WITSELL  
Major General  
Acting The Adjutant General

LeR. LUTES  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

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TOPICAL OUTLINE

1. Geographical and Social Background
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9. Labor
10. Public Works and Utilities
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15. Education
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17. Cultural Institutions in Japan
18. Japanese Administration of Occupied Areas
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THIS MANUAL IS ONE OF A SERIES OF KEN STUDIES AND HAS BEEN PREPARED  
AT THE CIVIL AFFAIRS HOLDING AND STAGING AREA  
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE CASA OUTPOST  
OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

#### INTRODUCTION

This series of studies is designed to provide Military Government officers working on prefectural and local levels with a concise statement of available factual information.

Each manual covers one prefecture and includes information available at the Presidio of Monterey, California, on 1 August 1945.

#### Purposes of the Civil Affairs Handbooks

The basic purposes of civil affairs officers are (1) to assist the Commanding General by quickly establishing those orderly conditions which will contribute most effectively to the conduct of military operations, (2) to reduce to a minimum the human suffering and the material damage resulting from disorder and (3) to create the conditions which will make it possible for civilian agencies to function effectively.

The preparation of Civil Affairs Handbooks is a part of the effort to carry out these responsibilities as efficiently and humanely as is possible. The Handbooks do not deal with plans or policies (which will depend upon changing and unpredictable developments). It should be clearly understood that they do not imply any given official program of action. They are, rather, ready reference source books containing the basic factual information needed for planning and policy making.

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#### SUMMARY.

Nagasaki-ken is on the northwest coast of the island of Kyushu, and includes the islands of Tsu-shima, Fukue-shima, Hirado-shima and Nakadori-shima.

The climate is mild in winter, and comparable to the Atlantic seaboard from Maryland to Georgia in the summer.

Nagasaki-shi is an excellent natural harbor, and Sasebo-shi is the site of the Sasebo Naval Base and headquarters of the Third Naval District. Omura-shi is an important aircraft center.

Agriculture is the principal occupation, and the machinery and tools industry, and shipbuilding, are of considerable importance in this prefecture. Nagasaki-ken is a deficit food production area.

The prefecture is served by main and secondary railroads and highways. Its electric power plants are connected with the West Kyushu transmission grid.

Except in matters peculiarly local, the social organization and cultural institutions of Nagasaki-ken are similar to those existing in the rest of Japan. Nagasaki-ken is in the Kyushu Administrative Region with headquarters in Fukuoka-shi.

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I. PHYSICAL BACKGROUND.

A. LOCATION AND SIZE.

Nagasaki-ken is on the northwestern coast of Kyushu at approximately 33° north latitude and 129°40' east longitude. To the north of the prefecture is the Iki-Kaikyo; to the northeast Saga-ken; to the east Shimabara-kai and Ariake-kai; to the south Amakusa-nada; and to the west the East China Sea. Nagasaki-ken also includes the large islands of Tsushima, Fukue-shima, Hirado-shima, and Nakadori-shima.

The prefecture on the mainland extends 70 miles from north to south and 60 miles from east to west. Its area is 4,076 square kilometers (1,573 square miles), comprising 1.1 percent of the total area of Japan proper. It is slightly larger than the state of Rhode Island, and in 1940 had a population of 1,370,063 persons.

B. TERRAIN REGIONS.

All of Nagasaki-ken except Tsushima (34°30'N., 129°20'E.) lies in the Northwestern Kyushu Broken Lands terrain region, which also includes the western half of Saga-ken plus the peninsula and adjacent islands north and west of Ariake-kai (33°05'N., 130°15'E.).

The extremely irregular outline of this area, with deeply indented coasts and nearly enclosed arms of the sea was caused by the subsiding of a land surface already asymmetrical from erosion, faulting, and volcanic activity.

Nagasaki-ken is divided into 3 zones: North Hizen, the Peninsulas, and the Islands.

1. North Hizen.

Northern Nagasaki is a region of weak tertiary rocks, considerable areas of which are capped with basaltic lava flows. The relief in general is under 1,000 feet. Where basalt is absent, the hills are fairly rounded; but where it is present, tableland, often precipitous, with an intricate maze of narrow, winding valleys, is characteristic.

The coastal region, indented by numerous bays and inlets, the largest being Omura-wan (32°51'N., 129°55'E.), and studded by many islands, rocks, and shoals off-shore, is mountainous and often reaches the prevailing altitude of the area as little as 2 miles from shore. Small, alluvial flats bordered by sandy beaches, characteristically at mouths of streams and heads of indentations, are often crowded in between shoreline and cliffs. Deep water is everywhere close to the coast, the 10-fathom curve



lying at an average distance of one-half mile from shore.

Cross country movement is difficult in the hill areas, and worse in the lava-capped highlands. The chief land passageway running westward from the Saga plain to Sasebo-shi (33°10'N., 129°40'E.), the only large urban area in this zone, follows narrow winding valleys through low rugged hills. The chief passage southward from Sasebo-shi to Nagasaki-shi runs along the coast and through low hill country for the most part; but at 2 points, a 3 to 4 mile section north of Sonoki-machi and again immediately northeast of Nagasaki-shi, rugged areas of 800 to 1,200 foot elevations are encountered. This passageway is utilized by the Nagasaki Main Line RR and the National Highway.

## 2. The Peninsulas.

Southern Nagasaki splits into 3 sprawling peninsulas, Sonoki on the west, Nomo to the south, and Shimabara on the east. All 3 are joined to the North Hizen area by Tara-dake volcano (32°57'N., 130°06'E., elevation 3,225 feet) on the Saga-ken boundary. Radial drainage patterns approach perfection on this volcano. Shimabara peninsula is composed chiefly of Unzen-dake volcano, which has formed the almost perfectly elliptical curvature of the peninsula's north and east coasts. The drainage pattern is similar to that of Tara-dake.

Sonoki and Nomo peninsulas are composed of old crystalline igneous rocks, joined to northwestern Nagasaki by volcanic formations. In general, these peninsulas are hilly regions and not well developed culturally.

There is little coastal lowland, the hills usually rising from the water's edge. The widest coastal belt of low slopes, averaging 2 or 3 miles in width, is on the eastern and northern shores of Shimabara peninsula.

The 3 most important urban areas in this region are Nagasaki-shi (32°45'N., 129°53'E.), Shimabara-shi (32°46'N., 130°22'E.) and Isahaya-shi (32°51'N., 130°04'E.).

## 3. The Islands.

The Goto-retto is a group of islands, about 50 miles west of Nagasaki-shi, extending 57 miles from the northeast to the southwest and averaging 10 to 15 miles in width.

The terrain of the Goto-ratto is similar to that of the mainland. Chief relief forms are rugged hills 300 to 800 feet in elevation, with a few peaks reaching 1,500 feet. There are a few moderately rolling small plains one to 3 miles in extent.

Tsushima (approximately 100 miles northwest of Nagasaki-shi)

is about 48 miles long from north to south and averages about 9 miles in width. This island is mountainous and rocky, with peaks reaching 2,000 feet.

Iki-shima (approximately 35 miles north of Sasebo-shi) is nearly square: 11 miles from north to south, and 9 miles from east to west. The terrain of Iki-shima is similar to the mainland of North Hizen. Rugged hills, 300 to 600 feet in elevation, predominate, with a few small plains one to 3 miles in extent.

Hirado-shima (15 miles west of Sasebo) extends 15 miles along a northeast-southwest axis and averages about 5 miles in width. The terrain is similar to the mainland of North Hizen, with rugged hills 1,000 to 1,500 feet in elevation.

There are many smaller off-shore islands similar in terrain and coastline to the mainland.

## C. HYDROLOGY.

### 1. Lakes and Ponds.

No mapped lakes exist in Nagasaki-ken. Water storage in the prefecture is mainly by means of power, flood control and irrigation dams.

### 2. Springs.

Michino (32°44'N., 129°52'E.) and Irifune (32°47'N., 129°49'E.) are areas of cold springs. Unzen (32°44'N., 130°16'E.) and Obama-machi (32°44'N., 130°13'E.) are areas of hot springs. One of the most popular hot spring areas in southwest Japan is located at Unzen. The water is acid (hydrogen sulphate) and of an average temperature of 124.7° F. The springs are 2,400 feet above sea level. (See map number OSS 3306 for locations.)

### 3. Rivers.

The main rivers of Nagasaki-ken are short coastal mountain streams, their sources all within the prefecture. As is the general case in Japan, the boundary between Nagasaki-ken and Saga-ken is along the water-shed divide; consequently only a few rivers cross the boundary. Very few of the rivers are navigable, and the collecting areas of individual streams are small. Local valleys and water-shed divides are numerous. Stream gradients are steep, and run-off extremely rapid. Turbulent waters are common.

The lower reaches of the rivers lose their gradients rather suddenly, and consequently are choked with sand and gravel. Drainage of rivers in the lowlands for rice irrigation has caused streams to run dry at times.

The rivers of the prefecture show consistent seasonal characteristics. Flash floods may occur anytime, but are most likely during the peak river-flow months of July, August, and September. November through February is a consistently low water period. The mean annual precipitation in this area, as taken from Nagasaki-shi records, is 77.5 inches.

In 1936, 36 urban communities sustained river flood damage in Nagasaki-ken. The total flood zone amounted to 1,181 acres, of which 581 acres were under cultivation at the time and 57 were permanently eroded or inundated, while 709 buildings and 25 water craft were damaged and 2 people lost their lives. The damage amounted to 428,857 yen and the expended repair expense 368,666 yen.

None of the prefecture's rivers are important enough to warrant individual description. However the Sasebo-gawa and several other streams form the delta plain upon which is located the port of Sasebo-shi, an important naval area. The Honmyo-gawa, flowing through Isahaya-shi, forms an important agricultural delta plain.

D. CLIMATE.

1. Seasons.

During the winter, when the Asiatic anticyclone is dominant, Nagasaki-ken has predominately overcast weather.

During the summer, when the Asiatic anticyclone is replaced by the lower pressure and weaker gradients of the North Pacific anticyclone, air flow over Japan is prevailingly from a southerly direction. Because of their long trajectory over the ocean, these air streams are heavily laden with moisture in their lower levels. Nagasaki-ken receives its heaviest precipitation in this season.

2. Temperatures.

The midsummer temperatures in Nagasaki-ken are comparable to those of the American Atlantic seaboard from about the latitude of Washington, D. C., to southern Georgia.

Winters are relatively mild, the coldest months having mean temperatures above freezing. On sunny winter days, mid-day temperatures are very pleasant, but when it is overcast and a strong wind is blowing, the humid cold is raw and penetrating.

The temperature record at Nagasaki-shi is considered representative except for higher areas of the prefecture, (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

Temperatures (in degrees F.) Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.
Mean daily max.	50	50	57	66	73	78	85	88	82	73	64	54	68
Mean daily min.	43	43	49	58	65	71	79	81	76	65	56	47	61

3. Precipitation, Humidity.

Precipitation varies from 60 to 80 inches per annum over the prefecture, being heavier during the summer than the winter. Humidity is high. Table 2 gives the record at Nagasaki-shi, which is assumed to be representative for the prefecture.

TABLE 2

Precipitation and Humidity, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.
Mean precip., (in.)	2.9	3.3	5.2	7.4	6.6	13.2	10.4	6.1	11.3	4.5	3.6	3.0	77.5
Mean no. days with precip. of 0.004" or more	16	14	15	14	13	14	15	12	14	10	12	15	164
Mean no. days with trace or more of snowfall	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	3	16
Mean relative humidity, (percent)	69	68	69	72	74	82	82	77	76	69	69	69	73

\*Less than 0.5 day

4. Winds.

Table 3 gives the percentage frequency of surface wind directions at Nagasaki-shi. The average wind velocity is 8.1 m.p.h., and there are gales on an average of 5 days per year.

TABLE 3

Surface Wind Directions, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken. (percentage frequencies)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann.
N	37	36	30	22	15	9	7	10	20	27	31	37	23
NE	15	15	14	10	8	6	5	9	20	25	18	15	13
E	8	8	8	9	7	7	6	10	11	12	11	9	9
SE	9	7	10	13	13	14	15	16	12	9	9	8	11
S	2	2	4	7	8	10	12	10	7	2	2	2	6
SW	2	3	6	13	19	28	21	22	10	4	2	2	12
W	4	5	8	10	15	14	13	12	8	4	4	4	9
NW	18	19	16	11	8	5	3	4	7	10	15	18	11
C	5	5	4	5	7	7	8	7	5	7	8	5	6

Typhoons may cross southern Japan at any time during the typhoon season in summer and autumn, but September is the month of maximum frequency. Japan is affected, on the average, by 7 typhoons per year from July through October, but probably not more than 3 cause heavy damage. A fully developed typhoon may exceed a speed of 150 m.p.h. Much of the damage resulting from the storms is caused by the very high tides which follow in their wake. Operations of all types must necessarily cease during the passage of a typhoon. Nagasaki-ken is located in the typhoon area but not in the area subject to greatest damage.

#### 5. Catastrophes.

Japan has, on the average, about 1,500 earthquakes annually, or approximately 4 shocks per day. Since 1596, there have been 21 major earthquakes, each of which has caused the death of more than 1,000 persons. Nagasaki-ken has been affected by only one of these.

## II. POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS

### A. POPULATION

In 1940 the population of Nagasaki-ken (including members of the armed forces) was 1,370,063 or 1.9 percent of the total population of Japan. It had a population density of 336 persons per square kilometer, which placed it second and ninth respectively among the most densely populated prefectures in Kyushu and Japan. Between 1935 and 1940 Nagasaki-ken showed a natural increase of 67,733 persons, or 5.2 percent, which was slightly below the national average of 5.6 percent. It acquired through migration 5,447 persons, which gave it a net increase of 78,180 persons or 5.6 percent.

It is estimated that as of April 1945 the population of Nagasaki-ken (excluding the armed forces) fell to 1,264,000 as a result of population dispersal caused by bombings and government-enforced evacuation.

The population of Nagasaki-ken is grouped into 5 geographical areas, the Nagasaki-shi area, the Sasebo-shi area, the eastern shore of Omura-wan, the Isahaya-wan region, and the perimeter of the Shimabara peninsula. The densest population concentrations are in the Nagasaki and Sasebo areas.

In Nagasaki-ken the rural-urban ratio of population is almost identical with that of Japan as a whole. In 1940, 61.1 percent of the population, or 836,615, persons lived in rural areas. In 1943, there were 5 cities (shi) in Nagasaki-ken: Nagasaki, Sasebo, Shimabara, Isahaya, and Omura. Nagasaki-ken has shown a marked increase of 45.9 percent in urbanization over the 20-year period 1920-40.

The sex ratio in Nagasaki-ken as of 1940 was 104 males per 100 females. The rural areas showed an average sex ratio of 103 males per 100 females, although in some of the areas the females outnumbered the males. In the urban area, the sex ratio averaged 105 males per 100 females.

At the end of 1938, there were 940 foreigners (Koreans not included) in Nagasaki-ken and it ranked fifth in foreign population in Japan.

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Table 4 shows the 1940 population of Nagasaki-ken and its Civil Sub-divisions.

TABLE 4\*

Population, Nagasaki-ken, 1940.

<u>Divisions**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nagasaki-ken	1,370,063
Nagasaki-shi	252,630
Sasebo-shi	233,984
Shimabara-shi	30,411
Isahaya-shi	44,418
Omura-shi	33,390
Nishisonoki-gun	165,747
Mogi-machi	10,613
Sakito-machi	17,924
Seto-machi	5,815
Fukabori	3,900
Koyagi	4,257
Kayaki	2,765
Iojima	1,572
Takashima	6,294
Takahama	6,027
Nomo	4,456
Wakimisaki	2,780
Kabashima	2,420
Tameishi	2,152
Kawara	1,796
Himi	2,510
Yagami	5,765
Kikitsu	3,262
Okusa	1,219
Ikiriki	1,875
Nagayo	6,398
Tokitsu	5,219
Muramatsu	2,920
Nagaura	3,723
Kamedake	4,872
Okushi	4,401
Sekawa	5,496
Omodaka	3,681
Kurose	6,767
Enoshima	1,119
Hirashima	1,196
Nanatsugama	2,684

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<u>Divisions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Taira	1,533
Matsushima	3,680
Yukinoura	2,472
Konoura	4,022
Kurosaki	4,187
Mie	4,855
Shikimi	5,524
Fukuda	3,597
Higashisonoki-gun	45,427
Sonoki-machi	5,196
Kawatana-machi	7,546
Kamahasami-machi	9,266
Chiwata	4,655
Shimohasami	4,403
Miya	3,274
Orioze	5,250
Egami	2,965
Sakihario	2,872
Kitatakaki-gun	35,544
Yue-machi	5,269
Moriyama	5,776
Enoura	5,382
Tayui	2,558
Toishi	3,443
Koga	2,901
Fukanomi	1,989
Oe	2,221
Konagai	6,005
Minamitakaki-gun	141,443
Chijiwa-machi	6,810
Obama-machi	10,249
Katsusa-machi	9,406
Kuchinotsu-machi	8,177
Minamiarima-machi	8,118
Nishiarie-machi	10,916
Taira-machi	4,322
Arie-machi	7,449
Mie	4,899
Omisaki	6,544
Yue	4,894
Hijikuro	3,333
Kojiro	4,164
Saigo	3,727
Taisho	2,594
Moriyama	3,102

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<u>Divisions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yamada	5,393
Aino	3,749
Kitakushiyama	3,524
Minamikushiyama	6,105
Kitaarima	6,048
Dozaki	4,051
Futsu	6,036
Fukae	7,833
<b>Kitamatsuura-gun</b>	<b>183,504</b>
Hirado-machi	12,964
Ikitzuki-machi	8,571
Shisa-machi	5,816
Imabuku-machi	5,909
Emukae-machi	11,943
Saza-machi	15,311
Sechibaru-machi	7,056
Shinmikuriya-machi	8,066
Oshima	4,571
Nakano	3,171
Shishi	3,140
Himosashi	4,842
Nakatsura	2,112
Tsuyoshi	3,047
Shijiki	3,097
Kuroshima	2,068
Kochika	9,144
Taira	6,565
Konoura	2,589
Minamitabira	5,719
Tabira	2,239
Kamishisa	3,860
Tsukinokawa	5,742
Fukushima	7,013
Takashima	4,698
Shishimachi	13,409
Kosasa	9,891
Yoshii	5,005
Yunoki	5,946
<b>Minamimatsuura-gun</b>	<b>106,628</b>
Fukue-machi	11,420
Tomie-machi	11,423
Tamanoura-machi	6,501
Miraku-machi	6,689
Kishuku-machi	7,249
Aogata-machi	6,285
Arikawa-machi	8,903

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<u>Divisions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Okuura	3,149
Sakiyama	3,799
Motoyama	2,808
Obama	2,180
Hisakashima	2,639
Narushima	6,364
Kabashima	2,011
Hinoshima	2,260
Wakamatsu	5,109
Hamanoura	2,745
Uonome	3,084
Kitauonome	5,095
Narao	6,915
<b>Iki-gun</b>	<b>40,349</b>
Mushozu-machi	4,501
Katsumoto-machi	6,459
Watara	3,273
Yanagida	1,268
Numazu	2,224
Isafushi	2,415
Hakozaki	3,973
Naka	2,635
Tagawa	5,584
Ishida	4,255
Shihara	1,850
Hatsuyama	1,912
<b>Shimoagata-gun</b>	<b>35,419</b>
Izuhara-machi	9,289
Kechi-machi	5,440
Kuta	2,295
Tsutsu	2,444
Sasu	3,471
Funakoshi	6,231
Nii	3,753
Nukatake	2,496
<b>Kamiagata-gun</b>	<b>21,169</b>
Mine	4,617
Nita	3,969
Kin	3,785
Sasuna	3,617
Toyosaki	5,181

\*In the case of incorporation and amalgamation of machi or mura into shi since 1940, the incorporated area is adjusted by the addition of the other areas on the basis of the 1940 census. The gun population is also corrected.

\*\*All divisions in the gun not listed as machi are mura.

## B. CITIES AND TOWNS.

### 1. Nagasaki-shi.

Nagasaki-shi, the capital of Nagasaki-ken, had a population of 252,630. The city owes its importance to its excellent natural harbor rather than to its rugged and relatively thinly populated hinterland. Although poorly situated for a major port, it has served as such because of its historic priority in foreign trade and its accessibility to Shanghai and the major trading ports of Southeastern Asia. Half a century ago it was the third port in Japan in foreign trade; it has now declined to ninth. Its domestic trade is now of much greater importance; and, with Kobe and Kure, it is one of the 3 major ship-building centers of the Empire.

In plan, the city resembles a gigantic amphitheater. Its large, well-sheltered harbor, providing good anchorage in both inner and outer portions, runs roughly north-south. The city lines the head and sides of the harbor, but occupies a very limited area inland, extending from reclaimed land along the waterfront to the lower slopes of the surrounding hills. The extreme boundaries of the urban area, including the harbor, measure 5 miles east-west and 5 miles north-south, but a large part of the hilly land within these limits is not occupied. The main part of the city coincides with the configuration of the bay-head and river valleys which it occupies. The entire populated area, however, covers the reclaimed land, the coastal strip (narrow except on the northeastern and northern shores of the bay), and parts of the surrounding slopes. Small strips of built-up districts extend along the valleys to the east and along both sides of the Urakami-gawa to the north. Other developed sections extend down the western side of the harbor where the shipyards and oil and coal storage facilities are located. The more important port facilities are located in the inner harbor along the eastern side, where the principal commercial section of the city is located.

The strongest influence on the street pattern was exerted by the relief and direction of the shoreline and streams. Marked irregularity characterizes the pattern on the slopes, where many of the narrow, crooked streets are so steep that they require steps and terraces. On the flatter land bordering the bay, where business and commercial firms tend to concentrate, the streets are wider and more regular in pattern. The principal business thoroughfare, the Bund, parallels the eastern shoreline of the harbor and the northern bank of the lower channel of the Nakajima-gawa, which empties into the inner harbor from the east. Where the commercial

and public buildings are concentrated, densely grouped houses crowd these buildings and extend in an almost solid mass to the hills. Four rivers and canals and a few wide streets constitute the only substantial firebreaks. All important industrial installations are located outside the city proper.

The extensive shipyard of the Mitsubishi industries occupies a frontage of more than 2 miles along the west side of the harbor. North of it is a military zone. Other industrial developments occupy land on both sides of the lower Urakami-gawa which flows into the head of the harbor from the north. Between this river and the railroad line parallel to the east of it are a large textile mill, several fish packing plants and sawmills. The principal commercial center lies along, or near, the waterfront on the northeast side of the harbor. The core of this section is the former island of Deshima, a triangular area formed by the Nakajima-gawa, the Doza-gawa and the bay. Here are the chief harbor offices, administration buildings, banks and business houses. To the north is the main residential district of the Japanese, to the east a small Chinese quarter; and to the south, on both sides of the Matsugae-gawa, the chief concentration of residences for Europeans. Recent industrial developments have taken place farther south on the eastern shore. The principal public buildings in the city are:

Prefectural office (Edo-machi)	Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank
Police office	Several missionary schools
City office (Sakura-machi)	Medical college and hospital
Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Products museum
Court of Appeal	Nagasaki Fortress Hdq.
Local Court	Consulate buildings (Oura-machi)

Suwa Park, north of the business district, and Inasa Park, near the west bank of the Urakami-gawa, afford open space areas. (See AMS map 340961)

### 2. Sasebo-shi.

Sasebo-shi (1940 population 205,989), the western most city in Japan, lies on the southern shore of the northwestern tip of Kyushu, guarding the important narrows between Japan and the East China Sea, and the western entrance to the Inland Sea. The city and the adjacent Naval Base, headquarters of the Third Naval District, are located on the northern shore of Sasebo-wan, which is an inlet of Sasebo-ko and serves as the inner harbor of the base. Sasebo-ko, in turn, is the only entrance to the large, almost enclosed, Omura-wan.

The city and the northeastern part of the base are built on the deltas of 3 rivers, the south flowing Sasebo-gawa and 2 smaller streams paralleling it to the east. Some of the waterfront of the city and a large part of the Naval Base to the southwest occupy reclaimed land. Moderately steep hill slopes hem in the base and the northwestern border of the city, but a small plain

opens out to the north along the upper reaches of Sasebo-gawa.

Flanked by high hills to the northeast, the city is confined within a relatively small area. It extends in a northwest-southeast direction along the shore of the bay and up the lower valley of Sasebo-gawa for a distance of about 2.5 miles. It exceeds a width of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile along the valleys, up one of which it extends about 1.3 miles.

The bulk of the city's population lives in an area approximately 2 miles by 2,000 feet. The naval installation, one of Japan's 3 primary bases, occupies an east-west oblong area of about the same size at the northwest end of the harbor. Together with a variety of other installations, it includes all of the remaining shore of Sasebo-wan.

Although the city exists almost solely to serve the naval station and to house its laboring personnel, they form separate entities. The lower course of Sasebo-gawa is the principal dividing line; but a few hundred yards upstream the boundary cuts west in a curving line, so that part of the business center of the city is also west of the river. This, with the larger area east of the river, continuing south abreast of the base, constitutes the commercial and administrative core of the city. Along the waterfront of this area is an industrial zone, including an aircraft factory, a gas plant and minor industrial establishments.

Virtually all public and commercial buildings are located in the south-central part of the city, just northeast of the railroad station. This part of the city is regularly laid out, with streets of medium width separating groups of small congested blocks. A wide avenue running the length of the city from the northwest to the southeast, divides this regularly zoned area from the eastern part of the city. Little information is available concerning the portion of the city west of Sasebo-gawa and north of the Naval Base.

The primarily residential northeastern portion of the city is densely populated and housing congestion is intense. The conflagration hazard, however, is reduced by 3 spurs of low hills which project southwest into the city. There is also a park in this area. The southwestern part of Sasebo is less congested although it includes the bulk of the city's small factories, storage and commercial facilities, and utilities.

Fragmentary reports indicate that a new commercial harbor has been developed at Ainoura, just northwest of Sasebo.  
(See AMS map 340455.)

### 3. Isahaya-shi.

Isahaya-shi (1940 population 44,418), principally important as the railroad junction of the Shimabara Line and the Nagasaki

Main Line, is located about 2 miles southwest of Ariake-kai and slightly over 3 miles north of Tachibana-wan in the center of the narrow neck of land connecting the northern part of the prefecture with the 3 sprawling peninsulas to the south. Between Ariake-kai and the city the land is cultivated with rice and irrigated by the Hommyo-gawa which flows eastward through the northern part of the city into the sea. The land to the south and west is hilly and wooded. To the north are extensive mulberry groves. O-yama (122.4 meters) and Mitate-yama (99.8 meters) are to the south and southwest of the city. The latter contains several quarries.

The small built-up section extends for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile off the southern bank of the Hommyo-gawa. The land inland from the northern bank, less densely populated, contains a group of temples and one factory. At the center of the city both river banks are lined with stone walls. In the northwest section are the Isahaya Station, serving as the railroad junction; a large silk mill; and an agriculture experimental station. The buildings in the southern section include:

City hall	Court house
Police station	Prison
Middle school	Hospital
Post office	Agricultural school.

A radio station and an airport have been reported east of the city. West of the city hall is a large park, and in the southwest section a racetrack.

See AMS map L902 Isahaya 138450.

### 4. Shimabara-shi.

Shimabara-shi (1940 population 30,411) is a small port on the east coast of the Shimabara Peninsula directly across the Shimabara-kaiwan from Kumamoto-shi. Its harbor lies off the city and Minato, to the south. The sailing vessel traffic is usually heavy in the harbor and near Minato there is a floating pier available for coastal vessels. Extensive harbor works are being undertaken and much land is being reclaimed.

Except to the north, where there is a small rice area, the city is surrounded by a series of hills. Gongen-yama, a thickly wooded hill rises to the north of the reclaimed land northeast of Minato. Shichimen-yama and Mayu-yama, with elevations of 2,687 and 2,336 feet respectively, are southwest of Shimabara-shi. The eastern sides of these hills are nearly perpendicular.

The built-up section covers a half mile area between the hills to the west of the city and the Shimabara RR which runs along the coast. From the north to south there are approximately 2 miles of densely populated area. In the center of the city is the old castle site where the Christians made their last stand against

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the persecutions of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The district between Shimabara and Kuchinotsu-machi to the south is full of historical interest.

Other buildings in the city are:

Police station	Middle school
Court house	Tax office
City hall	Customs house
	Post office

#### 5. Omura-shi.

Omura-shi (population 33,390) is on the southeast corner of Omura-wan. The city is located at a bend in the bay opposite Usu-shime and is on the main railroad line connecting Sasebo-shi and Nagasaki-shi.

Recent reconnaissance indicates Omura-shi as an important aircraft center. The Omura Aircraft Factory, apparently a major plant in this industry, is just north of the city along the coast.

The air station, which is the main operational land and sea-plane base for the Sasebo area, is located 2.5 miles northwest of Omura on the east coast of Omura-wan. The entire Omura district comprises a military zone, apparently under the joint jurisdiction of the Sasebo Naval Base and the Army divisional headquarters in the Kumamoto-Kurume region. Extensive groups of barracks are to the east of the aircraft plant.

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### III. ECONOMY

#### A. LABOR\*

##### 1. Occupation.

The main occupation in Nagasaki-ken is agriculture. This prefecture ranks seventh in Japan in the number of people employed in the machinery and tools industry. The prefecture has a traditional history of shipbuilding, which has been continued in Nagasaki-shi and in Sasebo-shi. It ranks 19th in total number of food workers in Japan, mainly because of the fish products brought in from the South Japan Sea. Many people are employed in both fishing and in the canneries. Table 5 shows the population gainfully employed by industries in Nagasaki-ken.

TABLE 5  
Occupation, 1930 & 1944, Nagasaki-ken.

Occupation	1930 Census		1944 Estimates**	
	Number occupied (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number occupied (in thousands)	Percent of total*
Agriculture	264	44.7	252	40.6
Fishing*	43	8.0	38	6.1
Mining	19	3.4	40	6.4
Manufacturing	77	13.7	122	19.7
Commerce	66	11.8	55	8.9
Communications & Transportation	22	3.9	28	4.5
Government & Professions	54	9.6	68	10.9
Domestic	16	2.9	9	1.5
Others	11	2.0	8	1.4
Total	572	100.0	620	100.0

\*Fishing totals are corrected to 1938.

\*\*1944 estimates are based on the changes in population between 1930 and 1944, taking into account the migration of laborers, the reallocation and redistribution of labor, and the number of men in the armed forces.

As indicated by Table 6, the principal occupational groups in Nagasaki-shi were manufacturing and commerce, with a high proportion of government employees. The manufacturing is extensive and a good percentage of this group are engaged in the work at the Mitsubishi Shipyards.



TABLE 6  
Occupation, 1930, Nagasaki-shi.

Occupation	Number occupied (in thousands)	Percent of total
Agriculture	5.4	7.2
Marine Products	2.1	2.8
Manufacturing	24.8	33.0
Commerce	23.4	31.2
Communications	4.3	5.7
Government	8.6	11.5
Others	6.5	8.6
Total	75.1	100.0

It is estimated that in April 1945, the total labor force of Nagasaki-shi was 115,000 persons, 5,000 of whom were engaged in agriculture and mining, and 59,000 in manufacturing industries.

In Sasebo-shi there is an exceptionally high proportion of government and professional workers, as indicated by Table 7. This is due to the fact that the naval base is located in Sasebo and many of the ships built for the Japanese Navy are constructed at Sasebo.

TABLE 7  
Occupation, 1930, Sasebo-shi.

Occupation	Number occupied (in thousands)	Percent of total
Government & Professions	28.6	45.6
Commerce	11.9	19.0
Manufacturing	13.9	22.2
Others	8.1	13.2
Total	62.5	100.0

It is estimated that the total labor force in Sasebo-shi increased from 62,500 in 1930 to 105,000 as of 1 April 1945. Of this number only 3,000 were engaged in agriculture and 47,000 in the manufacturing industries.

The 2 other cities in this prefecture represent a normal diversification of occupations, as shown by Table 8.

TABLE 8  
Occupation, 1930, Isahaya-shi & Shimabara shi.

Occupation	Isahaya-shi		Shimabara-shi	
	Number occupied (in thousands)	Percent of total	Number occupied (in thousands)	Percent of total
Agriculture	2.2	27.5	1.3	13.8

Manufacturing	2.6	31.8	2.9	32.4
Commerce	1.8	22.1	2.4	26.5
Government & Professions	.8	9.4	.7	7.5
Marine Products	-	-	.8	8.3
Communications	-	-	.7	7.2
Others	.8	9.2	.3	4.3
Total	8.2	100.0	9.1	100.0

## 2. Industrial Employment.

In 1938 there were 671 factories in Nagasaki-shi. These factories had a total employment of 33,801 people, of whom 82 percent were male. This was an increase over the 481 factories employing 15,807 people (of whom 67 percent were male) in 1930. As indicated in Table 9, the most important industries of the prefecture in terms of employment were the manufacturing of machinery and tools, the reeling of silk, cotton spinning, and the production of electrical machinery, marine products and canned food.

TABLE 9  
Factories & Industrial Employment, 1938, Nagasaki-ken.  
(For non-government factories with 5 or more operatives.)

Industry	Factories	Employees:		Total
		Male	Female	
TEXTILES	19	274	2,021	2,295
Raw Silk reeling	8	93	1,297	1,390
Cotton spinning	1	120	602	722
Pure silk woven goods	5	21	74	95
Manufactured knitted goods	2	-	17	17
Cotton refining	1	-	2	2
Patternless dyeing	1	6	-	6
Refining, bleaching	1	34	29	63
METALS	36	3,220	63	3,283
Smelting & refining	3	2,761	3	2,764
Pig iron, casting	13	157	34	191
Metal manufacturing:				
Bolts, nuts washers	1	7	-	7
Tin cans	1	12	23	35
Other metal plate goods	11	230	3	233
Metal products, construction furniture	4	23	-	23
Construction materials for building bridges, etc.	1	19	-	19
Other metal goods	2	11	-	11
MACHINERY & TOOLS	128	20,906	85	21,756
Steam boiler manufacturing	2	25	-	25
Internal combustion engines	16	301	-	301
Electric machinery & tools	6	1,342	269	1,611

Restricted

Agricultural machinery	2	11	-	11
Mining ore, separate ore	2	35	-	35
Printing & bookmaking	2	9	8	17
Crane, derrick	1	12	-	12
Pump manufacturer	1	3	-	3
Weights & measurers, gas & water meters	1	6	-	6
Clocks	3	12	-	12
Illumination machinery & tools	1	13	5	18
Bicycles	5	18	-	18
Other vehicles	2	14	-	14
Valves & cocks	1	106	9	115
Machinery & tools	83	18,999	599	19,558
CERAMICS	56	555	338	893
Porcelain ware	47	524	317	841
Glass & glassware	1	6	4	10
Bricks & fireproof articles	4	9	12	21
Cement products	4	16	5	21
CHEMICALS	32	180	265	445
Medicine manufacturing	1	1	29	30
Industrial drugs	1	10	-	10
Soap & toilet articles	2	4	7	11
Candle manufacturers	3	7	62	69
Fertilizers:				
Animal matter	13	42	34	76
Mineral matter	4	32	21	53
Other chemicals	8	84	112	196
LUMBERING & WOODENWARE	43	289	11	300
Lumbering	9	85	2	87
Woodenwares:				
Furniture & fixtures	19	133	2	135
Barrels & boxes	9	41	7	48
Other woodenwares	6	30	-	30
PRINTING & BOOKBINDING	35	400	110	510
FOOD PRODUCTS	182	1,480	1,209	2,689
Native wines	28	302	3	305
Soy sauce, bean paste	17	95	3	98
Soft drinks	5	12	17	29
Various sauces	1	3	2	5
Starch manufacturing	20	193	160	353
Sweetmeats, breads	40	261	358	619
Canned goods	13	296	535	831
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	1	3	2	5
Marine products	33	123	98	221
Ice manufacturing	12	108	3	111
Wheat flour	5	21	14	35
Other food products	7	63	14	77
GAS & ELECTRICITY	8	104	-	104
OTHER INDUSTRIES	132	663	863	1,526
Paper products	8	21	42	63
Bamboo products	1	3	-	3
Straw & hemp products	6	45	21	66
Leather products	13	60	-	60

Restricted

Bones, horns, hooves & shell processing	3	28	4	32
Lacquer manufacturing	1	3	-	3
Cotton & hemp lines	4	18	87	105
Sewing industry	79	372	666	1,038
Hats	2	5	8	13
Stone mason products	4	19	1	20
Other products	11	89	34	123

3. Labor Exchanges.

There were 4 branches of the National Labor Exchange in Nagasaki-ken: at Nagasaki-shi, Shimabara-shi, Isahaya-shi, and Omura-shi. These exchanges contain records of all employable persons, their present occupations, skills, and history of employment. In cities, towns, and townships which do not have labor exchanges, the same information is found in the government office or the city hall.

In Nagasaki-shi and in Sasebo-shi there are Seamen's Employment Exchanges whose function is to secure employment for the various shipbuilding activities as well as to man the vessels engaged in export and import trade.

4. Labor Organizations.

The seamen have banded together in several strong labor unions. Most of these have been abolished since the war. However, the organization of civil service employees engaged in shipbuilding in Sasebo-shi is still in existence.

B. AGRICULTURE

1. Food Situation.

Including all sources, this prefecture is a slight deficit producing area based on the estimated Japanese national intake of 2,150 calories per capita per day. The principal deficits are in naked barley and sweet potatoes. Production of all foods provided a minor deficit of less than 200 calories per capita per day, in terms of average production for 1935, 1937, and 1939. The total deficit of foods produced in this prefecture, in terms of a caloric equivalent of brown rice, is estimated at 48 million pounds annually. Based on the national consumption estimate of 372 pounds per capita per year, this prefecture has a normal estimated deficit of 271 pounds per capita per year.

The aggregate annual production of foodstuffs in the prefecture, on a caloric basis, is estimated at 1,323 million calories.

2. Agriculture in Relation to Physical Factors.

Nagasaki-ken has a growing season of 220 to 240 days. (For information on temperature and rainfall, see Chapter I.)

3. Farm Organization & Methods.

a. Farm population. The number of farm households in this prefecture in 1939 was 104,914, or 1.9 percent of the nation's total. The average amount of cultivated land was 2.1 acres per household. In 1936, 25,999 families were engaged in silkworm production.

b. Land utilization. In 1939, the total amount of cultivated land in the prefecture was 218,000 acres, of which 78,000 acres (or 36 percent) was used for rice.

Part of this prefecture is occupied by a portion of the Northwestern Kyushu Broken Lands. While forests are the predominant vegetation on these lands, many areas of grassland are found among the forests, especially in the western part of the prefecture.

c. Rice areas. Rice growing in this prefecture is confined to scattered areas of relatively small size. On the mainland part of Nagasaki-ken, rice is grown in almost every section. The rice area in the extreme northern section of the prefecture, is north of the city of Sasebo in the valley of the Ainoura-gawa and its tributaries, and in 3 other very small isolated areas. The rice area in the valley of the Ainoura-gawa averages about one mile for approximately 8 miles inland from the coast, starting at a point on the river 3 miles from the coast. Numerous fingers of rice land extend for an average of one mile from the main rice area, along the valleys of the tributary rivers of the Ainoura-gawa. Three areas of less importance are located as follows: one at the mouth of the Sasa-gawa, about 5 miles northwest of the city of Sasebo, covers about 4 square miles of area; one, 2 miles directly north of the above area, covers about one square mile; and the third area, about 7 miles north of the city of Sasebo on the prefectural boundary, covers an area of about one square mile.

South of the city of Sasebo, on the inland part of the prefecture, numerous small areas, which are generally located in short river valleys, are devoted to rice raising. There are about 7 areas of this type between the cities of Sasebo and Omura, which average between 3 and 4 square miles in area.

The remainder of the inland area of the prefecture, excluding the peninsula on which the city of Nagasaki is

located, has rice growing in small areas as follows: (1) Directly east of the city of Isahaya and on the coast of the Isahaya-wan, is located an area extending about 7 miles up and down the coast from the city of Isahaya. This area is, generally speaking, "U"-shaped. The northern part of the "U" is about 1/4 mile wide and 4 miles long, the base of the "U" extending about 2 miles inland from the coast and covering about 5 miles of coast line. The southern part of the "U" includes about 4 miles of coast line with an average of 2 miles depth inland from the coast. (2) A rice area of about 2 square miles is located at the southern entrance of Ariake-kai, for about 7 miles along the coast west of the city of Shimabara. (3) There are small rice areas near the coast south of Shimabara-shi at Katsusa-machi and near Nishiarie-machi.

The rice growing on the peninsula, on which the city of Nagasaki is located, is confined to about 10 very small patches scattered over the entire peninsula. Generally speaking, these areas are located in small river valleys.

As for the island areas of the prefecture, very little rice is grown. A small area of about 1-1/2 square miles is located on the northern end of Hirado-shima, and another area of about the same size is located on the southern end of the same island. The only other island where rice is grown is Fukae-shima. Rice is grown on the eastern side of this island in 4 areas: a narrow, half mile wide strip about 3 miles in length, in the valley of the Juniko-gawa; an area of about 1/2 square mile adjacent to Fukue-machi; an area of about 3-1/2 square miles, 1-1/2 miles southwest of Fukue-machi; and a very small area about 1/2 mile west of Tomie-machi.

d. Fertilizer requirements. Fertilizer requirements for 1930 are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Fertilizer Requirements, 1930, Nagasaki-ken.  
(in pounds per acre)

Crop	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphoric Acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Potash K <sub>2</sub> O
Paddy rice	124	97	109
Wheat	116	89	105
Soybeans	0	67	40
Irish potatoes	92	65	75

Figures for 1939 show a consumption of 744 short tons of sulphate of potash, and 287.7 short tons of muriate of

potash. There were only 8.8 short tons of agricultural potash produced in the prefecture in 1937, and this was in the muriate of potash form.

Agencies of the Japan Sulpha-Ammonia Corporation, first priority Sulpha-Ammonia dealers in the prefecture, are located at 5-Chome Motofuna-cho, Nagasaki-shi; Higashihama-cho, Nagasaki-shi; Gôjima-cho, Nagasaki-shi; Isahaya-shi; and Miura-cho, Sasebo-shi.

4. Crops.

a. Grains. As shown in Table 11, rice is the most important grain crop in the prefecture, with 78,000 acres in 1939, followed closely by barley, with 75,000 acres. Rye, with 73,000 acres in 1937, is also important. Wheat occupied 31,355 acres in 1939, and 23,105 acres were devoted to the production of soybeans.

The 1942 rice production of 93,544.5 tons showed an increase of 7,067 short tons over the 5-year average of 1937-41 inclusive.

Stocks of rice vary greatly from spring to fall, as shown by the following figures in 1939:

Date	Rice in storage (short tons)
1 March	72,795
1 May	52,784
1 July	35,407
1 September	26,922
1 November	6,753

TABLE 11

Field Crops, Nagasaki-ken.

Crop	Average Production 1935-37-39 (Short tons)	Acreage	1939	Estimated pro-
	Production (Short tons)		duction, 1943-44 (Short tons)	
Rice*	93,217.0	78,000	68,000.0	91,500
Barley	56,114.5	75,478	73,295.0	54,500
Common	5,137.5	4,455	4,517.5	4,000
Naked	50,977.0	71,023	68,778.5	50,500

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Rye	-	73,478**	-	-
Wheat	26,800.5	31,355	31,176.0	21,000
Soybeans	10,999.0	23,105	9,118.5	12,750
Millet	-	8,317	5,510.0	-
Foxtail	-	8,136	5,442.0	-
Proso	-	178	67.0	-
Barnyard	-	3	1.0	-
Broad beans	-	2,819	1,630.5	-
Buckwheat	-	2,952**	-	-
Peas	-	802	542.5	-
Kidney beans	-	256	147.5	-
Maize	-	165**	-	-
Peanuts	37.4***	46	63.0	-
Oats	-	5	4.0	-

\*Rice production in 1942 was 93,554.5 short tons or an increase of 7,067 short tons over a 5-year average (1937-41 inclusive).

\*\*1937 figures.

\*\*\*1936 figure.

b. Vegetables. As shown in Table 12, sweet potatoes are by far the most important of the many vegetables grown in the prefecture. The 1939 acreage of 51,168 acres produced 222,448 short tons. White radish ranked second in acreage with 5,915 acres and second in production with 52,998.5 short tons.

Although there was no large acreage of other vegetables, they contributed a great deal to the food supply of this prefecture.

TABLE 12

Vegetables, 1936 & 1939, Nagasaki-ken.

Vegetable	1936	(1939)	1939
	Production (short tons)	Acreage	Production (short tons)
Sweet potatoes	303,816.0	51,168	222,448.0
White radishes	57,618.5	5,915	52,998.5
Irish potatoes	28,235.0	5,391	22,993.5
Kape cabbage	-	3,581	22,515.5
Watermelons	13,174.0	2,280	11,244.5
Pumpkins	8,382.0	1,978	7,516.5
Taro	12,000.7	1,864	6,950.0
Mixed onions	5,348.0	857	4,755.5
Eggplant	4,294.4	1,130	3,845.5
Burdock	3,803.0	695	3,364.5

Cucumbers	4,170.0	879	3,149.5
Carrots	2,955.3	571	2,997.5
Cabbage	2,863.8	461	2,782.5
Turnips	-	424	2,396.0
Lotus root	-	332	2,273.0
Tomatoes	-	617	2,076.5
Green onions	2,000.7	447	1,783.5
Cantaloup	-	385	1,306.0
White cucumbers	-	272	931.0

c. Fruits. Table 13 shows that the orange production of 10,372.5 short tons in this prefecture in 1939 far exceeded that of other fruits. Over 75 percent of this crop was of the mandarin type. Loquats ranked second, with a production of 4,960.5 short tons, and persimmons third, with 2,481 short tons. Other fruits of minor importance were Japanese pears, plums peaches and grapes.

TABLE 13

Fruits, 1933 &amp; 1939, Nagasaki-ken.

Fruit	1933 Production (short tons)	1939 Production (short tons)
Oranges	7,893.8	10,372.5
Mandarin	5,849.0	7,932.0
Bitter (Natsumikan)	1,857.4	2,245.5
Navel	187.4	195.0
Loquats	-	4,960.5
Persimmons*	4,050.0	4,481.0
Japanese pears	1,758.0	1,989.5
Plums	-	891.0
Peaches	567.0	409.5
Grapes	75.0	97.0
Foreign pears	23.0	18.5
Cherries	-	0.5
Apples	1.1	0.5

\* This does not include dried persimmons, of which there were 131.2 short tons produced in 1933.

d. Industrial crops. There are 6 industrial crops of importance grown in this prefecture. The growing of mulberry and the production of silk cocoons is the most important, although only 0.7 percent of the nation's cocoon crop was produced in this prefecture in 1939. As shown in Table 14, there were over 7,300 acres of mulberry in 1939. A total of 25,999 families were engaged in silkworm production in 1936.

In 1939, 4,722 acres were used to produce rape seed, but

no production figures are available for that year. Production was over 38,000 hectoliters in 1936.

The tea yield is apparently low, since the 1,833 acres devoted to this crop in 1939 represented 1.8 percent of the national acreage, while the production of 655,000 pounds was only 0.5 percent of the national production.

Sugar cane, pyrethrum and tobacco are relatively minor crops.

TABLE 14

Industrial Crops, 1936 &amp; 1939, Nagasaki-ken.

Crop	1936	1939	
	Production (short tons)	Acreage	Production (short tons)
Rape seed	38,535.0*	4,722	-
Sugar cane	648.0	-	-
Tea	-	1,833	327.5
Pyrethrum	309.7	-	-
Tobacco leaves	230.3	-	-
Peppermint	1.1	-	-
Mulberry	-	7,330	2,596.0**

\*Hectoliters  
\*\*Cocoons

### 5. Livestock.

As shown in Table 15, cattle increased in numbers in the prefecture from 1933 to 1939 and far exceeded other types of livestock in importance. Of the 75,379 in 1939, 53,114 were cows and 22,265 were oxen. However, only a very few of the cows were kept for milk production.

In 1936, there were only 63 dairies in the prefecture, with a total of 466 cows, or an average of 7.4 cows per dairy. Eight farmers, other than the dairies, kept a total of 10 milk cows.

No figures are available on horses for 1939, but they decreased from 1933 to 1936 as did chickens and ducks.

TABLE 15

Livestock, Nagasaki-ken.

Type of Livestock	Production (in no. of head)		
	1933	1936	1939
Cattle, total	70,138	73,511	75,379

Cows	-	-	53,114
Oxen	-	-	22,265
Milk cows	548	476	-
Horses	13,399	12,125	-
Hogs	7,194	8,774	9,691
Goats	7,760	7,728	6,077
Sheep	105	241	571
Rabbits	-	42,160	38,504
Chickens	870,331	812,902	-
Ducks	14,346	13,027	-

6. Meat, Eggs & Dairy Products.

As shown by Table 16, eggs were the most important live-stock product in this prefecture in 1936, with a production in excess of 37,000,000 eggs. Meat products were relatively unimportant, with a total production of only 2,319.4 short tons from all cattle, hogs and horses slaughtered. A total of 16,510 hogs were reported slaughtered in 1936 as compared to a production of 8,774 head for the same year.

TABLE 16

Meat, Egg & Dairy Products, 1936, Nagasaki-ken.

Product	Head slaughtered	Quantity (Short tons)
Hogs	16,510	1,158.5
Cows	4,847	1,151.0
Horses	30	5.5
Calves	154	4.4
Milk	-	977.3
Condensed milk	-	None
Butter	-	None
Chicken eggs (number)	-	37,295,000

7. Economic Position of the Farmer.

In 1939, of the total land cultivated in the prefecture, 77,000 acres, or 35.5 percent, were farmed by tenants. The average farm is small as shown by the fact that 42 percent were of less than 1/2 hectare (1.235 acres), and 77 percent were of less than one hectare (2.471 acres) each in size, while only .001 percent or 122 farms were larger than 5 hectares (12.3 acres). In 1936, out of 83,938 acres under paddy rice production, 38,509 acres, or 45.8 percent, were cultivated by tenants. The situation with regard to dry

crops was more favorable. Of a total 133,365 acres in dry drops, 39,091 acres or only 29.3 percent were cultivated by tenants.

8. Administration.

The following experiment stations and offices were engaged in agricultural work in the prefecture according to latest information available:

Name:	Address:
Sericulture Experiment Station	Shimabara-shi
Prefecture Agriculture Exp. Station	Ishaya-shi
Grain Inspection Office (Station)	Prefectural Office
	Grounds, Nagasaki-shi.
Sericulture Control Office	Prefectural Office
	Grounds, Nagasaki-shi.

C. FISHING

1. Production.

The average annual production of fish by Nagasaki-ken for the years 1935-39, (428,489,000 pounds or (7.2 percent of the total production for Japan Proper), was exceeded only by Hokkaido-ken and Chiba-ken. The estimated production for 1943-44, adjusted for wartime changes, was 351,000,000 pounds. Since fish production in this region is very abundant, a large part of the catch is normally transhipped to other prefectures.

Table 17 gives the relative value of all coastal and fresh water fisheries products in this prefecture in 1936.

TABLE 17

Fisheries Products, 1936, Nagasaki-ken.

Kind	Value (in thousand yen)
Fish	3,299
Sardines	2,386
Yellowtail	769
Sea bream (tai)	699
Horse mackerel	426
Mackerel	209
Tuna	183
Bonito	57
Black sea bream	50
Grey mullet	39
Flying fish	

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Shark	29
Flatfish	25
Spanish mackerel	23
Eel	19
Mackerel pike	14
Freshwater trout	3
Carp	2
Shellfish	
Squid	800
Shrimp	326
Abalone	123
Octopus	61
Oysters	8
Clam	2
Seaweed	
Gliopeltis	347
Gelidium	94
Laver	21
Others	2,003

In 1936 there were 80,476 fishermen, of whom 43,082 were full-time fishermen, while 37,394 had fishing as a secondary occupation. In that year there were 20,863 fishing vessels; 17,965 of these were without motors, and 2,898 had gasoline motors. Of the motorless boats 17,886 were less than 5 tons; 77 were between 5 and 20 tons, and only 2 of more than 20 tons.

## 2. Resources.

As may be seen from table 17, the principal products of this prefecture are sardines and yellowtail, but a great variety of other fish are taken in considerable amounts. During the 1930's, fishing declined so that coal mining and forestry are now relatively more important in this prefecture than fishing.

## 3. Ports & Fishing Centers.

Nagasaki-shi is the principal fishing port of this prefecture. It was once prominent as the base for a large fishing fleet, but it has declined in this respect with the transfer of many of its fishing vessels to Tobata-shi and Shimonoseki-shi. There are extensive repair facilities at Nagasaki for ships of all types. The principal fishing ports of Nagasaki-ken with their principal products are:

Kuchinotsu:	sardine.
Wakimisaki:	sardine.
Nagasaki:	sardine.
Sasebo:	sardine, sea-bream, mackerel, horse mackerel.

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Ainoura: sardine, sea-bream, mackerel, horse mackerel.  
Hirado: sardine, sea-bream, mackerel, horse mackerel, yellow-tail.

Arikawa-machi on Nakadori-shima, Nagasaki-ken has an improved fishing harbor. The harbor depth is 36 feet.

Sasebo-shi is not primarily a fishing center but rather an important naval base.

## 4. Coastal Fishing.

Nagasaki-ken had by far the largest total production from coastal fishing in southwest Japan before the war. The main fishing season extends from December through May. The height of the season is during January and February. A variety of vessels are employed, but the majority are small, motorless sampan-like craft that operate near shore out of the coastal villages.

Anchovies and sardines are among the chief fish taken by these coastal fishermen. There is a spawning ground for sardines off the west coast of Kyushu. The spawning season is mainly from February to April. Sea bream fishing is good off the southwest coast of Nagasaki. The Nishimura fishing ground for scombroids (mackerel family) is located at Goto in Nagasaki-ken. Kedde, a Japanese type of net with rigid frame is used and the fish caught are yellowtails, mackerel, tuna, Spanish mackerel, and flying fish. Nagasaki-ken is one of 3 prefectures mainly responsible for the production of cuttlefish and squid.

See map number OSS map 627. For further details on ports see Chapter IV, A, 3.

## 5. Deep Sea Fishing.

Tuna and bonito are caught offshore for about 75 miles. This area is fished intensively by small boats and in 1938 there were 2 wooden hulled tuna boats (one 50-70 tons, the other 70-100 tons.) Tuna are largely taken with line trawl consisting of a series of 60 fathom ground lines, each with 10 fathom lines to which baited hooks are attached at intervals. Bonito are taken with rod and line.

To protect the small village fishing, large scale trawling is permitted only on the high seas under strict licensing. The main trawling activities on the grounds of the East China and Yellow Seas bring in principally croakers. In 1942 only 8 trawlers worked out of Nagasaki, but in 1934 there were 363 steamship trawl fishing vessels. Later, however, this large fleet was moved to Tobata, Shimonoseki

Restricted

and other ports. Trawl fishing was started in Nagasaki by one Karuba, a wealthy man of Scotch-Japanese descent who resides at Nagasaki-shi.

See OSS map 627.

6. Specialized Fisheries.

Nagasaki-ken has recently begun oyster culture, using the hanging system. Omura-wan is one of the principal locations for pearl oyster farms. Nagasaki is one of the prefectures important for coral fishing.

7. Processing.

There are several fish packing plants in Nagasaki-shi. These are located north of the bay on the east bank of the Urakami-gawa between the river and the railroad line. There are several ice plants on reclaimed land northeast of the mouth of the Uragamigawa.

Nagasaki-ken, the leading producer of canned sardines in tomato sauce in Japan, packed the following number of cases during the years 1932-35:

1932--	50,315 cases.
1933--	155,946 cases.
1934--	261,192 cases.
1935--	400,917 cases.

Seventy to 80 percent of these canned sardines were exported. One of the leading packers of canned sardines is the Kawanami Industrial Co., capitalized at 15,000,000 yen. There is also a branch of the Hayashi-kane Shoten engaged in canning. Nagasaki-ken also produces a good deal of dried cuttlefish of the best quality produced in Japan.

The relative values and kinds of processed marine products (except canned) in Nagasaki-ken for 1936 are shown in Table 18.

TABLE 18

Processed Marine Products, 1936, Nagasaki-ken.

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(in 1,000 yen)</u>
"Bushi-type" dried bonito	41
Plain dried	
Cuttlefish	1,035
Sharkfin	42

Small sardines	39
Salt dried	
Sardine	282
Mackerel	2
Flying fish	23
Horse mackerel	3
Cooked or boiled	
Sardine	1,409
Trepang	8
Salt preserved	
Sardine	11
Mackerel	3
Yellowtail	2
Whale	45
Dried shellfish	
Scallop	8
Abalone	74
Shrimp	13
Dried laver	18
Quality laver	40
Fertilizer	
Pressed sardine waste	717
Dried sardine	10
Miscellaneous or other kind	67
Fish oil	810
Mis. other products	2,138

8. Marketing.

There is a fish market on the Department of Railways wharf at the northeast corner of the inner harbor in Nagasaki-shi. This market, under the management of the Nagasaki-ken Fishing Society, handled products valued at 8,978,000 yen in 1939.

Sasebo-shi, although not a center for landing fish, has a central, wholesale fish market that was for a time municipally owned and supervised. The Sasebo fish market, which handles marine products for the northern half of Nagasaki-ken, is situated on city-owned reclaimed land at Miura-cho, Sasebo-shi. This market was established in 1913 as a joint stock company. It was placed temporarily under municipal management in 1920, but was later returned to its original management. The market is at present capitalized at 225,000 yen.

The 2 organizations functioning to mold and develop the marine products industry in Nagasaki-ken are the Federation of Fishery Associations, of Nagasaki-ken, and the Nagasaki-ken Fishery Society. The former was established in 1937 and has had an amazing growth. Marine products handled through sales or purchasing departments of the federation were valued



at more than 10,000,000 yen in 1939. Many of these associations are government sponsored.

There is a government fisheries experimental station located at Maruo-cho, Nagasaki-shi.

D. FOREST RESOURCES

1. Area & Composition of Forest Lands.

Less than 1/3 of Nagasaki-ken is covered with forest areas, though there are many small scattered tracts of woodland. The largest continuous area is located in rough terrain at the extreme northern end of the prefecture; and includes Hirado-shima, adjacent to the mainland. Another extensive tract covers most of the southeast peninsula. Smaller tracts may be found on the rougher portions of the outlying islands of the prefecture. The total area in forest land is 500 square miles.

Except for small patches at higher elevations, most of the forests are composed of broadleaf (hardwood) trees common to the subtropical and warm forest zones of southern Japan. The subtropical forest is found mainly along the coastal plains in the piedmont and lower portions of the mountains. A wide variety of trees may be found, principally camphor, boxwood and several oaks of commercial importance. At higher elevations, Japanese red pine and black pine are the main commercial trees. The former is a very fast growing pine, producing lumber valuable for construction. The commercial timber trees are listed in Table 19.

TABLE 19

Species	Forestry Products, Nagasaki-ken.		
	Japanese Name	Common Name	Uses
Cinnamomum camphora	Kuso	Camphor	Cabinets & camphor.
Buxus sempervirens	Tsuge	Boxwood	Utensils & woodenware.
Quercus myrsinaefolia	Kashi	Oak	Handles, furniture, fuel.
Quercus variabilis	Kunugi	Live oak	Tannin, charcoal & fuel.
Zelkova acuminata	Keyaki	- - - -	Woodwork, furniture, fuel.
Cryptomeria japonica	Sugi	Japan. redwood	High grade lumber.
Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki	Cypress	High grade lumber.
Pinus densiflora	Aka-matsu	Red pine	Construction. lumber.
Pinus thunbergii	Kuro-matsu	Black pine	Construction lumber.

2. Administration & Management of Forests.

All of the government-owned land which makes up half of the forest area of the prefecture is administered by the Japanese Bureau of Forestry (Sanri-kyoku) through its District Administration Office (Eirin-kyoku) at Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken. The Nagasaki-ken forestry bureau is located at Higashikami-cho, Nagasaki-shi. Other known forestry stations are Itsushima for-

estry station, Fukue-machi, Minamimatsuura-gun; Tsushima forestry station, Izuhara-machi, Shimoagata-gun.

Each large continuous tract is organized into smaller districts under local resident foresters, who supervise forest management activities, including marking for cutting, logging, road building and fire fighting.

The acreage of private forests is not available, but undoubtedly makes up a significant portion of the forest area in Nagasaki. These forests are directly regulated by Forestry Affairs Section (Rinmuka) of the Prefectural Economics Department (Keizai-bu).

3. Forest Problems.

Neither fire nor snow damage present serious danger to Nagasaki's forests. The annual precipitation is over 80 inches, mostly in the form of rain, and is well distributed throughout the year. Furthermore, the broadleaf trees are green throughout the year and tend to keep fire hazard at a minimum. Wind and insects are more injurious.

Reproduction of the hardwoods is by both seedling growth and stump sprouts, and little planting is needed. Logging is carried on under both the tree selection and group selection systems.

4. Forest Products.

Although Nagasaki is one of Japan's lesser forest areas, its oaks are a valuable source of charcoal and its pines are important for local construction. Nine sawmills were known to exist in 1938. Less than one percent of Japan's timber production is normally obtained from this ken. Sawlogs and other rough forest products valued at 2,100,000 yen were produced in 1936. In the same year both charcoal and fuelwood were produced in equal amount.

Bamboo grows abundantly in the coastal areas of Nagasaki and ample supplies should be easily available for military use. Such minor products as tanbark, mushrooms and thatching material are also of some importance.

## E. MINING.

Nagasaki-ken has 4 important coal field areas: Matsu-shima (32°55'N, 129°35'E), Taka-shima (32°39'N, 129°45'E), Sakito-machi, and Sasebo-shi. Production from 23 mines in 1937 was approximately 3,500,000 short tons.

The mines in the Sasebo field are on the Kyushu mainland north and west of Sasebo-shi. Coal from the other 3 fields is mined from a series of tilted, down-faulted blocks in which the coal-bearing strata are found underlying Nagasaki Bay and adjoining coastal waters off the western mainland of the prefecture.

The paucity of Japanese mineral resources plus unprecedented war demands has made it necessary to exploit all deposits. Vertical shafts to the coal beds are sunk on a number of small coastal islands north-west and south-west of Nagasaki-shi. The shafts have intersected the coal beds well under the sea bottom. Maximum depth of water in these coastal waters is 150 feet. From the shafts, mining has been progressively extended beyond the islands and under the sea floor on as many as 6 separate coal seams. Mining is now being carried on more than 1,000 feet below sea level.

All coal mined on these islands is lightered to the Kyushu mainland.

Important stockpiles of coal are maintained in Sasebo-shi and Nagasaki-shi. In 1927, 1,450,000 short tons of coal were exported from Nagasaki and 260,000 short tons of coal loaded directly as bunker fuel.

Small zinc mines were operated on Tsushima during World War I. Small deposits of quartz and asbestos have been mined in Nishisonoki-gun.

See OSS map 7203 for mineral areas.

1. Non-ferrous Minerals.

a. Zinc. The present status of the zinc mines on Tsushima is unknown. Zinc ore bodies occur in Mesozoic slate and sandstone along or near quartz porphyry sills. Sasu mine, operated by Kano Kogyo KK, in 1908 produced 3,582 short tons of zinc ore. Yasuda mine yielded 3,347 short tons of ore in 1915. At the Akushidoni and Okuma mines, 6 ore bodies from 3 to 9 feet wide and up to 6,000 feet long have been reported.

2. Non-metallic Minerals.

a. Quartz veins and lenses in schist have been mined at Mogi-machi 6 miles southeast of Nagasaki-shi.

b. Asbestos. Cross and slip fiber asbestos are found in veins in serpentine on the Nomo peninsula, Nishisonoki-gun.

3. Coal Fields.

a. The Matsu-shima coal fields, Nishisonoki-gun, center on Matsu-shima and extend eastward under the coastal waters to include Fukushima and the coastal area in the northwest part of the Sonoki Peninsula on the Kyushu mainland. Individual coal seams are 10 to 12 feet thick. In 1912, the field had a proven area of 2 square miles with actual reserves of 11,000,000 short tons of coal. In the same year probable reserves were 30,000,000 short tons. Data on 3 mines in the field is as follows: Fuku mine, of the Shimoyo Matsushima Co., is located on Fukushima, 32°55'N, 129°38'E. In 1935, 13,500 short tons of coal were mined. The Higashi Matsu-shima mine, of the Hori Mining Co., produced 53,000 short tons of coal in 1933, and the Matsu-shima mine, of the Matsu-shima Coal Mining Co., 44,000 short tons in the same year.

b. Taka-shima coal field, Nishisonoki-gun, is located on Taka-shima and on Ha-shima and extends under adjoining coastal waters of Nagasaki Bay, 5 miles southwest of Nagasaki-shi. Six seams are found in the field. One, the Juhashaku seam, is 18 feet thick. The coal is interbedded with dark colored shales and white sandstone. In 1912, the field covered an area of 2 square miles and had actual reserves of 30,000,000 short tons of coal and probable reserves of 21,000,000 short tons of coal had been mined from the field. The coal is bituminous, has a B.T.U. value of 13,000 and a partial analysis of: 55.8 percent fixed carbon and 40.9 percent volatile matter. The coal is extensively used for mixing with poorer coals to produce an acceptable mixture for coking.

The Taka-shima mine (32°39'N, 129°45'E) owned and operated by the Mitsubishi Kogyo KK (Mitsubishi Mining Co.), has been in continuous operation since 1878.

Surface plants for the mine are built at the south end of Taka-shima which is connected to Tutogo-shima by a causeway. The 2 islands have a maximum length of one mile and a width of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

Extensive buildings have been erected on the islands, including: 5-story workmen's dormitories, a steam power plant, machine shops, a coal preparation plant, and a tippie

for a vertical shaft. Coal seams 18, 8 and 3 feet thick are mined, the last by the long wall system. In the north end of the mine, diorite intrusions have metamorphosed the coal, making it brittle and difficult to burn. In 1938, this mine produced 600,000 short tons.

Ha-shima mine is on Ha-shima, 2.5 miles southwest of the Taka-shima mine. The area of Ha-shima has been increased by coal mine waste filling of the bay behind a high concrete sea wall. On this reclaimed area workmen's dormitories, a steam power plant, and machine shops have been built. The mine is developed through a 2 compartment vertical shaft. Modern mechanized equipment is used.

c. Sakito field is found on Sakito-shima, O-shima, Kakino-ura-shima and under adjoining coastal waters in Nishisonoki-gun, 14.3 miles southwest of Sasebo-shi.

The coal seams are 12 to 15 feet thick. Actual reserves in 1913 were 14,500,000 short tons and probable reserves were 44,000,000 short tons in a 6½ square mile area. The Sakito-shima mine, 33°00'N, 129°33'E, is owned and operated by the Kyushu Coal and Steamship Co. The production in 1937 was 1,180,000 short tons. The coal is bituminous, non-coking and is used for fuel by the Imperial Government railroads and as ship bunker fuel.

d. Sasebo field is north and west of Sasebo-shi in Higashisonoki-gun, and Kitamatsuura-gun. Ten coal seams are known, 1½ to 8 feet thick. The coal is the youngest geologically on the island of Kyushu, is sub-bituminous, non-coking and is used for bunker and industrial fuel. Before the war some was exported to China. Two important mines in the field are: Shishimachi-mura mine, of the Nippon Seitetsu KK (Japan Steel Company), in Shishimachi-mura, Kitamatsuura-gun (33°18'N, 129°36'E) produced 348,000 short tons in 1937. The Yamaguchi mine, of the Yamaguchi Coal Mining Co., is in Kitamatsuura-gun (33°12'N, 129°40'E); and the 1935 production was 100 tons of coal per day. Table 20 lists production of coal from unlocated mines.

TABLE 20.

Coal Production, Nagasaki-ken.

Company	Name of mine	Production	
		Year	Short Tons
Aso Shotan Co.	Dakeshita	1935	34,200
Ezato Coal Mining Co	Ezato	1935	59,100
Isamu Ogata	Shinnakazato	1935	96,800
Hikoma Okameto	Matsoura	1937	192,200

Kaora Shizuka	Ikeno	1936	243,343
Kaora Shizuka	Kanda	1936	116,900
Kenso Kawachino	Hiratayama Niko	1934	15,800
Murai Mining Co.	Fukushima	1935	41,500
Nagasaki Coal Mining Co.	Shikazume	1935	15,000
Nagasaki Coal Mining Co.	Ueno	1935	16,200
Rinichi Ishidachi	Tainohana	1935	24,800
Shuhei Maki	Ohira	1935	18,750
Sumitomo Coal Mining Co.	Ose*	1937	98,000
Sumitomo Coal Mining Co.	Yoshinoora	1937	141,000
Susuma Kawauchi	Hiratayama	1935	16,800
Yadake Coal Mining Co.	Yadake	1935	81,000
Ariyoshi Shipping Co.	Kaise	1935	15,700
Tokumatsu Nakajima	Nakajima-eguchi	1935	16,500

\*High grade bituminous.

## F. MANUFACTURING.

Nagasaki-ken has been important to Japanese manufacturing chiefly because of its production of steel, machinery and tools (including ordnance), and because of its fish processing, especially sardine canning. In 1938, Nagasaki-ken ranked 29th among the prefectures in value of manufactures. (See OSS map 3892.) It ranked 8th in value of machinery and tools, but accounted for only 1.8 percent of the national total in this category. Such production was centered chiefly in Sasebo-shi, the location of an important naval arsenal, and in Nagasaki-shi, where Mitsubishi plants produce steel and fabricate it into structural items, machinery and tools (including ordnance). Nagasaki-ken's 1938 sardine pack was reported as 34 percent of the value of canned sardine production for all Japan proper. Table 21 lists the yen values for manufactures of Nagasaki-ken for the year 1938. (See OSS map 7203 for location of industries.) Appendix I lists manufacturers in Nagasaki-ken.

TABLE 21

Principal Manufactures, 1938, Nagasaki-ken.  
(For non-government factories hiring 5 or more persons.)

Industry	Value		Percent of values of total manufactures for		Number of Plants
	(millions of yen)	(rank among prefectures)	Japan Proper*	Nagasaki-ken	
Machinery & tools	64.7	8	1.8	55.4	128
Metals	22.0	17		18.0	36
Food products	14.7	26		12.5	182
Textiles	7.9	42		6.8	19
Chemicals	2.8	42		2.3	32
Lumbering & woodenware	1.5	42		1.4	43
Printing	1.2	21		1.0	35
Ceramics	1.1	30		0.9	56
Other	2.0	26		1.7	132

\*Shown only when 1 percent or more.

1. Food Products.

Except for sardine canning, Nagasaki-ken's food products industry is insignificant in the total national picture. However, the food products industry, including sardine canning, accounted for 12.5 percent of the value of this prefecture's total manufactures in 1938.

Nagasaki-ken is a major fishing center. Its 1938 sardine pack of over 9,000,000 kilograms was valued at nearly 3,500,000 yen, or 34 percent of Japan's total production of canned sardines.

Smaller amounts of mackerel, bonito, fruit and vegetables were also canned. Associated with fish canning, sometimes in the same concern, were 33 processors of marine products (other than by canning), whose 1938 output was valued at 500,000 yen. (See Table 22.) Some of the 12 ice plants, whose 1938 output was valued at 750,000 yen, were also doubtless engaged in fish refrigeration.

Brewery and distillery products were next in importance to canning in 1938. Distilled spirits exceeded half of the total value of such products, and sake most of the remainder. In general, war-time restrictions have reduced the output of these industries, except where they have been converted to production of industrial alcohol.

Candy, soy sauce, starch, wheat flour products, and soft drinks were the other important foods processed in this prefecture in 1938. Wheat flour products are primarily noodles, vermicelli, and similar items. Cider and lemonade were the major soft drinks produced in Nagasaki-ken.

TABLE 22

Food Production Industries, 1938, Nagasaki-ken.  
(Plants with less than 5 workers and government factories not included.)

Industry	Number of plants	Value of products (in yen)
Canning	13	3,704,701
Breweries & distilleries	28	3,518,001
Candy, bakery products & millet jelly	40	2,075,624
Soy sauce, bean paste, & vinegar	17	1,268,823
Starch plants	20	947,667
Ice plants	12	792,460
Marine products (not including fish canning)	33	501,320
Wheat flour processing	5	284,929
Soft drinks	5	191,488
Other food products	9	1,342,231
Total	182	14,627,244

2. Textiles.

The textile industry of Nagasaki-ken, though relatively unimportant, had 2 large units reported for 1938. One was a cotton spinning mill, and the other a silk filature. The latter is reported to have been converted to heavy industry.

The balance of the 19 textile plants listed for this prefecture consisted of small units doing silk reeling, silk weaving, knit goods manufacture, and miscellaneous textile finishing. The value of textile production in 1938 was divided as follows:

Raw silk.....	3,844,596 yen
Cotton yarn.....	3,735,369 yen
Silk fabrics.....	128,674 yen
Knit goods.....	32,523 yen

3. Chemicals.

Nagasaki-ken's chemical manufacturing is unimportant. Apparently no major chemical plants exist there. Known plants produce synthetic oil, refined petroleum, glycerol and alcohol. A daily capacity of 7,632 U.S. gallons of absolute alcohol is reported for the known alcohol firm. Candle production in 1938 was reported as 4 percent of Japan's total output.

4. Metal Processing.

Mitsubishi factories dominate Nagasaki-ken's ore and metal processing. The Mitsubishi Jukogyo KK (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co.) has open hearth and electric steel furnaces in Nagasaki-shi, at 91 More-cho, which are part of an integrated set of steel furnaces, treating plants, foundry, rolling mills and arms works. The main, or older, plant lies along the east bank of the Urakami-gawa north of the city's business section. There has been recent expansion northward and a textile mill to the south has been converted to steel fabrication. Rolling mills are located across the river and are connected to the main plant by a bridge. Steel capacity is shown in Table 23.

TABLE 23

Plant Capacity, Mitsubishi Jukogyo KK, 1937, Nagasaki-ken.

Product	Capacity in Short Tons
Open hearth steel	45,000
Electric steel	127,000
Total steel	172,000
Rolled steel plates (1943)	82,000

Actual production in 1944 has been estimated at 63,000 short tons, or 33 percent of the 1937 steel ingot capacity, and 11,000 tons of steel plates, or about 13 percent of the 1943 capacity.

Plant equipment in 1937 included two 30-ton, one 25-ton, one 15-ton, and two 6-ton electric furnaces. The rolling mill, in 1936, consisted of one 3-high plate mill capable of rolling plates up to 30 feet long and 4.5 feet wide. This mill's annual capacity is estimated at 28,000 tons of plates. Construction

was reported under way in 1937 to triple rolling mill capacity. Expansion was indicated by aerial photo reconnaissance in October 1943. Two rolling mills were shown, each 75 feet wide, one 600 feet long and the other 680 feet long. In 1937, there was a foundry equipped to pour steel castings up to 70-ton sizes. Forging equipment included two 1,500-ton steam hydraulic presses and 12 one-half to 2-ton hammers.

Plate and heavy castings from the steel plant are used in Mitsubishi's Nagasaki shipyard.

Below are listed the number of factories reported making various types of metal products in 1938.

Cast iron pipe	2
Miscellaneous castings for machinery (iron)	14
Iron kettles	3
Steel castings for machinery	2
Iron washers	5
Iron rivets	1
Wood screws	1
Metal articles other than castings	13

5. Ordnance.

Nagasaki-ken's production of ordnance appears to be substantial but not of major importance. The naval arsenal at Sasebo-shi is the principal arsenal. It is important chiefly because of its naval repair facilities rather than because of its manufactured products, of which ship engines are the most important. Gun turrets and mountings, naval shells, etc., appear to be in small scale production. There are 3 other ordnance plants of lesser importance located in Nagasaki-shi.

6. Machinery, Tools, and Appliances.

Boilers and electrical equipment are the outstanding products of the prefecture's machinery, tools and appliance industries. Activity in these industries is concentrated in Nagasaki-shi and is largely in the hands of the Mitsubishi enterprises. They have 3 units located in Nagasaki-shi:

a. The Mitsubishi Jukogyo KK (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co.) manufactures 12 percent of Japan's heavy generating equipment. In conjunction with the Kobe factory, this company produces 60 percent of Japan's output of boilers for steam power plants. The Nagasaki factory is the only one of its kind in Kyushu.

b. The Mitsubishi Denki KK (Mitsubishi Electric Co.) was reported to be producing 12 percent of Japan's marine electrical equipment in 1944. The Nagasaki factory is one of 4 factories

in Japan producing heavy generators of 5,000 KVA or over.

c. The Mitsubishi Steel and Iron Works produces torpedoes and other naval munitions, and steel mill and foundry products.

Values of various categories of Nagasaki-ken's machinery, tool, and appliance production for 1938 are as follows:

Machinery, tools & appliances not shown elsewhere	40,991,529 yen
Electric motors	8,782,580 yen
Prime movers	6,105,657 yen
Boilers	2,699,000 yen
Dynamo generators	1,828,003 yen
Parts & accessories not shown elsewhere	1,346,136 yen
Electrical equipment & tools	1,204,442 yen
Vehicles (bicycles, carts, & unclassified)	822,096 yen

#### 7. Aircraft, Vehicles, Railroad Equipment and Ships.

Three of the 11 principal shipyards of Japan are in Nagasaki-ken. These are the Kawaminami yard, the Mitsubishi yard, and the Sasebo Naval Yard. Both the Kawaminami yard and the Mitsubishi yard produce marine machinery.

Important aircraft facilities are the Mitsubishi Jukogyo, the Omura aircraft factory, the Sasebo aircraft factory, and the Sasebo Kaigun Kosho (arsenal).

#### 8. Wood Products.

The wood-using industries of Nagasaki-ken are not of major importance. They accounted for only 1.4 percent of the industrial output of the prefecture in 1938. In that year 9 sawmills, 19 furniture and fixture plants, 9 box factories, and 6 other wood-working plants or shops with 5 or more workers were reported. The largest plants were the sawmills with products valued at 932,928 yen. Much of the timber for these plants probably came from the forests of the prefecture, but needed varieties of wood not produced locally were brought in through the port of Nagasaki-shi. War-time demands have probably expanded production of lumber and boxes from both local and foreign woods.

#### 9. Other Manufactures.

Nagasaki-ken produces a wide variety of manufactures which are not classified in the categories treated above. Their total yen value is not great.

a. Ceramics. Small quantities of common brick, fire brick and cement wares such as tile and pipe are produced in Nagasaki-ken. In 1938, it ranked as the 20th producer of glass bottles. The yen value of its porcelain wares, in that year, was 1.3 per-

cent of the national total. This included 2.7 percent of the nation's production (by value) of porcelain cooking and table wares and 2.9 percent of the production of sanitary wares.

b. Clothing. Nagasaki-ken ranked 9th in leather manufactures for 1938. Leather shoes constituted almost all its leather manufactures. In addition, it produced some cloth hats, western style outerwear, and bifurcated socks. Cotton hosiery and gloves were the only knitted wear reported. The value of 1938 production in all these items was only 1,030,480 yen.

c. Minor consumer goods. In 1938, these included paper, bamboo, grass and straw items, as well as stone and lacquer wares, horn, hoof, and shell products, and very small quantities of metal foil. Most of these goods are produced in most prefectures in home or "cottage" industries. In Nagasaki-ken, as elsewhere, only that portion of the product which originated in plants employing 5 or more workers is reported as factory production. The prefecture stood 14th in production of ropes and nets. Most of the 472,989 yen value reported for this industry in 1938 was in fish nets.

#### G. CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

##### 1. Construction.

The types of construction in Nagasaki-ken are similar to those throughout Japan. Most large industrial plants built in the last decade are of reinforced concrete, but older factories are usually of wood and brick construction. Most commercial establishments are of wood-frame construction, often with brick facings. Urban residences are primarily of wood, generally with paper partitions and tile roofs. Thatched roofs are common in the rural areas.

##### 2. Construction Materials.

a. Lumber. Nagasaki-ken has limited stands of commercial timber in the high mountain regions. In 1938, 11 sawmills produced one percent of the total national production.

b. Cement. There are no cement plants in Nagasaki-ken. The nearest cement plants are located in Himeto-mura, Yatsushiro-machi, and Kagami-machi, Kumamoto-ken.

c. Structural steel. The Mitsubishi Jugokyo KK (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co.) located in Nagasaki-shi is the only major steel mill located in this prefecture with capacity for rolled products. The 1944 estimated capacity for rolled products was 10,000 metric tons.

d. Asbestos. A plant producing asbestos products is reported located in Nagasaki-shi.

## H. TRADE AND COMMERCE

1. General Indices.

This area is important because of shipbuilding and repair facilities at Sasebo Naval Base and other shipyards located at Nagasaki-shi. Also important are the steel and electrical machinery plants and harbor installations at Nagasaki-shi.

2. Foreign Trade.

While Nagasaki-ken has 3 ports open to foreign trade (Nagasaki-shi, Izuhara-machi, and Kuchinotsu-machi) the total foreign trade of the 3 ports in 1939 only amounted to approximately .64 percent of the national total of 6,500,000,000 yen. Of the 3 ports, Nagasaki-shi accounted for .55 percent of the national total and ranked 12th among Japan's 47 open ports. Izuhara-machi and Kuchinotsu-machi ranked 30th and 40th respectively.

Nagasaki-shi is the terminus of regular steamship service with Shanghai, and extensive troop and supply movements have been observed here.

a. The volume of foreign trade is indicated in Table 24.

TABLE 24

Exports and Imports, 1929-40, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken

Year	Exports (in yen)	Imports (in yen)
1929	10,360,096	26,154,073
1930	9,684,072	17,409,460
1931	8,740,209	10,310,214
1932	5,716,784	10,043,796
1933	5,294,756	12,658,185
1934	5,855,614	16,245,084
1935	4,502,325	15,207,911
1936	7,692,010	16,816,815
1937	10,702,818	24,253,604
1938	13,011,289	19,389,377
1939	15,469,683	20,437,561
1939(1st qtr.)	3,513,031	3,881,423
1940 " "	5,203,803	3,570,295

b. The most important exports ad valorem from Nagasaki-shi in 1938 were food products (especially confectionaries; fresh, dried and shell fish and sardines; sake and beer) 6,240,652 yen; electric motors and steam boilers, 1,768,000 yen; yarns and clothing, 767,000 yen. Other relatively important exports consisted of lily bulbs, oils and fats, drugs and chemicals, plants, paper products, minerals and metal products. Nagasaki-shi imports accounted for 60 percent of her foreign trade and consisted chiefly of oils and fats, (probably preponderantly petroleum), 12,246,300 yen; machinery 1,773,630 yen; various yarns, 961,000 yen, ginned cotton, 866,000 yen, also bean cake, grains and flour, drugs and chemicals and lumber. Further important considerations concerning Nagasaki-shi's foreign trade are the preponderance of "oils and fats" with petroleum among the imports, amounting to 63 percent of her total imports.

c. In the first quarter of 1940, 90 percent of Nagasaki-shi's exports went to the Asiatic mainland. About 20 percent of her imports came from there, as indicated in Table 25.

TABLE 25

Trade with Asiatic Countries  
1st Qtr. 1940, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken

Country	Exports (in yen)	Imports (in yen)
Northern China	1,045,003	13,712
Central China	2,020,932	89,052
Southern China	234,239	85,858
Total China	3,300,174	188,622
Manchukuo	587,966	416,728
Kwantung Prov.	1,091,648	107,260
Hong Kong	2,203	---

The most important exports ad valorem from Izuhara-machi in 1938 were fresh dried and salted fish, 995,280 yen. There were no other relatively important exports. Izuhara-machi's imports accounted for but 1 1/2 percent of her foreign trade and consisted chiefly of fresh beef, although this item totaled but 12,960 yen.

Table 26 reflects a steady growth of exports and an erratic fluctuation of imports.

TABLE 26

Foreign Trade, 1929-40, Izuhara-machi, Nagasaki-ken

Year	Exports (in yen)	Imports (in yen)
1929	91,314	88,058
1930	15,150	612
1931	3,051	26,070
1932	19,542	55,895
1933	24,544	----
1934	90,753	5,105
1935	201,463	77,221
1936	337,845	243,502
1937	916,676	109,187
1938	1,235,559	17,442
1939	3,282,684	2,582
1940 1st qtr.	905,246	5,823

Izuhara-machi carried on about half of her foreign trade with China. All of the foreign trade of Izuhara-machi and Kuchinotsu-machi was carried by Japanese ships in 1938.

Table 27 indicates the volume of foreign trade at Kuchinotsu-machi. In 1938 about 20 percent of the exports were to China and there is no indication of trade with any other Asiatic country. In this same year the imports were entirely lumber. The imports in 1938 were entirely bean cake.

TABLE 27

Foreign Trade, 1929-40, Kuchinotsu-machi, Nagasaki-ken

Year	Exports (in yen)	Imports (in yen)
1929	---	36,802
1930	---	21,813
1931	---	83,835
1932	---	82,029
1933	4,830	41,796
1934	8,500	137,133
1935	8,390	2,723
1936	7,940	56,169
1937	75,990	----
1938	260,615	37,650
1939	560,754	151,343
1939 1st qtr.	49,555	43,665
1940 1st qtr.	41,081	----

## 3. Warehousing.

a. Nagasaki-shi. Numerous warehouses of indeterminate space are available. On Deshima Quay there are a number of one-story structures of wood, up to 262 feet long. Large areas that could be used as supply dumps are maintained by coal companies on the western and eastern shores of the southern end of the inner harbor. Heavy and light fuel and lubricating oil tank farms are located on Kozaki-hana (west side of harbor entrance) with a capacity of about 385,000 barrels. There are also coal stores on the coast north of Kozaki-hana, between 2 tank farms. Other smaller tank farms are located on or near the south shore of Nishido-marikabuchi, and the north and west shores of Megami-hana (east side of harbor entrance). Barges might be able to moor to the oil wharves, but all transfer of liquid cargo between ships and shore is by means of floating pipe lines. Known details of tank farms are described in Table 28.

TABLE 28

Oil Storage Tanks, 1944, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken

Company	Tanks	Storage Cap. in bbls.
Standard	7	173,190
Mitsui	6	73,830
Rising Sun (Shell)	6	103,500
Hayashikane	5	63,480
Asahi Bemberg	3	14,490
Japan Oil	3	43,470
Mitsubishi	3	84,870

Two other Rising Sun installations are reported, but the number of tanks and their capacity are indefinite.

The Nagasaki-shi wharves and freight yard have about 20 warehouses and the Deshima wharf has about 10 warehouses. The latter is on the east side of the harbor at the mouth of the Nakashima-gawa near the business center of the city. These warehouses are probably stocked with military supplies. Warehouse companies in Nagasaki are:

Hiramatsu Soko KK, Uraitsutsujima-cho  
 Boekikumiai Soko KK, 9, Motofuna-cho 5-chome  
 Nagasaki Boeki Soko KK, 19, Uragoto-cho  
 Nagasaki Godo Unso KK, 1, Daiba-cho 4-chome  
 Nagasaki Mokuzai Soko KK, Takenokubo-cho



b. Sasebo-shi. Oil tanks and coal storage depots are scattered along both shores of the inner harbor south of the naval base and the city. There are warehouses along the waterfront, particularly in that part of the base closest to the town. The Sasebo Fuel and Munitions depot is on the center peninsula on the east side of the inner harbor. It has 7 round, concrete magazines, a gasoline tank and 2 kerosene tanks nearby. The Sasebo Mine and Torpedo Storage Depot is on the northern peninsula on the east side of the inner harbor. The Naval Arsenal and Engineering Depot is north of the repairing basin and adjacent to it at the north end of the inner harbor. The Sasebo Outfitting Wharf is east and adjacent to the Naval Arsenal at the north end of the inner harbor. It has several large warehouses.

Sasebo oil storage consists of 4 separate tank farms along the west shore of the inner harbor. The capacity is from 600,000 to 1,000,000 tons of fuel oil. Many tanks are enclosed within heavy concrete walls and many of them drain into underground concrete reservoirs which may be bombproof. While there is no information on the exact location and size, reliable reports indicate that there is an important naval fuel depot located near the north end of O-shima.

c. Sakito-machi. At Sakito-machi several terminals have open storage space for coal.

#### 4. Domestic Trade.

In 1936 Nagasaki-shi rated 21st among Japan's ports for domestic trade moving by water. Her exports amounted to 284,000 metric tons valued at 32,999,000 yen of which the most important items were cotton threads, kerosene and machinery. Imports were 543,000 metric tons valued at 48,967,000 yen of which fresh fish, raw cotton, and iron plates were the most important items.

### I. FINANCE

#### 1. Private Finance.

a. Banking. The relative position of Nagasaki-ken in private finance as compared with the rest of Japan as of 1936 was as follows:

TABLE 29

### Bank Deposits, Life Insurance & Savings, 1936, Nagasaki-ken

	Total for Nagasaki-ken	Percent of National Total
Population	1,296,000	2.0
Total deposits, banks with head offices in Nagasaki-ken	96,668,000 yen	.8
Total amount in postal savings transfer accounts	35,095,000 yen	
Amount of ordinary life insurance in force	58,477,000 yen	1.3
Savings goal* (1943)	300,000,000 yen	1.1

\* An estimate which includes net increase of bank deposits, postal savings, trust deposits, deposits of financial co-operatives, insurance reserves, deposits of mutual finance companies, private investment, bond purchases, etc.

As of 1940 there were 8 ordinary provincial banks in Nagasaki-ken with 56 branches and 3 agencies operating in the prefecture. Two of the big ordinary banks had branches in the prefecture, as did one central bank and one special bank. There were two prefectural savings banks with 7 branches in the prefecture, and one large savings bank had a branch in Nagasaki-ken. Two clearing houses were located in the prefecture in 1942, one in Sasebo-shi and one in Nagasaki-shi.

Following is a list of the banks and branches that were known to exist in Nagasaki-ken in 1940, with salient data as to their operations:

Provincial Banks**Juhachi Ginko (18th Bank)**

Main office: Nagasaki-shi, 107 Kago-cho

Branches: total of 14. Branches in Nagasaki-ken, 13

Known locations of branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Nagasaki-shi (2 branches)

Sasebo-shi

Shimabara-shi

Minamitakaki-gun, Kuchinotsu-machi

Minamitakaki-gun, Arie-machi

Kitamatsuura-gun, Taira-mura

Minamitsuura-gun, Fukue-machi

Iki-gun, Mushozu-machi

Shimomegata-gun, Izuhara-machi

<u>Total assets</u>	73,453,000 yen
Securities	16,385,000 yen
Cash on hand	4,425,000 yen
Total loans	41,945,000 yen
Uncalled capital	6,375,000 yen
<u>Total liabilities</u>	73,453,000 yen
Deposits	52,486,000 yen
Reserves	3,265,000 yen
Net profit (6 mos.)	198,000 yen
Paid-up capital	8,625,000 yen

**Shinwa Ginko (Shinwa Bank)**

Main office: Sasebo-shi, Shimase-cho 135

Branches: total of 18 in Nagasaki-ken. Agencies, 2

Location of branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Nagasaki-shi

Sasebo-shi (6 branches)

Shimabara-shi (2 branches)

Nishisonoki-gun, Sakito-machi

Nishisonoki-gun, Seto-machi

Nishisonoki-gun, Omodaka-mura

Higashisonoki-gun, Orioze-mura

Kitamatsuura-gun, Shisa-machi

Kitamatsuura-gun, Saza-machi

Kitamatsuura-gun, Shinmikuriya-machi

Kitamatsuura-gun, Yoshii-mura

Minamitsuura-gun, Arikawa-machi

<u>Total assets</u>	70,036,000 yen
Securities	14,098,000 yen
Cash on hand	8,877,000 yen
Total loans	43,427,000 yen
Uncalled capital	757,000 yen

<u>Total liabilities</u>	70,036,000 yen
Deposits	63,285,000 yen
Reserves	540,000 yen
Net profit (6 mos.)	284,000 yen
Paid-up capital	2,343,000 yen

(Note: The Shisa Bank, with a capitalization of 500,000 yen (paid-up 250,000 yen, head office at Sasebo-shi, Shimase-cho 135, and no branches, was merged with the Shinwa Bank in 1940. The resulting balance sheet is not known, nor is it known if the Shisa Bank continued operations as a branch of the Shinwa Bank.)

**Isahaya Ginko (Isahaya Bank)**

Main office: Isahaya-shi

Branches: total of 6. Nagasaki-ken

Location of branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Isahaya-shi

Nishisonoki-gun, Kikitsu-mura

Kitatakaki-gun, Yue-machi

Kitatakaki-gun, Encoura-mura

Minamitakaki-gun, Obama-machi

Minamitakaki-gun, Aino-mura

<u>Total assets</u>	10,392,000 yen
Securities	3,238,000 yen
Cash on hand	2,438,000 yen
Total loans	2,743,000 yen
Uncalled capital	1,572,000 yen
<u>Total liabilities</u>	10,392,000 yen
Deposits	6,510,000 yen
Reserves	476,000 yen
Net profit (6 mos.)	90,000 yen
Paid-up capital	1,428,000 yen

**Omura Ginko (Omura Bank)**

Main office: Omura-shi, 326

Branches: total of 10, Nagasaki-ken; agencies, 1

Known locations of branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Sasebo-shi

Nishisonoki-gun, Tokitsu-mura

Higashisonoki-gun, Sonoki-machi

Higashisonoki-gun, Kawatana-machi

Higashisonoki-gun, Kamihasami-machi

Higashisonoki-gun, Chiwata-mura

Higashisonoki-gun, Miya-mura

## RESTRICTED

<u>Total assets</u>	14,587,000 yen
Securities	4,287,000 yen
Cash on hand	1,118,000 yen
Total loans	8,311,000 yen
Uncalled capital	525,000 yen
<u>Total liabilities</u>	14,587,000 yen
Deposits	11,248,000 yen
Reserves	427,000 yen
Net profit (6 mos.)	98,000 yen
Paid-up capital	1,975,000 yen

## Kyujukyu Ginko (Kyujukyu Bank)

Main office: Kitamatsuura-gun, Hirado-machi, 572

Branches: Total of 3, Nagasaki-ken

Location of branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Sasebo-shi

Kitamatsuura-gun, Emukae-machi

Kitamatsuura-gun, Kochika-mura

<u>Total assets</u>	14,590,000 yen
Securities	2,735,000 yen
Cash on hand	1,736,000 yen
Total loans	9,086,000 yen
Uncalled capital	165,000 yen
<u>Total liabilities</u>	14,590,000 yen
Deposits	11,753,000 yen
Reserves	447,000 yen
Net profit (6 mos.)	75,000 yen
Paid-up capital	835,000 yen

## Kushima Ginko (Kushima Bank)

Main office: Omura-shi, 234

Branches: total of 4, Nagasaki-ken

Known locations of branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Sasebo-shi

Omura-shi (2 branches)

<u>Total assets</u>	6,440,000 yen
Securities	1,509,000 yen
Cash on hand	546,000 yen
Total loans	3,807,000 yen
Uncalled capital	369,000 yen
<u>Total liabilities</u>	6,440,000 yen
Deposits	4,798,000 yen
Reserves	279,000 yen
Net profit (6 mos.)	54,000 yen
Paid-up capital	631,000 yen

## RESTRICTED

## Hisatsu Ginko (Hisatsu Bank)

Main office: Sasebo-shi, Kashiwao-cho, 37

Branches: total of 4, Nagasaki-ken

Location of branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Sasebo-shi (2 branches)

Isahaya-shi

Omura-shi

Capitalization 520,000 yen (147,500 yen paid-up);  
no further details known.

## Jushichi Ginko (Jushichi Bank)

Main office: Nagasaki-shi, 36, Higashihama-machi;

no other data available.

Big Ordinary Banks

## Mitsui Ginko (Mitsui Bank)

Main office: Tokyo-to

Location of branch in Nagasaki-ken:

Nagasaki-shi, Nishihama-cho

## Yasuda Ginko (Yasuda Bank)

Main office: Tokyo-to

Location of branch in Nagasaki-ken:

Nagasaki-shi, Kinoshita-cho, 25

Central Banks

## Yokohama Shokin Ginko (Yokohama Specie Bank)

Main office: Kanagawa-ken, Yokohama-shi

Branch in Nagasaki-ken:

Nagasaki-shi, Nishihama-cho, 72

Special Banks

## Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan)

Main office: Tokyo-to

Branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Nagasaki-shi, Omura-cho, 18

Sasebo-shi, Matsubaru-cho, 96

Savings Banks

## Nagasaki Chochiku Ginko (Nagasaki Savings Bank)

Main office: Nagasaki-shi, Kago-cho, 107

Branches: total of 7, Nagasaki-ken

Location of branches in Nagasaki-ken:

Nagasaki-shi (7 branches)

## RESTRICTED

Total assets	18,950,000 yen
Securities	16,495,000 yen
Cash on hand	699,000 yen
Total loans	283,000 yen
Uncalled capital	None
Total liabilities	18,950,000 yen
Deposits	17,369,000 yen
Reserves	219,000 yen
Net profit (6 mos.)	63,000 yen
Paid-up capital	1,000,000 yen

## Sasebo Chochiku Ginko (Sasebo Savings Bank)

Main office:	Sasebo-shi, Hae-cho, 10
No branches	
Total assets	unknown
Securities	4,320,000 yen
Cash on hand	270,000 yen
Total loans	290,000 yen
Uncalled capital	375,000 yen
Total liabilities	unknown
Deposits	4,705,000 yen
Reserves	60,000 yen
Net profit (6 mos.)	12,000 yen
Paid-up capital	125,000 yen

## Nippon Chochiku Ginko (Japan Savings Bank)

Main office:	Tokyo-to
Branches in Nagasaki-ken:	
Nagasaki-shi	(1 branch)
Sasebo-shi	(2 branches)

b. Insurance. The only insurance company known to have a branch in Nagasaki-ken in 1940 was the Meiji Life Insurance Company, which maintained a branch in Nagasaki-shi. However, it is almost certain that other insurance companies maintained branches and carried on operations in the prefecture. In 1936 there were 464,452 ordinary life insurance policies in force in Nagasaki-ken with a total value of 58,477,000 yen.

It should be emphasized here that insurance companies, in common with other financial institutions in Japan, have had a strong impetus from the government to merge. Announcement was made in April, 1945 that all insurance companies in Japan had been merged into 2 companies, a life insurance company and a property insurance company. Whether they have succeeded in merging all the operations of these companies is doubtful, but it should be remembered that this is the end in view.

## RESTRICTED

c. Postal Savings. Postal savings are very important to the financial picture of the prefecture. The ordinary individual uses the post office as his bank both for savings and as a checking account by using postal transfer. As of the end of June 1942, postal savings deposits totaled 183,296,000 yen in Nagasaki-ken.

d. Credit Associations. These associations were important to the individual, both as a place to invest his money and as a source from which small loans could be obtained. In 1936 there were 204 associations operating in Nagasaki-ken, with a total investment of 3,356,000 yen.

e. Mutual Financing Associations (Mujin). In common with the credit associations, the mujin were important to the ordinary individual as a place for investment and also as a source of small loans. Statistics for the mujin of Nagasaki-ken are given below as of 1936:

Main offices	6
Branch offices	11
Authorized capital	1,450,000 yen
Paid-up capital	860,000 yen
Number of association accounts	2,131
Number of individual accounts	105,837

## 2. Public Finance.

The relative position, in regard to public finance, of Nagasaki-ken in comparison with the whole of Japan as of 1936 was as follows:

TABLE 25

## Public Finance, 1936, Nagasaki-ken &amp; Japan

	Total for Nagasaki-ken (in yen)	Percent of National Total
Prefectural revenue	7,982,000	1.33
Prefectural expenditures	7,982,000	1.33
National business profits tax collection		
(1) Individuals	431,606	1.6
(2) Corporations	222,815	.35
Total taxable income	44,510,000	.9
National income tax collection	1,902,000	.7

RESTRICTED

In the 1938-39 fiscal year the income of the prefectural government of Nagasaki-ken was derived from the following sources:

	Amount (in thousand yen)
<b>Surtaxes on direct national taxes:</b>	
Land tax	647
Income tax	537
Other	392
Special land tax	132
House tax	831
Business tax	115
Miscellaneous taxes	744
Property income	9
Employment & handling fees	822
National grants in aid	1,429
Prefectural loans	675
Balance from previous year	355
Other	1,294
<b>Total income</b>	<b>7,982</b>

Expenditures in the fiscal year 1938-39 were as follows:

	Amount (in thousand yen)
Council expenses	37
Police expenses	1,251
Public works	1,133
Education	2,067
Encouragement of industry	1,590
Health & sanitation	170
Social welfare	111
Prefectural loan expenses	988
Handling of prefectural expenses	149
Official's expenses	327
Other	159
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>7,982</b>

Revenues of cities in Nagasaki-ken for the fiscal year 1938-39 were as follows:

	Amount (in thousand yen)
<b>Surtaxes on direct national taxes:</b>	
Land tax	208
Income tax	74
Other	354

RESTRICTED

	Amount (in thousand yen)
<b>Surtax on prefectural taxes:</b>	
Special land tax	1
House tax	783
Business tax	48
Miscellaneous taxes	419
Special tax	364
Property income	133
Employment & handling fees	1,800
Delivery and subsidiary	423
City loans	2,169
Balance from previous year	205
Other	1,460
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>8,439</b>

Expenditures of cities in Nagasaki-ken for the fiscal year 1938-39 were as follows:

	Amount (in thousand yen)
Council expense	23
Office expense	453
Public works	777
Education	2,778
Health & sanitation	1,340
Social welfare	491
Police	48
Encouragement of industry	303
Municipal loan expense	1,391
Liability expense	3
Planning	115
Maintenance expense (property)	182
Electric & gas construction	None
Other	536
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>8,439</b>

Revenue of the towns and townships in Nagasaki-ken for the fiscal year 1938-39 were as follows:

	Amount (in thousand yen)
<b>Surtaxes on national taxes:</b>	
Land tax	384
Income tax	None
Other	254
<b>Surtaxes on prefectural taxes:</b>	
Special land tax	135
Personal property tax	271

RESTRICTED

	Amount (in thousand yen)
Business tax	73
Miscellaneous taxes	526
Special taxes	3,057
Estate incomes	245
Rents & commissions	452
Subsidies	1,840
Town & village loans	1,102
Amount carried forward from previous fiscal year	434
Other	1,870
Total revenue	10,643

Expenditures of the towns and townships in Nagasaki-ken for the fiscal year 1938-39 were as follows:

	Amount (in thousand yen)
Council expenses	74
Office expense	1,500
Public works	541
Education	4,343
Health & sanitation	461
Social welfare	623
Police	140
Encouragement of industry	757
Public loan expense	936
Various taxes & burdens	130
Building funds	154
Electricity & gas enterprise	52
Other	932
Total expenditures	10,643

The local public debt in Nagasaki-ken as of 1936 totaled 29,534,000 yen. The following is a breakdown of this debt according to areas and objectives for which the debt was incurred:

	Amount (in thousand yen)
By area:	
Prefectural	9,155
Municipal	11,969
Town & village	8,410
Water supply (district)	None

RESTRICTED

	Amount (in thousand yen)
By objective:	
Education	6,123
Health & sanitation	5,127
Service expenses	3,268
Disaster repair	2,670
Ordinary construction	7,318
Electric & gas works	78
Public welfare	4,364
Other	586

Some indication of the incidence of the tax burden is given by the following figures, which show the number of persons in the prefecture in the various income tax brackets as of 1936:

Less than 10 yen	4,757
10 to 15 yen	3,203
15 to 20 yen	1,466
20 to 30 yen	1,841
30 to 50 yen	1,657
50 to 100 yen	1,660
100 to 200 yen	1,125
200 to 500 yen	650
500 to 1000 yen	175
1000 to 2,000 yen	99
2,000 to 5,000 yen	48
More than 5,000 yen	13

Finance offices were located in Nagasaki-ken (1943) as follows: Revenue Bureau offices at: Nagasaki-shi, Sasebo-shi, Shimabara-shi, Hirado-machi. Custom Houses: one in Nagasaki-shi. Monopoly Bureau offices: one in Nagasaki-shi.

IV. PUBLIC SERVICE

A. TRANSPORTATION

1. Railroads.

a. Pattern and importance. The main pattern of railroads in Nagasaki-ken is a system of coastal lines from the north and south converging at Isahaya-shi. The Nagasaki and Sasebo Line from Sasebo-shi in the northwest meets the Ariake Line from the northeast at Isahaya-shi. From Isahaya-shi the Nagasaki Main Line runs southwest and the Shimabara Line southeast feeding the Unzen and Kuchinotsu Lines to the south. The Imari Line enters the prefecture at its northeast extremity and runs westward along the north coast, then south to a terminal near Tanomoto. Another railroad runs north out of Sasebo-shi feeding the balance of the coast and inland points in this northern part of the prefecture.

Railroads of primary importance are Shimabara (1), Nagasaki Main Line (2), Imari Line (3), and Ariake Line (4).

Railroads of secondary importance are Kuchinotsu (5), Unzen (6), Sasebo Line (7), and a railroad in Kita-Matsuura-Gun (8). (The numbers 1 through 8 refer to route numbers shown on Nagasaki-ken Map number OSS 7203). Details concerning trackage, gauge, etc. are given in Table 30 and Appendix II.

b. Administration. The regional office for Nagasaki-ken is located at Moji-shi in Fukuoka-ken.

c. Yards and shops. Roundhouses are to be found at Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki-shi, and in that part of Sasebo-shi formerly known as Haiki-machi. The Sasebo yard on the bay shore is an ordinary freight yard. It is 3,200 feet East-South-east of the Naval repair basin. It is 1,600 feet long and 6 tracks wide. Within the yard are 2 warehouses about 400 feet by 65 feet and a probable warehouse 400 feet by 80 feet, together with 5 buildings 115 feet by 40 feet.

d. Construction. Isahaya-shi and East Sasebo-shi (Haiki) are important junctions. The Isahaya junction has switchboard facilities for controlling traffic beyond its junctions of the Nagasaki, Shimabara Lines and the Sasebo, Nagasaki, Ariake Lines.

2. Highways.

a. Importance and pattern. Although it is generally true throughout Japan that the National Highway is the most important road within the prefecture, this is particularly true of Naga-

TABLE 30

Railroad	Railroads, Nagasaki-ken							Terminals	
	Ownership	Power	Mileage in Prefecture	Gauge	Track	Stations	Bridges & Tunnels		
1. Shimabara	Private (1936)	Steam	26	3'-6"	Single	17	12	0	Isahaya-shi & Shimabara-shi
2. Nagasaki	Gov't	Steam	53	3'-6"	Single	17	25 12*	12	Nagasaki-shi & Tosu-machi (1)
3. Imari	Gov't	Steam	23	3'-6"	Single	--	--	--	Hinoura, Tanomoto, & Arita-machi (1)
4. Ariake	Gov't	Steam	13	3'-6"	Single	--	--	--	Isahaya-shi & Yamaguchi (1)
5. Kuchinotsu	Private (1936)	Steam	23	3'-6"	Single	16	13	1	Katsusamachi & Shimabara-shi
6. Unzen	Private (1936)	Steam	10	3'-6"	Single	8	0 2*	2	Aino-mura & Obamamachi
7. Sasebo	Gov't	Steam	8	3'-6"	Single	--	--	--	Sasebo-shi & Isahaya-shi
8. Railroad	Prob. private	Prob. steam	13	Prob. 3'-6"	Single	--	--	--	Yunokimura & Sechibarumachi

Restricted

Restricted

(1) Saga-ken

saki-ken. Highway transportation is exceeded in importance by both railroads and waterways. The prefecture is mostly of low mountainous terrain, making highway construction difficult; on the other hand, all ports of the prefecture lie close to the coast, making water transportation convenient.

For the most part the National Highway from Sasebo-shi south to Nagasaki-shi hugs the coast, passing across small coastal flats or through rough but low hill country. It is consequently rather winding, but has no steep grades. North of Sonoki-machi (15 miles southeast of Sasebo-shi) the highway passes through a rugged 3 to 4 mile section where two ridges 600 to 1500 feet long reach the sea. Northeast of Nagasaki-shi routes pass through a low mountain pass 800 to 1,000 feet in elevation by means of sharp turns and several short tunnels.

b. Administration. The construction and maintenance of national highways in Japan is a function of the Ministry of Home Affairs and is under the supervision of the Chief of the Roads Section of the Secretariat of the Bureau of Public Works. Within the Secretariat, certain railway administrative officers apparently coordinate road construction with general transportation plans.

Prefectural, municipal, town and village roads are planned, constructed and maintained by the local authorities concerned. Approval of the prefectural government is usually sought for the construction of town and village roads. At the prefectural level, highway administration, including construction and maintenance of national highways within the prefecture is handled by the Public Works Section (Doboku-ka) of the Economics Department (Keizai-bu).

Since 1943, prefectural governments have had the authority to construct high-speed automobile highways. It has been the policy to have the national treasury defray the full cost of other national highways, and 1/3 the cost of prefectural roads, with additional subsidies for the repair of municipal and prefectural roads.

c. Construction. It is reported that the National Highway is 2 lanes wide and concrete surfaced. It is likely that in the vicinity of Nagasaki-shi and Sasebo-shi it is 4 lanes wide. The primary prefectural highways are mostly 2-lane and gravel surfaced. The roads along the coast are very close to the shore line and have many sharp curves.

d. Primary prefectural highways.

(1) On Shimabara-hanto, the road from Isahaya-shi along the northern and eastern part of the peninsula paralleling the railroad is probably a good 2-lane road.

(2) The roads on the western side of the peninsula and from Shimabara-shi across the peninsula to Koga-mura are likely to be narrow, and the latter very steep in places.

(3) In the area east of Omura-shi, where no roads are shown, there are footpaths and trails only, which are not passable to vehicles.

(4) The roads on Nakadori-shima, Fukae-shima and Tsushima are probably passable only to small military vehicles, and the roads across the islands are perhaps impassable. They are shown on the prefectural map as possible routes. See map number OSS 7203 for location of highways.

3. Water Transport.

The total unloading capacity of prefectural ports accessible to ocean vessels is 16,000 short tons per 10 hour day.

All prefectural shipping is under the jurisdiction of the Moji Marine Transport Bureau, a local branch of the national Ministry of Transportation and Communications. (See AMS map L571; H.O. charts Nos. 2574, 2337, 2329, 2328, 2335, 2404, 1270, 5675, 5314, 5676; and Chapter I C.)

a. Toya-ura.

(1) Location. North shore of Kamino-shima.

(2) Anchorage. 5 to 8 fathoms. Good holding ground. Heavy seas run in during strong northerly winds.

b. Hidakatsu.

(1) Location. Northeast coast of Kamino-shima.

(2) Harbor. Sheltered anchorage in 9 to 10 fathoms. Regular steamship communication with Japan and other ports of Tsushima. Fishing port.

c. Saka.

(1) Location. Southeast coast of Kamino-shima.

(2) Harbor. 2 rivers empty into bay at village, the east of which may be entered by small craft at high water. Bay anchorage in 4 to 12 fathoms.



## d. Aso-wan.

- (1) Location. Separates Kamino-shima and Shimono-shima.
- (2) Description. Generally deep. West entrance, Kusebo-seto, 2 miles wide. East entrance, Ofunakosi-seto, consists of 300-yard long canal, 50 feet wide at narrowest part and 6 feet deep at high water. Dries at lowest low water.
- (3) Anchorages and landings. Nii-ko. Middle north shore of Aso-wan. 2 miles long. Anchorage in 16 fathoms. Takeshiki-ko. Southeast shore of Aso-wan; entrance, 27 fathoms deep and 300 yards wide at narrowest part; anchorage in 16 fathoms. Naval station formerly located on the small bay southeast of Takeshiki-ko. Facilities here included 3 moorings for 3 large and several small vessels, 50-ton floating Shear Crane, 280 by 38-foot floating dock with 1600-ton capacity and 11.5-foot draft. Kurose-wan. South shore of Aso-wan west of Takeshiki-ko. Available to small steamers. Two miles long. Narrow entrance. Anchorage in 5 to 23 fathoms. Naval base on west side of Imoski-hanto, which protects Kurose-wan on the north, reported to have been abandoned. Mikata-ura. South shore of Aso-wan west of Kurose-wan. 1.2 miles long. Anchorage in 11 to 23 fathoms. Tides: mean high water interval 8 hours 50 minutes; mean range of tide 4.4 feet; spring range 6.5 feet. Osaki-wan. South shore of Aso-wan west of Mikata-ura; 2 miles long. Anchorage in 9 to 32 fathoms.

## e. Izuhara-machi.

- (1) Location. East central coast of Shimono-shima.
- (2) Nature of port. Fishing port. Regular steamer connection with other Tsushima ports, Korea and Japan.
- (3) Harbor. Layout. Natural harbor. Inner harbor protected by breakwater in north inlet. Basin for small craft at head of north inlet. Hydrography. Depths: entrance, 8 to 14 fathoms; central part of harbor, 6 to 8 fathoms; basin, 2 feet. Anchorages. In 6.25 fathoms, sand and mud bottom. Mooring buoy off head of breakwater. Landing facilities. Small vessels can moor alongside breakwater in 10.5 to 24 feet. Unloading capacity. Past performance, 1938. Steamers: entered, 48 (6,619 tons); cleared, 65 (8,451 tons). Sailing vessels: entered, 5 (399 tons); cleared, 12 (527 tons). Supplies. Water supplied by waterboat. Coal available.

## f. Tsuna-wan

- (1) Location. Southwest coast of Kamino-shima.
- (2) Description. Protected inlet. 7 to 19 fathoms. Used as fishing base during summer.

## g. Sasuna-mura.

- (1) Location. Northwest coast of Kamino-shima.
- (2) Harbor. Narrow inlet. 3 to 10 fathoms. Fishing port. Steamship communication.

## h. Katsumoto-machi.

- (1) Location. Northwest tip of Iki-shima.
- (2) Harbor. Breakwaters on each side of entrance to inner harbor. Outer harbor affords only limited protection in 3.5 to 10 fathoms. Inner harbor affords shelter to small vessels in 4 to 5 fathoms. Basin in inner harbor, 2 fathoms deep.

## i. Indoji.

- (1) Location. South coast of island (33°45'N, 129°46'E).
- (2) Harbor. Small, suitable only for small craft.

## j. Gonoura-ko.

- (1) Location. Southwest coast of island (33°45'N, 129°42'E).
- (2) Anchorage. In 10 to 18 fathoms with protection from most winds. Approach deep. Tides: springs rise 7.2 feet, neaps 5.2 feet.

## k. Imari-gaiwan.

- (1) Location. Outer and larger part of Imari-wan. (33°22'N, 129°45'N)
- (2) Anchorage. North part broad and unobstructed, suitable for large vessels. 11 to 20 fathoms, deep approach. Tides: springs rise 10 feet, neaps 6 feet.
- (3) There is an indication that this harbor is being developed for naval use.

## l. Taka-shima.

- (1) Location. North side of Imari-wan (33°25'N, 129°46'E).
- (2) Clearance. Ferry: from east central coast to Hoshika in Saga-ken; from Ao on northwest coast to Kuro-shima.

## m. Imabuku-machi.

- (1) Location. Southwest shore of Imari-gaiwan.
- (2) Harbor. Fishing harbor. Secure anchorage in 9 to 14 fathoms with good holding ground.
- (3) Clearance. Rail and road.

- n. Hoshika-machi.  
 (1) Location. East side Takesaki-hana. (33°22'N, 129°42'E)  
 (2) Harbor: Small basin under construction, 1937.
- o. Kamada-ura.  
 (1) Location. 5 miles west of Hoshika-machi.  
 (2) Anchorage. Sheltered in 5 to 7 fathoms.
- p. Hinoura.  
 (1) Location. East side of Hirado-seto. (33°22'N, 129°35'E)  
 (2) Clearance. Ferries operate to Hirado-machi and Yamauba-saki, south of Hirado-machi on Hirado-shima. Rail and road.
- q. Furue-wan.  
 (1) Location. Off Usuka-wan on north side of Hirado-shima.  
 (2) Anchorage. 8 to 15 fathoms, good holding ground, close to shore. Large vessels can enter without difficulty.
- r. Hirado-machi.  
 (1) Location. Northeast side of Hirado-shima.  
 (2) Harbor. Available to small vessels only. Depth, 25 feet. Entrance channel: width, 1,200 feet; depth, 30 feet.  
 (3) Landing facilities. Pontoon on north side of harbor. Harbor improvements in progress, 1937.  
 (4) Clearance. Ferry service to Hinoura. Road to south of island.  
 (5) Life saving station. Equipped with motor boat.
- s. Ikitsuki-machi.  
 (1) Location. East side of island. (33°24'N, 129°24'E)  
 (2) Harbor. Protected by narrow spit. Harbor works in progress, 1937.
- t. Usunoura-ko.  
 (1) Location. 7 miles west of Sasebo-shi in inlet east of Sasa-ura.  
 (2) Nature of port. Coal shipping.  
 (3) Harbor. Layout. One mile in north-south direction;

average width, 200 yards. Entrance width, 300 yards. Well sheltered from all winds. Hydrography. Depths: harbor, 4 to 6 fathoms; entrance, 7 fathoms. Tides: lunitidal interval 8 hours 16 minutes; springs rise 9.8 feet; neaps 7.2 feet. Anchorages. Outer approach: three 400-yard anchorages in 25 feet. Inner harbor: small craft only.

(4) Landing facilities. 500-foot quay with 18 to 20 feet. 1,900 feet of frontage on filled land, with 9 to 15 feet, may be quayed. Deep water quays on south side of a small promontory on west side of harbor.

(5) Clearance. Rail to Sasebo-shi. Quays served by 6,800 feet of trackage.

(6) Storage. Several acres suitable for open storage dumps.

(7) Supplies. Coal available.

u. Ainoura-machi.

- (1) Location. East shore of Sasa-ura.  
 (2) Harbor. Harbor works in progress, 1937.  
 (3) Clearance. Rail to Sasebo-shi.  
 (4) Repair facilities. Dockyard. Probably facilities for building motor torpedo boats.

v. Sasebo-shi. (See AMS map Sasebo 340455).

- (1) Location. Head of Sasebo-ko.  
 (2) Nature of port. Commercial and naval. One of the 4 primary naval stations.  
 (3) Harbor. Layout. Harbor nearly landlocked. Approach through narrow entrance, about 1,000 yards wide. North-south peninsula divides harbor into 2 arms; Sasebo-shi at head of west arm. Hydrography. Depths: west arm of harbor, 6 to 10 fathoms; east arm of harbor, 3.5 to 6 fathoms; lower harbor, 10 to 23 fathoms; entrance, 24 to 29 fathoms. Tides: mean high water interval, 8 hours 7 minutes; springs rise 9.5 feet; neaps rise 7 feet. Anchorages. Space for large number of ships in Sasebo-ko. Moorings in inner harbor as follows:

TABLE 31  
 Mooring Facilities, Sasebo-ko.

Number	Type of ship
9	Battleship or carrier

2	Carrier only
13	Special duty
4	Heavy cruisers
4	Light cruiser
6	Unclassified
7	Large destroyer (southwest of repairing basin)
8	Medium destroyer (outside east wall of repairing basin)
28	Other destroyer
9	Large submarine (off Kurashima on east shore of inner harbor)
10	Small submarine (off Kurashima on east shore of inner harbor)

Anchorage for small craft in small craft basin at mouth of Sasebo-gawa.

(4) Landing facilities. Terminals. Principal berthing space, an enclosed outfitting and repair basin at dockyard. Area, 9 acres; depth, 32 feet or more; capacity, 10 or 12 ships alongside walls; construction, concrete, perpendicular inner walls with granite facing. Little specific information available on other numerous piers, wharves, and quays. The following should be mentioned; Sasebo Provision Wharf at mouth of Sasebo-gawa with 3 fathoms at head and 3.5 to 4 fathoms along west side; Mine and Torpedo Base on northeast shore of inner harbor with 4 to 5.25 fathoms at head; Munitions Depot on east shore of inner harbor with 5 to 6 fathoms; shop and warehouse area at Naval Air Station at southeast entrance to inner harbor; fueling wharf at southwest entrance point to inner harbor with berthing space of 270 feet in about 5 fathoms; coal dump on west shore of inner harbor with visible berthing space of about 2,800 feet in 6 fathoms.

Special handling facilities are shown in Table 32.

TABLE 32

Cranage Facilities, Sasebo-shi.

Number	Capacity	Type	Location
1	200-tons	Hammerhead	North wall, outfitting and repairing basin.
1	50	Stationary	Not known
1	150	Floating	
1	60	Floating sheer	
1	40-ton	Floating sheer	
3	Unknown		Outfitting and repairing basin
2	Large	Hammerhead	Seaplane ramps at Naval Air Station
1	Large	Hammerhead	Aircraft factory, east arm of bay.

(5) Unloading capacity. Estimated at 11,000 short tons per 10-hour day.

(6) Clearance. Rail. Line runs close to head of inner harbor serving dockyard, Mine and Torpedo Station, Munitions Depot, Naval Air Station, and aircraft factory on east arm of bay. Road. Improved highway.

(7) Storage. Many large warehouses, specialized depots, magazines on waterfront. Food and provision warehousing concentrated near provision wharf. Coal storage, total capacity 300,000 tons, concentrated at coal dump on west side of inner harbor and coal sheds east of outfitting and repairing basin. Oil storage, total capacity 400,000 tons, distributed throughout harbor area. Many tanks enclosed in heavy concrete walls and may drain into underground concrete bombproof reservoirs.

(8) Supplies. Oil, 400,000 tons. Coal, 300,000 tons. Complete naval stores depot. Turbines, engines, boilers, and other ship machinery produced.

(9) Repair facilities. Major repair base for Japanese fleet; capable of handling construction and repairs of all types. Drydocks. Naval dockyard, listed from south to north are shown in Table 33.

TABLE 33

Naval Drydocks, Sasebo-shi.

Size (in feet)	Cranage
454 x 81	1
680 x 100	
800 x 105	2
1,000 x 175	3
377 x 80	1
568 x 85	

Largest floating drydock in Japan reported.

Building ways. Capacity, as of November 1943: one 40,000-ton, one 20,000-ton and two 3,000-ton vessels. Ways at naval dockyard, listed from west to east are shown in Table 34.

TABLE 34

Building Ways, Sasebo-shi.

Size (in feet)	Cranage
350	1
600	1
600	2

(10) Administration. Headquarters of Sasebo Naval District. Port Director's office under Naval District command. Harbormaster's office located on east side of outfitting and repairing basin. Customs House located across Sasebo-gawa from city hall.

w. Omura-wan.

(1) Location. Entrance 9 miles south of Sasebo-shi.

(2) Description. Large landlocked bay. Entrances: Haiki-seto, suitable only for boats; Hario-seto, deep but only a little over 200 yards wide, and somewhat tortuous, with strong tidal currents, suitable only for moderate sized vessels with local knowledge. Depths in bay, 8 to 17 fathoms.

x. Ottawa-wan.

(1) Location. Opposite O-shima. (33°03'N, 129°38'E)

(2) Anchorage. Good anchorage in 4.5 to 9.5 fathoms.

y. Sakito-machi.

(1) Location. Southwest coast of Kakinoura-shima, 14 miles southwest of Sasebo-shi.

(2) Nature of port. Coal shipping.

(3) Harbor. Layout. Outer harbor, open from west to north. Inner harbor, landlocked, divided into 3 arms as follows: north arm, Kakinoura; east arm, Fuku-ura; south arm, Mizuno-ura. Hydrography. Depths: outer harbor, 78 to 37 feet; inner harbor, 27 to 37 feet. Tides: high water interval 8 hours 18 minutes; springs rise 10.5 feet; neaps rise 7.75 feet. Anchorages. Outer harbor: two 500-yard anchorages in 35 feet; one 400-yard anchorage in 25 feet; six 300-yard anchorages in 15 feet. Inner harbor: Kakinoura, 2 mooring buoys in 35 and 19 feet, 375 feet apart accommodating a large vessel; Fuku-ura, several mooring buoys.

(4) Landing facilities. A number of wharves, equipped with coal loading machinery, at which vessels of various sizes berth, usually in conjunction with mooring buoys. Principal berths are shown in Table 35.

TABLE 35

Coal Loading Wharves, Sakito-machi.

Location	Size and depth	Belt conveyors
West entrance point to Mizuno-ura	For large vessel, depth 27 feet	2
East shore, Mizuno-ura	325 feet long depth 26 to 30 feet	1

South shore, Fuku-ura	400 feet long	2
	depth 23 feet	
South shore, Fuku-ura	For small vessels	1

Waterfront of Kakinoura appears to be quayed for 4,400 feet. Most of it has depths of 3 feet or less and is not known to be usable wharfage; about 650 feet has depth of 6 to 11 feet. Floating pier, in shallow water on west shore of Kakinoura, used as landing. Small pier at head of Sugamutaura, inlet off south shore of outer harbor. 7 piers in Amanigaura, inlet close west of Sugamutaura, accessible to craft able to pass over bar in outer part of cove which has least depth of 6 feet.

(5) Clearance. No roads on island. Regular steamer service, daily connection with the Sasebo Naval Base. Ferry service across Fukuura.

(6) Storage. Several terminals have open storage space for coal.

(7) Supplies. Coal. Bunkering capacities: vessels alongside quays, 200 to 300 tons by conveyor; vessels at anchorage, 150 tons per hour from largest lighter, 1,000-ton capacity and equipped with bucket elevator and belt conveyor. Water. Practically no fresh water at Sakito. Water transported by water boats from head of Nantsugama-ura, on mainland about 5 miles east of Sakito. Waterboats are shown in Table 36.

TABLE 36

Water Boats, Sakito-machi.

Number	Capacity
1	Pumping capacity, 10,500 gallons per hour
1	Pumping capacity, 5,000 gallons per hour
15	Carrying capacity, 13,000 gallons
3	Carrying capacity, 5,000 gallons.

(8) Repairs. Minor repairs can be made.

(9) Local craft. Two tugs available, 135 and 99 gross tons.

z. Hongo.

(1) Location. East shore of Sakito-shima, small island southwest of Sakito-machi.

(2) Harbor. Shallow bight. Depths, less than 3 feet.

Numerous landings for small boats.

## aa. Nishidomari-hakuchi.

(1) Location. Middle of east shore of island.

(2) Anchorage. For colliers. Coaling pier available.

## bb. Matsushima-ko.

(1) Location. North side of Matsu-shima.

(2) Nature of port. Coal shipping port, operated by Matsushima Colliery Company.

(3) Harbor. Layout. Entrance to outer bay, 600 yards wide. Bay widens inside to over  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and then narrows to 200 yards at entrance to inner cove. Small natural basin to west of inner harbor. Hydrography. Depths: outer harbor, 15 to 12 fathoms; entrance to inner cove, 8 fathoms; inner cove, 5 to 11 fathoms; small basin, 5 to 13 feet. Tides: mean high water interval, 7 hours 59 minutes; springs rise 9.8 feet; neaps rise 7.2 feet. Anchorage. One 400-yard anchorage in 25 feet; one 300-yard anchorage in 15 feet. Mooring buoy 100 yards east of coal pier.

(4) Landing facilities. Coal pier on west side of harbor with 5.5 fathoms at head, equipped with belt conveyor having loading capacity of about 120 tons per hour. Head of inner harbor appears to be quayed with depths ranging from 0 to 24 feet. Several piers in small basin.

(5) Supplies. Coal available.

## cc. Kono-ura.

(1) Location. South shore of Uku-shima.

(2) Anchorage. In 10 fathoms.

## dd. Taira-machi.

(1) Location. Southeast shore of Uku-shima.

(2) Harbor. Natural harbor, open to southeast. Small pier in 1.5 fathoms.

## ee. Fuefuki.

(1) Location. South shore of Ojika-shima.

(2) Harbor. Fishing harbor protected by 2 jetties, extending from Kuro-shima, small island just south. One fathom charted inside.

## ff. Arikawa-machi.

(1) Location. Northeast coast of Nakadori-shima.

(2) Harbor. Fishing and whaling center facing on Arikawa-

wan. Harbor depth, 36 feet. Entrance channel, 3,000 feet wide, 60 feet deep. Anchorage for large vessels, sheltered from all winds except those between north and east. Harbor works under construction. (1940)

## gg. Narao-mura.

(1) Location. Near southern tip of Nakadori-shima.

(2) Harbor. Small natural fishing harbor open east.

## hh. Nama-wan.

(1) Location. Northwest coast of Nakadori-shima.

(2) Anchorage. Good sheltered anchorage in 8 to 11.5 fathoms near head of bay.

## ii. Wakamatsu-mura.

(1) Location. West central coast of Wakamatsu-shima.

(2) Anchorage. In 11.5 to 12.5 fathoms for vessels with local knowledge.

## jj. Okushi-ko.

(1) Location. Southwest coast of Naru-shima.

(2) Anchorage. In 10 to 11 fathoms for vessels with local knowledge.

## kk. Hisaka-wan.

(1) Location. North coast of Hisaka-shima.

(2) Anchorage. Long narrow inlet leads to completely landlocked basin in which small vessels with local knowledge can anchor in 8 to 10 fathoms.

## ll. Fukue-machi.

(1) Location. Northeast coast of Fukue-shima.

(2) Harbor. Layout. Artificial harbor at river mouth protected by 3 breakwaters which form a small craft basin. Width of entrance channel, 225 feet. Hydrography. Depths: entrance channel, 13.5 feet; harbor, 9 to 13.5 feet. Anchorages. In 8 to 9 fathoms about 600 yards off basin entrance.

(3) Landing facilities. Pier in 10 feet of water.

## mm. Tomie-machi.

(1) Location. On southwest shore of Tomie-wan, southeast coast of Fukue-shima.

(2) Nature of port. Subsidized fishing port.

(3) Harbor. Layout. Harbor opens to north. Protected by islands and detached breakwater. Hydrography. Depths, shallow. Tides: springs rise 10.5 feet; neaps rise 7.5 feet. Anchorages. In 9 to 10 fathoms in outer bay, exposed to winds between east and south. Landing facilities. Mooring jetty in inner harbor. Landing stage at Wa-shima just opposite town. Clearance. Daily motorboat service to Ohama-mura, north side of Tomie-wan.

nn. O-shima.

- (1) Location. Most southeasterly island of Goto-retto.
- (2) Harbor. Boat basin at small village at northeast end of island.

oo. Konoura-mura.

- (1) Location. 5 miles southeast of Matsu-shima.
- (2) Harbor. Open. A port of call for coastal steamers.
- (3) Clearance. Road only.

pp. Fukuda-mura.

- (1) Location. West side of inlet, 2.5 miles west of Nagasaki-shi.
- (2) Harbor. Small bay protected by breakwater. Depth, 15 feet. Pontoon landing in 6 feet.

qq. Koseto.

- (1) Location. At inlet west of entrance to Nagasaki-ko, within Nagasaki harbor limit.
- (2) Harbor. Harbor protected by wide jetty extending into Kibachi-ura. Mooring buoy off head of jetty.

rr. Kamino-shima.

- (1) Location. Close southwest of Koseto.
- (2) Harbor. Small boat basin, protected by breakwaters, on east shore of island. Depth, 3 feet, dries at low water. Anchorage outside basin in 4 to 14 fathoms, deep approach. Tides: springs rise 11.2 feet, neaps 7.2 feet.

ss. Nagasaki-shi. (See AMS map 340961.)

- (1) Location. At head of Nagasaki-ko.
- (2) Nature of port. One of the 3 major Japanese ship-building centers.
- (3) Harbor. Layout. Large well-sheltered harbor, divided into inner harbor (harbor districts one and 2) and outer harbor

(harbor districts 3 and 4). Bays on west side of inner harbor, from south to north as follows: Nishidomari-ura, Kamidate-ura, Akuno-ura, Mizuno-ura. Urakami-gawa flows through city and empties into head of harbor. Rivers emptying into east side of inner harbor, from north to south, as follows: Iwahara-gawa, Nakajima-gawa, Doza-gawa, Matsue-gawa. Entrance from west, main entrance, between Kamino-shima and Kagenoo-shima, 600-yards wide between 60-foot contours. Entrance from southwest, through Koyagi-seto, forms three narrow tortuous channels, as follows: northwest channel, least width 70 yards; middle channel, least width 30 yards; southeast channel, least width 60 yards. Hydrography. Depths: main entrance, 22 fathoms; Koyagi-seto entrance, 27 feet in northwest channel, 21 feet in middle channel, 31.5 feet in southeast channel; entrance to inner harbor, 15 fathoms; inner harbor, 15 to 3.5 fathoms. Tides: semidiurnal; interval 7 hours 56 minutes; springs rise 9.5 feet. Anchorages. Inner harbor: available in almost any part in 3.5 to 15 fathoms, good holding ground; 9 charted buoys in harbor district one and 2 in Nishidomari-ura; outside buoyed area, in harbor district 2, are six 200-yard berths in 5.5 to 13 fathoms. Outer harbor: five 500-yard anchorages in 11 to 17 fathoms clear of cables; a variety of 150 to 200-yard berths.

(4) Landing facilities. Terminals. No important landing facilities in outer harbor; developed shore occupied principally by shipyards and coal and oil installations. Major facilities in inner harbor are shown in Table 37.

TABLE 37

Wharf Facilities, Nagasaki-shi.

	Shipyard wharf	Shipyard wharf	Dejima Quay
Location	Southwest side	West-central side	Northeast side
Construction	Quay wall, solid fill	Masonry wall, solid fill	Quay wall, solid fill
Berthing space	780 feet	250/80/150/300 feet	1,380 feet
Depth	13.5 to 21 feet	6 to 33 feet	29.5 feet
Berthage	Two 250-foot vessels with 16-foot draft	One 250-foot vessels with 16-foot draft One 200-foot vessel with 12-foot draft	Two 450-foot vessels with 26-foot draft One 250-foot vessel with 16-foot draft

In addition are 9 floating piers in inner harbor, several other smaller wharves and piers, and 3 ferry terminals (floating piers) for ferries operating across head of harbor. Special handling facilities. Cranage is shown in Table 38.

TABLE 38

Crane Facilities, Nagasaki-shi.

Number	Capacity	Type	Location
1	Unknown	Locomotive	Shipyard wharf, southwest
1	150 tons	Hammerhead	Shipyard wharf, west central
1	150 tons	Floating	Mitsubishi Dockyards
1	60 tons	Floating	Mitsubishi Dockyards
2	40 tons	Floating	Mitsubishi Dockyards
6	Unknown	Stationary	Dockyards, northwest
6	Unknown	Stationary	Along east side of harbor
Several	5 tons	Hand	Commercial wharves (owned by Customs)
1	50 tons	Floating	Deshima wharf
1	40 tons	Floating	Deshima wharf

(5) Unloading capacity. Estimated capacity. 5,000 short tons per 10-hour day, 2,200 short tons per 8-hour day at 3 principal landing facilities described. Past performance. 1938. Steamers: entered, 382 (1,228,810 tons); cleared, 399 (1,257,519 tons). Sailing vessels: entered, 22 (1,587 tons); cleared, 17 (1,140 tons).

(6) Clearance. Rail. North and east waterfront as far south as Matsue-gawa served. Road. Adequate.

(7) Storage. Warehouses. Numerous facilities available. Open storage areas. Large areas at coal companies on both shores at south end of inner harbor. Special facilities. Fuel: 33 tanks, 556,830 barrels. Additional tanks reported, capacities unknown.

(8) Supplies. Water. 10 hydrants on Deshima wharf, capacity 50 tons per hour. Six 80-ton water boats, 2 with pumps of 40-ton-per-hour capacity. Water pipe line extends to 3-fathom contour off south shore of Doinokubi-ura, inlet indenting southeast coast of outer harbor. Fuel oil. Large tank farms located in Kozaki-hana with frontage on both inner and outer harbors. Barges might be able to moor at oil wharves but all transfer of liquid cargo between ships and shore is by means of floating pipe lines. Some 400-ton oil barges available. Coal. Large stocks maintained. All coaling done by coolie labor, using baskets from 25-ton lighters. One gang of 30 men can load and trim 6 tons per hour.

(9) Repairs. Repairs of any magnitude can be undertaken. Facilities on Koyagi-shima in outer harbor described in paragraph uu. Drydocks. Graving docks at Mitsubishi Dockyard are shown in Table 39.

TABLE 39

Drydock Facilities, Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki-shi.

	South dock (#1)	Middle dock (#3)	North dock (#2)
Entrance:			
Width at coping	89.0 ft.	96.8 ft.	66.0 ft.
Width, 6 feet above sill	77.0	88.5	53.0
Body of dock:			
Length, overall	523.0	728.7	371.0
Length of keel blocks	513.0	714.0	350.0
Depth on keel blocks, MHW (Mean rise and fall of tide: 5.6 feet)	26.5	34.5	24.0

Marine railways. 1,000-ton, 750-foot railway at Mitsubishi Dockyard. 300-ton railway, southwest side of harbor. Ship ways. Following ways at Mitsubishi Shipyard; two 800-foot, two 600-foot, two 450 foot.

(10) Local craft. A number of tugs. Over 500 lighters.

(11) Administration. Port. Harbor office, located on Deshima wharf; harbor police, located on Deshima wharf; Custom Houses, located on Deshima wharf and on waterfront between mouths of Doza-gawa and Matsue-gawa. Shipping. Branch offices of NYK and of East Asia Sea Transport Corporation (address: Tokiwa-cho, 4), corporations organized and operated under the national Vessel Transportation and Operation Society.

tt. Nagahama-ko.

(1) Location. Northeast coast of Koyagi-shima, within Nagasaki harbor limit.

(2) Harbor. Principally shipyard.

(3) Repair facilities. Drydocks. The 3 graving docks at Kawaminoni Dockyard are shown in Table 40.

TABLE 40

Drydock Facilities, Kawaminoni Dockyard, Nagasaki-shi.

	no data	48.1 ft.	no data
Entrance:			
Width at coping	no data	48.1 ft.	no data
Width, 6 feet above sill	36.5 ft.	40.0	no data
Body of dock:			
Length, overall	250.0	352.0	730.0 ft.
Length on bottom	no data	338.0	no data

Width at coping	no data	no data	120.0 ft.
Depth on keel blocks, MHW	18.6	18.0	no data
(Mean rise and fall of tide: 5.6 feet)			(reported large enough for 35,000-ton ship)

Marine railways. 350-ton railway, 160 feet long.

uu. Kogakura-mura

(1) Location. Opposite Kagenoo-shima on Nagasaki-hanto, within Nagasaki harbor limit.

(2) Harbor. Small natural basin with 2 to 5 fathoms. Small pier on north side.

vv. Fukabori-mura.

(1) Location. Opposite Koyagi-shima on Nagasaki-hanto, within Nagasaki harbor limit.

(2) Harbor. Small shallow boat basin protected by breakwaters.

ww. Kayaki-mura.

(1) Location. Due east of Taka-shima on Nagasaki-hanto.

(2) Anchorage. For small vessels in 6.75 to 10 fathoms.

xx. Taka-shima.

(1) Location. Close southwest of Koyagi-shima.

(2) Harbor. Coal shipping port at southern part of island (known as Futago-shima). Deep water anchorage, poor holding ground, exposed.

(3) Landing facilities. Quay, from which extends coaling pier. Two mooring buoys off pier head. Only small vessels can come alongside pier. Larger vessels secure close off pier where they can be loaded by belt conveyor from pier.

yy. Ha-shima.

(1) Location. South of Taka-shima.

(2) Harbor. Coal shipping port. Anchorage in 16 to 33 feet, exposed.

(3) Landing facilities. Coal loading pier projects from quay on east shore. 4 mooring buoys off pier laid in north-south direction. Vessels at buoys load coal by belt conveyor from pier. Also 2 lighter and one landing pier.

zz. Mogi-machi.

(1) Location. Northeastern side of Nagasaki-hanto.

(2) Harbor. Inner harbor protected by jetty. Depths: inner harbor, 1.25 fathoms; outer harbor, 11 to 4 fathoms; entrance channel, 7 fathoms. Regular port of call for coastal vessels.

(3) Landing facilities. Pier, coastal vessels can come alongside. Landing place at north end of town.

(4) Clearance. Road.

aaa. Aba.

(1) Location. Northwest coast of Tachibana-wan.

(2) Harbor. Boat harbor. Anchorage in 9 fathoms in middle of Aba-wan, sheltered from all but south and southeast winds.

bbb. Enoura-mura.

(1) Location. 2.25 miles northeast of east end of Maki-shima.

(2) Harbor. Boat harbor. Entrance, narrow channel, 10 foot depth.

ccc. Obama-machi.

(1) Location. East shore of Tachibana-wan.

(2) Anchorage. In 18 to 19 fathoms, good holding ground, sheltered from all winds except those between south and west.

(3) Clearance. Road only.

ddd. Kuni-saki.

(1) Location. Southeast shore of Tachibana-wan.

(2) Anchorage. 4 miles north-northwest of point are several Japanese navy mooring buoys.

eee. Kuchinotsu-machi.

(1) Location. North side of Hayasaki-kaikyo, entrance to Shimabara-kaiwan.

(2) Nature of port. Chiefly port of call for vessels entering quarantine. Port of call for coastal vessels.

(3) Harbor. Layout. Natural inlet open to east. Hydrography. Tides: springs rise 11 feet, neaps 8.5 feet. Anchorages. In 3 to 10 fathoms, deep approach, mud, sheltered from all but strong southerly winds, for 1,000-ton vessels.



(4) Landing facilities. Details not known.

(5) Unloading capacity. Past performance, (1938):  
 steamers: entered, one, (79 tons); cleared, 4, (397 tons).  
 Sailing vessels: entered, 30, (2,998 tons); cleared, 56,  
 (4,642 tons).

(6) Clearance. Rail and road. Ferry south to Oninoike-  
 mura on Shimo-jima, Kumamoto-ken.

fff. Oyo.

(1) Location. North shore of Kuchinotsu-ko.

(2) Harbor. Small fishing port. Basin.

(3) Clearance. Rail and road.

ggg. Nishiarie-machi.

(1) Location. Northeast of Kuchinotsu-machi.

(2) Harbor. Small fishing port in Sukawa-ko, immediately  
 south of town.

(3) Clearance. Rail and road at Nishiarie-machi.

hhh. Shimabara-shi.

(1) Location. Southwest coast of Shimabara-kaiwan.

(2) Harbor. Natural harbor encumbered with numerous  
 natural obstructions. Narrow entrance channel with 30 to 7  
 feet. Heavy sailing traffic.

(3) Landing facilities. Floating pier for coastal  
 vessels. Extensive harbor works undertaken in 1938.

(4) Clearance. Rail and road.

4. Air Facilities.

Table 41 shows that at the end of 1944 there were 15  
 classified and one reported airports in Nagasaki-ken.

The Omura Naval Air Station, Omura-shi (Takematsu-cho A/D),  
 home base of Omura Naval Air Unit, is the main operational land  
 and seaplane base for the Sasebo area. It has 4 to 6 hangars,  
 barracks for 800 to 1,000 men and numerous workshops. It is  
 believed operated in conjunction with Omura Seaplane Station  
 which is just to the southwest at Omura South, about one mile  
 to the southeast, is a good auxiliary landing field.

The Sasebo Naval Air Station, Sasebo Seaplane Station,  
 home base of the Sasebo Naval Air Unit, is an operational field  
 for coastal patrol and fleet aircraft training and maintenance.  
 In August 1944 it had 6 hangars and adequate facilities for re-  
 pair, overhaul, and testing of aircraft and aircraft engines.  
 Sasebo-Hui, about a mile southeast of Sasebo Naval Air Station,  
 is believed operated in conjunction with it.

TABLE 41.

Airports & Seaplane Anchorages, 1944, Nagasaki-ken.

Name	Type	Approximate Locations	Elevation (in feet)
		Classified*	
Ainoura (Sasebo)**	LG & S	3 mi. WNW of Sasebo- shi	
Gono-wan (Iki-jima)	S	In Gono-ura at SW corner Iki-shima	S.L.
Goro (Amakusa)	S	Off NE coast of Amakusa-shimo-shima	S.L.
Isahaya (Nagasaki)	LG(u/c)	2 mi. ENE of Isahaya- shi	10 (Est)
Kawatana	S	11 mi. SE of Sasebo- shi	
Omura (Takamatsu)	A/D	3 mi. N of Omura-shi	10 (Est)
Omura	S	2 mi. NW of Omura-shi	S.L.
Omura South	ELG	About 1 mi. N of Omura-shi	10 (Est)
Sasebo	ELG	3 mi. SSE of Sasebo- shi	
Sasebo	S	In Sasebo-wan, 3 mi. SSE of Sasebo-shi	S.L.
Sasebo-Hui	S	3 mi. SE of Sasebo- shi	S.L. (Est)
Tomie (Fukue-shima)	LG	On Fukue-shima	

Tsushima S About center of Tsu-shima.S.L. (Est)  
Tsushima-Sasuna LG 1 mi. NW of Sasuna-mura

Reported

Onomura (Nagasaki; Omura) LG About 4 mi. E of Omura-shi

\* All fields whose existence has been established by reasonably conclusive evidence are included in the CLASSIFIED list. Those fields whose existence is questionable owing to possession of only dubious or insufficient evidence are included in the REPORTED list.

\*\* Alternate names are carried in parentheses after the principal names.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

A/D - Airdrome with all-weather runway, or complete facilities, or both.

L/G - Landing ground without an all-weather runway and without complete facilities.

ELG - Emergency landing ground.

S - Fully or partly equipped seaplane station.

S.L. - Sea level or zero altitude.

u/c - Under construction.

#### B. COMMUNICATIONS

Nagasaki-ken is included with Fukuoka-ken, Miyazaki-ken, Kagoshima-ken, Kumamoto-ken, Oita-ken, and Saga-ken in a single administrative district under the Kumamoto Bureau of Communications (Kumamoto Teishin-kyoku) of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (Unyu Tsushin-sho). The headquarters of the district is located at Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken. The bureau, headed by a chief, consists of 4 main departments, business, engineering, management and savings. The chief of the bureau is responsible for all civilian communications activities, telephone, telegraph, and postal, within the district.

Actual operation of submarine cables as well as radio telegraph and radiotelephone, in Nagasaki-ken, is nominally in the hands of the International Telecommunications Co., which is, however, entirely dependent on the Japanese government.

For location of telegraph, telephone, etc. lines and radio stations see OSS map 3888.

##### 1. Telephone.

As of 1939, Nagasaki-ken had approximately 12,070 telephones, an increase of 894 since 1937. The number of telephones represents an average of 1.17 telephones for every 100 persons, in comparison with 1.38 for Japan as a whole. In 1940 the total number of local and long distance calls for the Kumamoto Communications District was 549,014,000 and 41,673,000 respectively. It is estimated that the daily average of calls handled in Nagasaki-ken for the same year was 183,505 local calls and 13,929 long distance calls. The local calling rate (number of calls per day per telephone) was between 16 and 18, which is extremely high in comparison to call rates in the United States, but an average figure for Japan. All telephone messages are rigidly funneled. A telephone call from one communications district to another must pass through the telephone central of each district as well as the local exchange at the end of the call. Because of this funneling of messages, long distance circuits are particularly vulnerable at exchanges, and the expansion of the system is limited by the capacity of these installations.

In spite of the low telephone development in Nagasaki-ken, this prefecture is a very important link in the land network, as it serves as the terminus for many submarine cables connecting with Korea, Manchuria and China, as well as many of the small islands to the west of Kyushu.

The main communications circuits, part of one of the series of great loops apparently designed to meet military needs so that every city and town along the route can be reached from 2 directions, enter the prefecture from the north via Saga-ken, near Yoshifuku (13°10'N, 129°50'E). The route follows along the Nagasaki main railroad line to Haiki (33°08'N, 129°48'E) and then to Sasebo-shi, an important submarine cable terminus. From Sasebo, still following the same railroad, it parallels the east coast of Omura-wan to Isahaya-shi via Sonoki-machi and Omura-shi. From Isahaya-shi it crosses the Shimabara peninsula along the Onomura-Shimabara Railroad line to Shimabara-shi. At this town it leaves the prefecture by submarine cable to Kumamoto-ken.

This main circuit probably is of cable construction rather than open-wire. The underground cables are laid in ducts and are paper insulated and lead covered. The ducts are generally iron tubes, but where there is no surface water, earthen or concrete tubes are used.

Telephone service will be found in the majority of the other cities and towns not situated on the main route if they are located on main highways or railroads. The open-wire feeder circuits to these cities and towns will be, in most cases, of 1.6mm. hard drawn copper wire. Telephones will be found in practically all police stations, police sub-stations and police boxes in the prefecture.

Telephonerates are of 2 kinds: measured and flat rate. At Nagasaki-shi the rate in 1938 was 30 yen per year, and the measured rate of 3 sen per call was surcharged. In all other exchanges a flat rate of 60-90 yen per year was charged; the exact rate being determined according to the number of subscribers.

With the exception of Nagasaki-shi and Sasebo-shi, the telephone exchanges, single position magnet switchboards, along with telegraph installations, will be found in the same buildings as the post offices. In a large majority of cases, one clerk is responsible for all the contacts that the general public has with the communications board. Table 42 lists the number of subscribers in each city.

TABLE 42

Telephone Exchanges, 1943, Nagasaki-ken.

City	Estimated subscribers	Type of equip.
Nagasaki-shi	5,100	Common battery single channel manual

Sasebo-shi	4,000	Series multiple magneto
Isahaya-shi	750	Series multiple magneto
Shimabara-shi	450	Single position magneto

In Nagasaki-shi, the Nagasaki Post and Telegraph Office is the center of all domestic communications including telephone. It is located in the southern section of the city on the south bank of the Doza-gawa.

In Sasebo-shi, the telephone exchange lies to the east of the Sasebo-gawa about 2 blocks east of the police station.

A large percentage of the telephones is of the wall type. Twenty-seven public telephones are installed in booths on the streets of the business section, in stores, railway stations and bus terminals. Private branch exchanges (PBX) will be found in most of the government offices but in very few industrial and business establishments.

2. Telegraph.

Nagasaki-shi is the center of all telegraph activity in Nagasaki-ken. It is connected by direct trunks with the communications zone center at Kumamoto-shi, for which it serves as a sub-center.

Trunk lines follow closely the network pattern of telephone circuits. In addition, there are circuits from Sasebo-shi to Hinoura (33°24'N, 129°38'E) along the prefectural highway, with an extension to Hirado-machi on Hirado-shima via a submarine cable. From Nagasaki-shi, circuits follow the prefectural highway along the coast to Omodaka-mura. These are circuits from Isahaya-shi around the cape, touching Shimabara-shi, Arie-machi, Nishiarie-machi, (32°46'N, 130°19'E), Minamiarima-machi, Kuchinotsu-machi, Chijiwa-machi and back to Isahaya-shi. Traffic originating in Nagasaki-ken is routed through Nagasaki-shi or Sasebo-shi, subcenters for both prefecture and local service, to the communications zone center at Kumamoto-shi. Telegraph lines are both aerial and underground construction.

The telegraph central for Nagasaki-ken is located in the Nagasaki Post and Telegraph Office in Nagasaki-shi, with branch offices in most of the sub-post offices throughout the city. This building, a 4 story, concrete reinforced structure, is the center of civil communications by post, telegraph and telephone.

In Sasebo-shi, the center of telegraph communication is the Post and Telegraph Office, immediately west of the Navy Bridge. In the rest of the prefecture, however, telegraph service facilities are located in the second class post offices or railroad stations. In 1936, telegraph service was available in 104 of the 123 third class post offices.

It is believed that printer telegraph will be found in Nagasaki-shi. The most common types of equipment are: Western Electric Duplex, Morkum Double Duplex, Teletype, Baudot Multiplex, and the Japanese letter printer. Outlying areas depend almost entirely on hand keys.

Ordinary telegrams dispatched from the prefecture in 1936 totaled 896,000 as against a total of 964,000 delivered for the same year. During the same period 4,000 wireless telegrams were dispatched and 2,000 were delivered. Rates for official and private telegrams are 15 Japanese kana characters (or 5 European words) for 40 sen, with an overcharge of 7 sen for 5 additional Japanese kana characters (or one additional European word).

### 3. Radio.

Nagasaki-ken is well-provided with broadcasting facilities. Stations are sufficient in number and power for serving the prefecture; transmitting equipment is good, and studio, relay lines and other related installations are adequate.

JOAG, the principal station for the prefecture, is located in Nagasaki-shi and operates under the control of the Kumamoto Regional Central. Although JOAG can transmit programs originating in its own studios, 90 percent of the programs originate from the studios of JOAK, Tokyo, and JOGK, the Kumamoto Regional Central Station. Programs from studios to transmitter are carried by underground cable. Electric current is obtained from local power sources, but the station is equipped with a motor generator for use in emergencies. Circuits for service messages necessary for synchronizing programs run parallel to the relay lines. These lines were reported in 1937 to be leased from the Communications Ministry. JOAG is equipped with a receiver frequency 6,125 kc, to be used if the relay lines are interrupted.

Public address systems, being an integral part of Japanese life, can be found throughout the prefecture (see Table 43) in the parks, railroad stations or schools; while private systems may exist in factories and department stores. Many of the municipal parks in the smaller cities throughout the prefecture have small towers equipped with loud speakers for relaying various programs of general interest. Similar equipment

is frequently installed near shrines or other places where crowds gather.

Radio broadcasting is one of the chief means of public instruction. There are approximately 79,000 licenses receivers of 29.1 radios per 100 families. These receivers are similar to small table models manufactured in the United States. Short wave reception is prohibited and there is only one band covering roughly 550 kc. to 1,500 kc., or slightly less than the standard broadcast band. These sets are of 3 and 4 tubes and are designed solely for local reception. Edison screw type sockets are used, but it cannot be assumed that any American plug will fit.

Since 1925 the operation of radio receivers has been licensed. Each receiver owner is required to post his license disc on the door. As of April 1945, the rate was 6.50 yen for 6 months or 12 yen for a year.

A continuing check is made by repairmen and consultants, who travel throughout Nagasaki-ken, under the sponsorship of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and by specially selected repair shops. In this capacity they are able to watch for indications of illegally constructed or operated receivers, and clandestine transmitters.

TABLE 43

Installations, Broadcasting Corp. of Japan, 1941,  
Nagasaki-ken.

Location	Address	Description
Nagasaki-shi	Nishisaka-cho	Broadcasting Station JOAG
Nagasaki-shi	Funudaiku-cho	Permanent information office
Sasebo-shi		2 public address systems. Broad- casting through telephone wires reported in 1943.
Scattered		28 authorized infor- mation offices.

There are various radio-telephone and radio telegraph installations in Nagasaki-ken, (see Table 44) which are used for communications to many of the islands and as emergency routes in the event of failures of submarine cables.

TABLE 44  
Radio Stations, 1943,  
Nagasaki-ken.

Station				
Fukue-machi	JECA	--	--	Unidentified
Hisagon-shima, Goto-retto	JQH	--	--	Unidentified
Izuhara-machi	JXI	200	500)	Land-to-plane radio
		235	" )	telegraph & radio
		333	" )	telephone.
		500	" )	
Izuhara-machi, Tsushima	IZ	--	--	Meteorological Station
Mogi-machi	JOS	139	3000	Ship-to-shore radiotelegraph
Nagasaki-shi (Aino-mura)	JOS	95	3000	Radiotelegraph
Nagasaki-shi (Aino-mura)	JOR	5,380	1000	Ship-to-shore radiotelegraph
		8,740		
		12,700		
		17,320		
Nagasaki-shi (Isahaya-shi)	--	--	--	Receiving & redispatching station
Nagasaki-shi	JOAG	930	500	Broadcasting station
Nagasaki-shi	NG	--	--	Meteorological station
Naru-shima, Goto-retto	JAG	--	--	Unidentified
Sasebo-shi	JMG	--	--	Naval radio station
Tomie-machi	TM	--	--	Meteorological station
Fukae-shima				
Tomie-machi, Fukue-shima	JXF	225	500	Radiotelegraph, replaces stations at Osesaki- Fukae-shima
Tomie-machi, Fukue-shima	JXY	200	500)	Land-to-plane radio-
		225	"	telegraph & radiotelephone
		333	"	
		500	"	
Yu-shima	JQL	--	--	Unidentified

There are radio broadcasting towers beside the meteorological station in the hills of the southeastern part of Nagasaki-shi and just north of the fortress headquarters on the west side of the bay.

A radio station is located in the town near Matsugae-gawa.

In the Sasebo-shi area, there are 2 radio stations: at 33°09'N, 129°42'E, and 33°08'N, 129°44'E.

4. Cables.

Nagasaki-ken has an extensive and well planned network of submarine cables running between Kyushu and the island to the west and south. It assumes utmost importance in foreign communications as it is the terminus of the cables to China, Korea and Manchuria.

Cables are described in Tables 45 and 46 below:

TABLE 45  
Cable Facilities, Nagasaki-ken.

From	To	Number	Type
Fukabori-mura	Taka-shima (32°39'N, 129°45'E)	1	Teleg.
Arie-machi	Amakusa, Shima, shima Kumamoto-ken (32°30'N, 130°11'E)	1	Telep.
Hinoura	Hirado-shima (33°21'N, 129°34'E)	3	Teleg.
Itanoura	Matsushima-mura Matsu-shima	2	Teleg.
Kamada	Azuchi (33°28'N, 129°32'E)	1	Teleg.
Kuroguchi	Okoshi-shima Kurose-mura	3	Telep. or Teleg.
Nagasaki-shi (Ha-saki)	O-shima Fukue-machi, Fukue-shima	2	Teleg.
Nagasaki-shi (Doinokubi-mura)	Mategaura, (32°41'N, 129°49'E)	2	Telep. or Teleg.
Nagasaki-shi (Kosedo)	Koyagi-shima (32°43'N, 129°49'E)	2	Teleg.
Nagasaki-shi (Mogi-machi)	Kamino-shima	1	Teleg.
Nagasaki-shi (Mogi-Machi)	Dairen Manchuria	1	Telep. and/ or Teleg.
Nagasaki-shi (Ogakura)	Shanghai China	2	Telep. and/ or Teleg.
Nagasaki-shi (Ogakura)	Taiwan Formosa	2	Teleg.
Makaura	Vladivostok Siberia	2	Telep. and/ or Teleg.
Ouo-hana	China Kakinoura-shima (33°00'N, 129°35'E)	1	Teleg.
Sasebo-shi	Kakinoura-shima (33°00'N, 129°35'E)	1	Teleg.
	Dairen Manchuria	1	Teleg.

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Sasebo-shi	Tsingtao (36°01'N China 120°18'E)	1	Teleg.
Sasebo-shi (Koga Saki)	Kakinoura-shima (33°00'N, 129°35'E)	1	Teleg.
Shimabara-shi	Nagasu (32°55'N Kumamoto-ken 130°27'E)	1	Telep. and Teleg.
Tainoura (33°04'N (Hario-Seto 129°44'E)	Kogari (33°04'N (Hario-Seto) 129°43'E)	1	Teleg.

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TABLE 46

Interisland Submarine Cable, 1944, Nagasaki-ken.

From	To	Number	Type
Eno-shima 33°01'N 129°26'E	Hira-shima 33°00'N Nagasaki-ken 129°15'E	1	Teleg.
Fukue-shima 32°42'N Goto Retto 128°50'E	Nakadori-shima 32°50' Goto Retto 129°03'	1	Teleg.
Hirose 33°02'N Nakadori-shima 129°04'E Goto Retto	Ojika-shima 33°11'N Goto Retto 129°04'E	1	Teleg.
Ojika-shima 33°12'N Goto Retto 129°04'E	Uku-shima 33°15'N Goto Retto 129°05'E Nagasaki-ken	1	Teleg.
Hira-shima 32°59'N 129°14'E	Nakadori-shima 32°59'N Goto Retto 129°10'E	1	Teleg.
Hirado-shima 33°20'N 129°28'E	Ikitsuki-shima 33°21'N Nagasaki-ken 129°26'E	1	Teleg.
Hiardo-shima 33°23'N 129°32'E	Taku-shima 33°25'N Nagasaki-ken 129°31'E	1	Teleg.
Gonoura 33°43'N Iki-shima 129°40'E	Yobuko-machi 33°32'N Saga-ken 129°54'E	2	Telep. & Teleg.
Gonoura 33°43'N Iki-shima 129°40'E	Izuhara-machi Tsushima Nagasaki-ken	1	Telep. & Teleg.
Gonoura 33°43'N Iki-shima 129°40'E	Kochi 34°16'N Tsushima 129°17'E	2	Telep. & Teleg.
Gonoura 33°43'N Ikishima 129°40'E	Tsutsu-mura 34°06'N Tsushima 129°12'E	1	Teleg.
Gonoura (Mushozo) Iki-shima 33°43'N 129°40'E	Naga-shima 33°43'N Iki-shima 129°39'E	1 1	Teleg. Teleg.
Indoji 33°44'N Iki-shima 129°46'E	Mogita 33°37'N Fukuoka-ken 130°09'E	1	Teleg.
Indoji 33°44'N Iki-shima 129°46'E	Yuboko-machi 33°32'N Saga-ken 129°54'E	1	Teleg.

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From	To	Number	Type
Katsumoto Iki-shima	Nyaku-shima 33°51'N Iki-shima 129°41'E	2	Telep.and/or Teleg.
Kamino-shima	Kageno-shima 32°42'N 129°49'E	1	Teleg.
Kakinoura-shima Mitake-shima	O-tate-shima 33°01'N 129°26'E	1	Teleg.
Kakinoura-shima Mitake-shima	Nakadori-shima 32°59'N Goto Retto 129°09'E	1	Teleg.
O-tate-shima	Eno-shima 33°00'N Nagasaki-ken 129°21'E	1	Teleg.
Taka-shima	Ha-shima 32°39'N 129°45'E	1	Teleg.
Taku-shima	Azuchi 33°28'N Okoshi-shima 129°32'E	1	Teleg.
Go Sakai Tsushima	Fusan 35°04'N Korea 129°01'E	2	Teleg.and/or Telep.
Go Sakai Tsushima	Kyosai To 35°00'N Korea 128°42'E	1	Teleg.and/or Telep.
Kochi Tsushima	Okino-shima 34°14'N Fukuoka-ken 130°06'E	1	Teleg.
Kochi Tsushima	Yobuko-machi 33°32'N Saga-ken 129°54'E	1	Telep.
Komoda Tsushima	Fusan 35°04'N Korea 129°01'E	1	Teleg.
Tsutsu (Sotahama) Tsushima	Kyosai To 35°00'N Korea 128°42'E	1	Teleg.

5. Postal Service.

Postal headquarters for this prefecture are located in Kumamoto-shi. In 1936 there were 248 post offices in Nagasaki-ken, classified as shown in Table 47. The locations of these post offices are shown in Table 48.

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TABLE 47

Classes of Post Office, 1936, Nagasaki-ken

Class	Number
1. First class; administrative headquarters of communications district	0
2. Ordinary first class	2
3. Second class	1
4. Special third class	5
5. Third class, with telegraph & telephone	81
6. Third class, with telegraph only	4
7. Third class, with telephone only	0
8. Ordinary third class, without telegraph or telephone	4
9. Third class, no collection or delivery, with telegraph and telephone	18
10. Third class, no collection or delivery, with telegraph only	1
11. Third class, no collection or delivery, with telephone only	0
12. Third class, no collection or delivery, no telegraph or telephone	10
13. Sub-post office; collection and delivery, but no telegraph or telephone	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>

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TABLE 48

Location of Post Offices, 1936, Nagasaki-ken.  
(Key numbers indicate class of P.O. as shown in Table 47)

	Key		Key
NAGASAKI-SHI	2	Shikimi-mura	5
SASEBO-SHI	2	Fukuda-mura	12
SHIMABARA-SHI	4	HIGASHISONOKI-GUN	
ISAHAYA-SHI	4	Sonoki-machi	5
OMURA-SHI	4	Kawatana-machi	5
		Kamihasami-machi	5
		Chiwata-mura	5
		Shimohasami-mura	5
		Egami-mura	5
		Sakiharuo-mura	12
NISHISONOKI-GUN		KITATAKAKI-GUN	
Mogi-machi	5	Yue-machi	5
Sakito-machi	5	Moriyama-mura	5
Seto-machi	5	Enoura-mura	5
Fukabori-mura	5	Toishi-mura	5
Koyagi-mura	5	Koga-mura	1
Kayaki-mura	5	Fukanomi-mura	5
Iojima-mura	5	Konagai-mura	5
Takashima-mura	5		
Takahama-mura	5	MINAMITAKAKI-GUN	
Nomo-mura	5	Chijiwa-machi	5
Wakimisaki-mura	5	Obama-machi	5
Kabashima-mura	5	Katsusa-machi	5
Tameishi-mura	5	Kuchinotsu-machi	5
Himi-mura	5	Minamiarima-machi	5
Yagami-mura	5	Arie-machi	5
Kikitsu-mura	5	Mie-mura	5
Okusa-mura	5	Omisaki-mura	5
Nagayo-mura	12	Yue-mura	5
Tokitsu-mura	5	Kojiro-mura	5
Muramatsu-mura	5	Saigo-mura	5
Nagaura-mura	5	Moriyama-mura	5
Kamedake-mura	5	Aino-mura	5
Okushi-mura	5	Kitakushiyama-mura	5
Sekawa-mura	5	Minamikushiyama-mura	5
Omodaka-mura	5	Kitaarima-mura	5
Kurose-mura	12	Dozaki-mura	5
Enoshima-mura	12	Futsu-mura	1
Hirashima-mura	5	Fukae-mura	5
Nanatsugama-mura	5		
Matsushima-mura	5	KITAMATSUURA-GUN	
Yukinoura-mura	5	Hirado-machi	4
Konoura-mura	5	Ikitsuki-machi	5
Kurosaki-mura	5		
Mie-mura	5		

	Key		Key
Shisa-machi	5	Arikawa-machi	5
Imabuku-machi	5	Okuura-mura	12
Emukae-machi	5	Sakiyama-mura	5
Saza-machi	5	Motoyama-mura	13
Sechibaru-machi	5	Ohama-mura	5
Oshima-mura	5	Hisakashima-mura	6
Shishi-mura	5	Narushima-mura	12
Himosashi-mura	5	Hinoshima-mura	5
Tsuyoshi-mura	5	Wakamatsu-mura	5
Shijiki-mura	5	Hamanoura-mura	5
Kuroshima-mura	5	Uonome-mura	5
Kochika-mura	5	Narao-mura	5
Taira-mura	12		
Konoura-mura	12	IKI-GUN	
Tabira-mura	12	Katsumoto-machi	5
Kamishisa-mura	5	Watara-mura	12
Tsukinokawa-mura	5	Numazu-mura	5
Fukushima-mura	5		
Takashima-mura	5	SHIMOAGATA-GUN	
Shishimachi-mura	5	Izuhara-machi	5
Kosasa-mura	5	Kechi-mura	5
Yoshii-mura	5	Sasu-mura	5
Yunoki-mura	5	Nii-mura	5
		Nukatake-mura	5
MINAMIMATSUURA-GUN			
Fukue-machi	4	KAMIAGATA-GUN	
Tomie-machi	5	Mine-mura	5
Tamanoura-machi	5	Nita-mura	5
Miraku-machi	5	Kin-mura	5
Kishuku-machi	5	Sasuna-mura	5
Aogata-machi	10		

Mail is ordinarily delivered 4 or 5 times each day from first class offices; 3 or 4 times each day from second class offices; and twice per day from third class offices.

Known post office locations are:

a. Nagasaki-shi. The Nagasaki-shi main post and telegraph office, is a 4 story reinforced concrete building and is the center of civil communications by post, telegraph and telephone. It is located in the southern end of the city on the south bank of the Doza-gawa, just one block northeast of the Chinese Consulate.

b. Sasebo-shi. The main post office is a large building located on the western shore of the Sasebo-gawa, 2 blocks east of the Navy Club. Postal Savings data for this prefecture is included in Chapter III, I. Finance.



6. Newspapers and Publications.

As of 1937, there were 185 newspapers and magazines published in Nagasaki-ken. There were 10 publications with daily editions, 15 with more than 4 editions per month, and 160 which had less than 3 editions per month. In 1938 the daily papers were still 10, a number which may have been reduced through mergers since that date. An important local newspaper is the Nagasaki Nippo in Omura-cho of Nagasaki-shi.

In keeping with generally prevailing conditions, in that the northern half of Japan is being served with Tokyo newspapers and the southern half with Osaka newspapers, it is very likely that Osaka papers have a large circulation in Nagasaki-ken. The leading Osaka papers are the Osaka Asahi Shimbun and the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun. In addition to their large metropolitan editions, these papers publish provincial editions, which are preferred by readers in smaller cities and rural areas, since they give local news items together with national and international coverage. Some provincial issues are printed in metropolitan centers and transported by plane and train to the outlying areas.

Although freedom of the press is theoretically guaranteed under the Japanese Constitution, the Board of Information has complete authority over the publication of all printed matter. Actual supervision is exercised by the police, to whom a copy of each publication of any nature must be furnished.

C. UTILITIES

1. Gas.

In 1939, three public utility gas enterprises operated in Nagasaki-ken, serving Nagasaki-shi, Sasebo-shi and Shimabara-shi. These companies supplied 15,384 consumers with a total of 10,378,000 cubic meters of gas.

Table 49 lists the number of consumers, annual sales, and length of mains of the 3 enterprises, as of 1938.

TABLE 49

Public Utility Gas Enterprises, 1938, Nagasaki-ken

City	Company	Consumers	Annual sales (cubic meters)	Length of mains (Kilometers)
Nagasaki	Seibu Gasu KK	10,500	6,400,000	53.6
Sasebo	Seibu Gasu KK	4,700	4,000,000	25.5
Shimabara	Shimabara Gasu KK	500	200,000	2.9
	Total	15,700	10,600,000	82.0

2. Water Supply and Distribution.

a. Nagasaki-shi. Water is plentiful in Nagasaki-ken; the mean annual precipitation for this area is 77.5 inches.

According to available records, there are 16 known water works in the prefecture; 2 owned by cities; 9 by towns and villages; and 5 by private enterprises. (See OSS map 3306. Of the buildings of the prefecture, 71,337 or 28.2 percent, are by record supplied with water service as compared with 27 percent for Japan proper.

In 1937 there were in the prefecture 37,702 water service outlets, of which 1,063 were private, 455 common, 10 public, 34,154 metered and 2,020 fire hydrants.

City, town and village water works are built and maintained by the communities concerned, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Welfare (Kosei-Sho), when the project is designed to serve more than 10,000 people or where the cost is in excess of 30,000 yen or where the national government has granted a subsidy. In other cases only the approval of the prefectural governor is required. Private companies may build and operate public water works when the community is unable to do so.

Available data concerning water works in Nagasaki-ken are as follows (figures are for 1937 unless otherwise noted):

TABLE 50

Water Works, 1937, Nagasaki-shi, Nagasaki-ken.

Total population (1940)	252,630
Population served	176,000
Percent of total population	78.2
No. of building units supplied	34,250
Percent of total units	75.6
Average daily supply (in gallons)	5,072,000
Average daily per capita consumption (in gallons)	29
Length of distribution mains (miles)	86.5
Water pressure in pounds per square inch	54.3
Total outlets (all kinds)	19,122
Metered outlets only	13,013
Fire hydrants (1927)	1,016
Private wells in city	870

The planned ultimate capacity of the water system is 6,320,000 gallons per day. The original waterworks were built in 1891, and there have been 2 subsequent expansion programs.

Table 51 gives a detailed account of the supply and distribution system from 1927 records.

TABLE 51

Municipal Water Supply Installations, 1927, Nagasaki-shi.

Original Construction Installation	No.	Location	Type & Size	Capacity	Remarks
Dam, reservoir	1	Aza Honkochi at Mitarai Junction of Nakashima-gawa and Myokoji-kawa, northeast of city	Dam: 416 ft. long; 55 ft. high; 19 ft. wide at top; 30% inner slope; 20% outer slope.		Circular Intake towers; 18 in. inlets and outlets; 48 ft. wide spillway
Forwarding mains	2	Reservoir to filter bed	Reservoir: area, 13 acres 13 in. and 18 in. 519 ft. long	93,000,000 gallons	Water-shed area 875 acres
Filter beds	3	500 ft. below dam	Top: each 120 x 80 x 11 ft.; bottom, each 101 x 62 ft.	Filter speed 10.8 ft. per day	
Distribution reservoir	1	Near filter beds	150 x 80 x 13 ft; has 9 baffle walls	19 hour supply for 60,000	Covered; 14 in. outlet pipe to 20 x 12 ft. brick measuring building, containing 3 disc type meters.
Distribution mains			Pipe diameters from 4 in. to 14 in.		
Dam reservoir, and intake	1	Lower Honkochi reservoir on Nakashima-gawa	Expansion works #1, Part A Dam: 376 ft. long 74 ft. high; 9 ft. wide at top		Restricted Intake tower; 3 18 in. inlets; 184 ft. wide spillway

	Forwarding Main	1	From reservoir to filter beds in Katafuchi-cho	Reservoir: area 11 acres 18 in. cast iron pipe 3,725 ft long	161,000,000 gallons	Pipe line in two 6x6 ft. tunnel sections; total length of tunnels 2,094 ft.	
	Filter beds	3	Katafuchi-cho	129 x 99 x 7 ft.	Filter speed 8.5 ft. per day		
	Distribution reservoir	1	Probably in Katafuchi-cho	Top; 79 x 79 ft; bottom, 82 x 73 ft; effective depth, 14 ft; concrete construction	1,188,000 gallons	Covered reservoir.	
	Distribution	1	From distribution reservoir to Uma-machi	22 in. main, 5,660 ft. long			
Expansion works # 1, Part B							
102	Dam, reservoir, and intake	1	Nishiyama-machi on Nishiyama-gawa	Dam: 104 ft. high		Semi-circular intake tower, 10 ft. radius; 3 18 in. inlets; 120 ft. wide spillway. Water-shed area about 115 acres.	
	Forwarding mains	2	Measuring well at reservoir to Nishiyama filtration plant  Measuring well at reservoir to filtration plant in Katafuchi-cho	14 in. main  12 in. main, 2,195 long.	Reservoir: area 33 acres  389,000,000 gallons		

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Original Construction							
Installation	No.	Location	Type & Size	Capacity	Remarks		
Filter beds	3	Nishiyama-machi	129 x 99 x 7 ft.	Filter speed 8.5 ft. per day			
Distribution	1	Probably in Nishiyama-machi	89 ft. diameter; 15 ft. deep; concrete construction; baffle walls	653,000			
Distribution main	1	From distribution main to Uma-machi	14 in. main; 5,567 ft. long				
Expansion works #2							
Dam, reservoir & intake	1	South of city; Nishisonoki-gun, Ogakura-mura aza Kamigo, on Shikao-gawa	Dam: 134 ft. high; 445 ft. long; 10 ft. wide at top; concrete construction		10 ft. diameter, semi-circular intake tower; 4 18 in. inlets; 16 in. outlet pipe; additional water received from Oyama-kawa via tunnel, 6 x 5 x 1,385 ft. long; 18 x 9 in. conduit inside tunnel.		
Measuring well	1	Below dam	Reservoir: area 38 acres 5 x 10 x 15 ft.	498,000,000 gallons	Part of water diverted for irrigation		
Junction well	1	926 ft. below dam.	Elliptical concrete well, 12 x 6 ft.		Venturi meter		

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Open canal runs through 7 x 7 ft. tunnel canal slope 1: 3,000 Filter speed, 11.8 ft. per day Each reservoir covered

1 Junction well to filtration plant in Izumo-cho. 2 x 1 ft. open concrete canal; length 4,096 ft; tunnel section 3,777 ft. 120 x 100 x 9 ft; concrete construction

3 Izumo-cho

2 Near filter beds

Distribution reservoirs

Distribution mains

Each 77 x 77 x 12 ft; concrete construction; baffle walls in each. 20 in. main from reservoir to Oura Kawa-kami; 14 in. branch line to low level areas; 16 in. high level area main, reduced to 12 in.; reaches Shianbashi via Funadaiko-cho, and joins Honkochi 8 in. line

In the severe droughts of 1939 and in 1940 the city of Nagasaki had to resort to restriction of water usage in March 1940.

Purity of the water may be indicated by the following bacterial colonies /cc<sup>3</sup> count made in 1927:

Raw water at source; max. 5,560, min. 65, mean 534

Finished water at mains; max. 70, min. 8, mean 31

The typhoid epidemic of 1931 in Nagasaki-shi was attributed to pollution of the municipal water supply.

Port facilities for supplying water to harbor vessels are considered adequate. Water is furnished at the Doshima quay through 10 hydrants with a capacity of 50 tons per hour. One hydrant at municipal floating pier number 1 has a capacity of 30 tons per hour. Six water boats with pumping equipment are available at the harbor. A water pipe line extends out to the 3 fathom contour off the southeastern side of the outer harbor.

The following administrative offices exist in the city:

- Chief of Sanitary Section
- Chief of Water Works Section
- Chief Engineer of Water Works Section
- Chief Supervisor of Sanitation

b. Sasebo-shi (205,989 population in 1940)

Water works built in year 1908	
Population served	134,499
Percent of total population	72
No. of building units supplied	26,686
Percent of total units	72
Average daily supply (in gallons)	3,140,000
Average daily per capita consumption (in gallons)	22
Length of distribution mains (miles)	75
Water pressure in lbs/in <sup>2</sup>	65
Total outlets (all kinds)	16,668
Metered outlets only	7,919
Fire hydrants (1927)	561
Private wells in city	2,168

The planned ultimate capacity of the water system is 5,890,000 gallons per day.

The source of supply is from the Ono-gawa and the Aito-gawa, 1.5 to 3.5 miles northeast of the city. Storage is by means of 3 river dams, 800 by 1,200 feet, 450 by 950 feet and 500 by 1,000 feet respectively.

There are 2 distribution reservoirs, one, located at the naval base, of 1,840 cubic feet capacity; and one municipal reservoir, of 58,576 cubic feet capacity. The naval system and the municipal water system are separate. During the severe droughts of 1939 and 1940, restrictions on the use of water were placed in effect.

Purity of the water may be indicated by the following bacterial colonies /cc<sup>3</sup> count made in 1927:

Raw water at source: max. 1640, min. 60, mean 305.

Finished water at mains: max. 42, min. 2, mean 18.

The following administrative offices exist in the city:

Chief of Public Works  
 (expansion program, temporary)  
 Chief of Waterworks Section  
 Chief Engineer of Waterworks Reservoir  
 Chief Sanitation Supervisor

c. Tamamura-machi (6,501 population, 1940):

Water works built in year 1936	
Population served	2,645
Percent of total population	31.4
No. of building units supplied	658
Percent of total units	29.4
Maximum daily supply (in gallons)	146,750
Average daily per capita consumption (in gallons)	
Length of distribution mains (miles)	3.76
Water pressure in lbs/in <sup>2</sup>	
Total outlets (all kinds)	567
Metered outlets only	59
Fire hydrants	
Private wells in city	740

Construction details on the supply and distribution system are not available from known records.

d. Hirado-machi (12,964 population, 1940):  
 In 1937, 62 percent of the population was served by the water system; the average amount of water consumed was 52,205 gallons per day at a water pressure of 29 pounds per square inch. Fire hydrants in 1927 numbered 10. The plant was built in 1923, and the source of water is from hot springs in the town.

e. Obama-machi (10,249 population, 1940): This town has a water plant built in 1940. Its source of water is from a reservoir located at Minami Uhegi.

f. Konoura-mura (4,022 population, 1940): A water works was completed in 1901 in Konoura. The capacity of the system is 55,000 gallons per day and supply is from the Ushigome-gawa, according to 1927 records. Water pressure is 69 pounds per square inch.

g. Takeshiki (located on Tsushima-shima): This town receives water from the water works of the local naval installation. It is small, having only 32 outlets, 14 of which are public, 8 fire, and 10 private.

h. Haiki (9,929 population 1940): This town has had a water works since 1920, the source of water is the Hayakigawa and water pressure used is 70 pounds per square inch.

i. Omura-shi (33,390 population): A waterworks was built by this city in 1927. The source of water is from wells located in Nishi and Omara.

j. Tomie-machi (including 8 nearby villages): 11,423 population, 1940); This town has a water works which serves the urban area in this vicinity. According to 1937 records, the system had a capacity of 151,800 gallons per day, and an estimated per capita consumption of 21 gallons per day. Supply source is from a stream at nearly Saranoyama.

k. Fukue-machi (11,420 population, 1940): This town, according to 1937, records had a water system.

l. Mogi-machi (10,613 population, 1940): There is practically no fresh water available at Sakito, but river water of good quality is transported by water boats from the head of Nanatsugawa-ura on the main land about 5 miles east of Sakito. Two of the boats have capacities of 5,000 and 10,500 gallons per hour. In addition there are 15 boats of about 13,000 gallons capacity each, and 3 boats of about 5,000 gallons capacity. In all, about 105,000 gallons per day can be supplied by this equipment.

### 3. Sewage Disposal.

Records available do not describe any modern, operating sewage disposal systems in Nagasaki-ken. However, in Shimabara-shi, in 1940, a system was being constructed and may now be operating. In Nagasaki-shi no underground system had been reported up to 1940.

As elsewhere in Japan, night soil collection is an accepted method for urban sewage disposal. Primarily for yard stick purposes, the following data is submitted: In 1937 in Nagasaki-shi 38,473 homes were served in the night soil collection program. In 1939, in Sasebo-shi, 10,000 homes were served and 6,700,000 gallons of night soil removed producing 5,105 tons

of sludge used as fertilizer. In Shimabara-shi, in 1937, 30,411 homes were served in the night soil removal program.

#### 4. Electric Power.

At the end of 1943, the electric power generating plants of Japan had an estimated total capacity of 11,500,000, and an estimated production of 46,700,000 kilowatt-hours. The Kyushu Supply Area, comprising all the prefectures on the island of Kyushu, accounted for approximately 18 percent of the above production, while Nagasaki-ken produced 4.5 percent of the total produced by the Kyushu Supply Area.

The Kyushu Supply Area is organized into a "grid" or transmission network which, in theory, should allow the interchange of power between all parts of the island. However, due to frequency differences, poor inter-connections, and geographical difficulties, the Kyushu "grid" has limited interchange. It has, therefore, been further divided into 3 "sub-grids": (1) Kokura-Tobata-Yawata; (2) West Kyushu (covering roughly all Fukuoka-ken not in No. 1. "sub-grid"; Nagasaki-ken, Saga-ken, and the western portions of Miyazaki, Kumamoto and Kagoshima prefectures); and (3) East Kyushu (covering Oita-ken, and the eastern parts of Miyazaki, Kumamoto and Kagoshima prefectures). These "sub-grids" have somewhat better inter-connections, but limitations are still imposed because the West Kyushu "sub-grid" delivers power at a frequency of 60 cycles while the other 2 sub-grids utilize power generated at 50 cycles. However, the West Kyushu "sub-grid" can obtain approximately 115,000 kilowatts in the wet season from double-frequency stations normally serving the East Kyushu grid, limited by the power demands of the customers within the "sub-grid".

All the electric generating plants in Nagasaki-ken (above 1,000 kilowatt capacity) are steam plants. Coal is used as fuel and all plants utilize modern steam turbines as prime movers.

a. Capacity and Production. Nagasaki-ken has only 4 electric generating plants, all of which are steam plants. These plants, located in widely scattered regions of the prefecture, range in capacity from 4,000 to 50,000 kilowatts. At the end of 1943 the total capacity of these steam plants was 78,000 kilowatts and estimated production for 1943 was 366,600,000 kilowatt-hours. Approximately 329,940 metric tons of coal, (thermal content 11,500 BTU per pound) were required for these plants during 1943. Table 52 lists the electric generating plants of Nagasaki-ken. Appendix III gives details on these plants.

b. Transmission and distribution. Throughout Nagasaki-ken, electric energy is transmitted over 3-phase circuits at voltages ranging from 66 kilowatts down to 11 kilowatts.

The main transmission line within the prefecture is a 66 kilowatt, 2-circuit line from Nagasaki-shi, running north along the west part of the prefecture and branching into two 1-circuit 66 kilowatt lines, one line feeding Takeo, the other continuing northward to Sasebo-shi. This transmission line connects with Ainoura Steam Plant at Sasebo-shi and serves to distribute power from this plant to the territory to the south. Sub-stations located along this transmission line and secondary sub-stations on other lower voltage transmission lines step-down the transmission voltage for distribution at 3,500 and 2,200 volts. The standard voltages for distribution to commercial and domestic consumers is 110 and 220 with 440 volt service available for industrial consumers.

An incomplete list of the principal sub-stations within Nagasaki-ken is found in Appendix III. (See OSS map 7203 for transmission lines.)

c. Utilization. Within Nagasaki-ken, approximately 80 percent of power is consumed by the machine tool and the mining industries. The machine tool industry is the largest consumer, taking approximately 50 percent of the kilowatt hours used, while mining accounts for 33 percent. Other consumer groups accounting for sizable parts of the balance of the kilowatt-hours used are the food and textile industries.

d. Administration. Electric generation and transmission facilities within Nagasaki-ken, as in the rest of Japan, are owned and operated by the Nippon Hassoden KK (Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company). This company is financed privately but organized under the direction of the government and closely supervised by various government officials. This company's headquarters are located at 2,1-chome Koishikawa-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo-to. There is also a main branch office located in Fukuoka-shi.

Distribution throughout Nagasaki-ken is accomplished by the Kyushu Haiden KK (Kyushu Electric Distribution Co.). This company is a special distribution company, privately financed but under government control. It operates under the direct control of the Munitions Ministry.

TABLE 52

#### Electric Generating Plants, 1944, Nagasaki-ken. (1,000 or more kilowatt capacity)

Name	Location	Type; frequency	Capacity (in kilowatts)	Rank in prefecture
Ainoura	Sasebo-shi	S; 60	50,000	1

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Name	Location	Type; frequency	Capacity (in kilowatts)	Rank in prefecture
Chuo	Sakito-machi			
	Nishisonoki-gun	S; 60	6,000	3
Futago	Takashima-mura	S; U	18,000	2
Nagasaki	Asahi-cho, Nagasaki-shi	S; 60	4,000	4

\*Note: S-Steam; U-Unknown.

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## V. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

### A. GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 1. Prefectural Government.

a. Governor (Kenchiji). The Governor of Nagasaki-ken is of "ordinary" chokunin rank. Prefectural governors are appointed on recommendation of the Premier. They have primary responsibility for the implementation of nationally determined policy at the prefectural level and are accountable to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Naimu-sho). Under the present regional organization of Japan, they are accountable also to the administrative head of the region in which the prefecture is located.

b. Secretariat (Chiji Kambo). The governor's secretariat is composed of his personal assistants, as distinguished from the personnel of the departments. In 1943, in Nagasaki-ken, the secretariat consisted of the following sections:

General Affairs Section (Shomu-ka)  
Documents Section (Bunsho-ka)

c. Departments (Bu). Prefectural administrative functions are performed by departments and sections. In 1943, in Nagasaki-ken, these departments and the sections thereunder were as follows:

(1) Internal Administration Department (Naisei-bu)  
Local Affairs Section (Chiho-ka)  
Education Section (Kyogaku-ka)  
Military Affairs and Welfare Section (Heiji  
Kosei-ka)  
Sanitation Section (Eisei-ka)

(2) Economic Department (Keizai-bu)  
Food Section (Shokuryo-ka)  
Commerce and Industry Section (Shoko-ka)  
Agricultural Affairs Section (Nomu-ka)  
Public Works Section (Doboku-ka)  
Cultivated Land Section (Kochi-ka)  
Livestock Section (Chikusan-ka)  
Marine Products Section (Suisan-ka)  
Forestry Affairs Section (Rimmu-ka)

(3) Police Department (Keisatsu-bu) (See Chapter V,B).

d. Assembly (Kenkai). The prefectural assembly deliberates and votes upon the budget, accounts, prefectural taxes and fees, and public works but may be over-

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ruled by the Governor. It also may suggest but may not initiate regulations. Prior to June 1943 prefectural elections occurred concurrently with national elections. Since June 1943, elections to prefectural assemblies have been suspended. In May 1945, the Cabinet approved an election to fill vacancies in prefectural assemblies. In 1935, the membership of the Nagasaki-ken assembly was as follows:

From cities (shi)	10
From counties (gun)	28
Total	38

e. Council (Ken Sanjikai). Prefectural councils act for assemblies when they are not in session. Councils consist of members of the assemblies elected by them, the prefectural governors as chairmen, and 2 high administrative officials in each of the prefectures. In 1935, the elected membership of the Nagasaki-ken council was 10.

f. Administrative personnel. In 1936, there were 66 classified civil service employees of sonin rank and 280 of hannin rank in the Nagasaki-ken administration.

### 2. Representation in the Imperial Diet (Teikoku Gikai)

In 1945, Nagasaki-ken had 9 representatives in the Imperial Diet elected in 1942 from 2 election districts. The election districts were represented as follows: First 5; Second, 4.

Table 54 is an analysis of the 1937 and 1942 elections of representatives to the Imperial Diet from Nagasaki-ken:

TABLE 54

#### Election Analysis, 1937 and 1942, Nagasaki-ken

	1937	1942
Number of representatives	9	9
Candidates for election	20	18
Qualified voters	252,548	248,646
Valid votes cast	178,420	
Invalid votes cast	1,689	
Voters per 1,000 population	190.85	
Population represented per member	147,033	

### 3. Kyushu Administrative Region.

Nagasaki-ken is in the Kyushu Administrative Region which contains in addition the prefectures of Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa (See OSS map 6254). The office of the Superintendent General

(Chiho Sokanfu) of the Kyushu Region is located in Fukuoka-shi in Fukuoka-ken. Since their institution in 1943 as a war-time measure to control Japan's economy, the regions have undergone territorial and frequent functional and organic changes. They were started as a means of achieving decentralization of administration while retaining centralization of policy-making and control. They have come to be regarded as an integral part of the present war-time governmental organization of Japan.

### B. PUBLIC SAFETY.

#### 1. Police.

The civil police of Nagasaki-ken in 1938 consisted of the prefectural police chief (keisatsubu-cho), 6 police superintendents (keishi), 38 police inspectors (keibu), 63 assistant police inspectors (keibuno), 148 police sergeants (junsabu-cho), and 809 policemen (junsu). This total personnel of 1,065 represents a ratio of one police officer for each 1,310 population compared with a national ratio of one policeman for each 1,000 population.

In 1943, the prefectural police department (keisatsu-bu) in Nagasaki-shi contained the following administrative sections:

Name of section	Official in charge
Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu koto)	Superintendent
Police Affairs (Keimu-ka)	Superintendent
Civilian Defense (Keibo-ka)	Superintendent
Buildings (Kenchiku-ka)	Specialist
Labor Administration (Rosei-ka)	Administrative officer
Employment (Shokugyo-ka)	Administrative officer
External Affairs (Gaiji-ka)	Superintendent
Insurance (Hoken-ka)	Administrative officer

As of 1938, there were under Nagasaki-ken administration 22 police stations (keisatsu-sho), 96 police sub-stations (keibuho-junsabu-cho), 249 police boxes (junsu-chuzai), one water police station (suijo keisatsu-sho), and 36 police detention quarters (keisatsu ryuchijo). Some of the last named are in Saga-ken.

The following are locations of police stations:

Nagasaki-shi: (1) Nagasaki-ken headquarters; west



of the prefectural office near mouth of Nakajima-gawa.  
(2) Umegasaki-branch, Umegasaki-cho. (3) Water police station, in waterfront area on Deshima Peninsula.

Nishisonoki-gun: (1) Fukabori-mura. (2) Tokitsu-mura.  
(3) Seto-machi.

Omura-shi: Center of city near waterfront, 200 yards west of sub-prefectural office.

Higashisonoki-gun: Sonoki-machi, north part of town on highway leading north.

Isahaya-shi: Center of town, 400 yards north of railroad station.

Minamitakaki-gun: (1) Kojiro-mura, location uncertain.  
(2) Arie-machi, center of town, 600 yards north of railroad station and adjacent to city office. (3) Obama-machi, north end of town on coastal highway. (4) Kuchinotsu-machi, south shore of bay, 300 yards east of municipal office.

Shimabara-shi: Center of city, 300 yards southwest of railroad station.

Kitamatsuura-gun: (1) Shisa-machi, center of town. (2) Hirado-machi, north end of town, 400 yards north of sub-prefectural office.

Minamimatsuura-gun: (1) Arikawa-machi, southern part of town adjacent municipal office. (2) Fukue-machi, center of town, 300 yards northeast of sub-prefectural office.

Sasebo-shi: (1) Tenma-cho. (2) In former Ainoura-machi, location uncertain.

Nagasaki-ken no doubt has its share of kempei (gendarmarie) but no special information is available to distinguish their activities and organization from the rest of Japan.

## 2. Prisons.

The most important prison is the prefectural prison, known as Nagasaki prison, and located in the northeastern outskirts of the city of Nagasaki, on the west branch of the Nakajima-gawa, in Shindaikumachi district. In 1938, administrative personnel of this prison consisted of one governor of prisons, one assistant governor of prisons, 7 chief wardens, one doctor, 2 chaplains, 9 assistants for industrial work, 92 wardens and 22 hired help, or a total personnel of 135. Based on the number of wardens, this would indicate a prison population of approximately 1,200 inmates. The governor of

Nagasaki prison also exercises administrative control over the following branch prisons:

a. Omura Kaijo prison, believed to be located in or near the city of Omura. In 1938, administrative personnel of the prison consisted of one chief warden, one instructor, 3 assistants for industrial work, 14 wardens, and 9 other employees.

b. Sasebo prison, believed to be located in Sasebo-shi. In 1938, administrative personnel of this prison consisted of one chief warden, 5 wardens, and one other employee.

c. Shimabara prison, believed to be located in Shimabara-shi. In 1938 administrative personnel consisted of 4 wardens and one other employee.

d. Fukue prison, believed to be located in the town of the same name. In 1938, administrative personnel consisted of 3 wardens and one other employee.

e. Urakami prison, located in the northern outskirts of Nagasaki-shi, 8/10 mile north of Urakami station, in Okamachi district, about 1/4 mile east of the Urakami-gawa. In 1938, administrative personnel of this prison consisted of one assistant governor of prisons, 3 chief wardens, one interpreter, one doctor, one chaplain, one assistant for industrial work, 2 matrons, 42 wardens, and 10 other employees, or a total personnel of 62. Based on the number of wardens, this would indicate a prison population of approximately 600 inmates, and the employment of matrons indicates a women's section of the prison.

f. Hirado prison, located on Hirado-shima, in the eastern outskirts of Hirado-machi. In 1938, administrative personnel of this prison consisted of one chief warden, 3 wardens, and one other employee.

In addition to the above branch prisons, the governor of Nagasaki prison also exercises administrative control over the Saga-ken prison in Saga-shi. Such an administrative set-up is not unusual in the case of the smaller prefectures, which are often combined with an adjacent larger prefecture for penal administration, the senior prison official reporting to the Ministry of Justice for all prisons in his area.

The following is the reported ratio of prisoners to 100,000 population in Nagasaki-ken, compared with the ratio for the whole of Japan:

TABLE 54A

## Prisoner Ratios, 1929-38, Nagasaki-ken &amp; Japan.

Year	Nagasaki-ken	Japan proper
1929	168.4	153.2
1930	213.8	166.8
1931	216.1	170.9
1932	199.0	188.6
1933	207.0	199.6
1934	199.3	202.2
1935	215.5	190.8
1936	211.8	197.5
1937	171.7	177.4
1938	153.8	157.5
Average	195.6	180.5

3. Incidence of Crime.

In Nagasaki-ken, 8,732 persons were found guilty of crime in 1940. This is a ratio of 6.4 per 1,000 persons compared with a national incidence of 12 per 1,000. Table 55 records the number of arrests for different types of crime in Nagasaki-ken in 1937.

It is reported that licensed prostitution has been abolished in Nagasaki-ken as it has in 4 other prefectures.

TABLE 55

Arrests for Criminal Offenses, 1937,  
Nagasaki-ken & Japan.

Crime	Nagasaki-ken	Japan
Interference with execution of official duties	4	489
Incendiarism & fires through negligence	213	12,245
Obstruction of traffic	98	831
House breaking	201	9,268
Forgeries of currencies, documents, or seals	464	18,526
Obscenities, illicit intercourse & bigamy	127	3,566
Gambling & lotteries	5,812	40,204
Malfeasance & bribery	591	2,781
Murder & attempted murder	69	2,211
Assault & battery	579	26,590
Accidental injuries, fatalities & occupational accidental injuries.	303	21,638
Abortion	36	472

Crime	Nagasaki-ken	Japan
Interfering with capture & imprisonment	4	130
Kidnapping and abduction	24	1,040
Defamation of honor and character	26	1,725
Theft	8,826	436,775
Burglary	22	1,603
Fraud, embezzlement & blackmail	9,607	280,874
Dispossession	8,608	209,886
Others (miscellaneous)	512	24,624
Arrests for violation penal code (subtotal)	36,126	1,095,838
Army and Navy criminal code violations	45	502
Violations within police court jurisdiction		
Departmental ordinances	1,419	163,919
Prefectural ordinances	46	10,598
Violation of prefectural regulations	3,385	333,104
Other criminal law violations	5,227	503,026
Grand total	46,248	2,106,987

4. Fire Fighting and Control.

As of 1937, fire fighting stations, personnel and equipment in Nagasaki-ken consisted of 184 volunteer fire brigades, with 38,245 members, 32 automobile pumps, 4 motorcycle pumps, 113 other type gas powered pumps, one fireboat, 105 hose carts, 610 hand pumps and 613 reservoirs for fire use.

In 1937, there was no regular paid fire fighting personnel. All fire fighting was by volunteers under police supervision.

5. Civilian Defense.

The local civilian defense organization is built around the neighborhood association to which every Japanese belongs, with its activities supervised by the police. It is administered by the Civilian Defense Section of the Prefectural Police Department.

In April 1944, a new unit was established within the police force, the keibitai, which is responsible for the maintenance of peace and order during emergencies. Full details are not available, but it was stated personnel would not engage in ordinary police activities, but would undergo training on military lines. It was organized into the following groups: (1) Brigade: police superintendent and 150 members; (2) Battery: police inspector and 74 members; (3) Section: assistant police inspector and 35 members; (4) Subsection: police sergeant and 10 members.

## C. LEGAL AFFAIRS

Justice in Japan is administered on a national basis under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice (Shiho-sho). The Minister of Justice has general supervision of courts and procurators. The theory and practice of legal affairs are uniform for all prefectures,

1. Courts of Appeals (Koso-in).

Below the Supreme Court (Daishin-in), which sits only in Tokyo, are 7 collegiate courts of appeals, one of which is located in Nagasaki-shi, Banzai-cho. Attached to this court is a public procurator.

The court of appeals of Nagasaki-ken handles appeals from 8 district courts and their 17 branches, being located in neighboring prefectures in which there is no court of appeals.

2. District Courts (Chiho-saibansho).

In general there is one district court in each prefecture of Japan, the Nagasaki District Court being located in Nagasaki-shi, Banzai-cho.

3. Local Courts (Ku-saibansho).

There are 8 local courts in Nagasaki-ken with 38 branches, located as follows:

Nagasaki Local Court	(Nagasaki-shi, Banzai-cho)
Kayaki Branch Court	(Nishisonoki-gun, Kayaki-mura)
Tokitsu Branch Court	(Nishisonoki-gun, Tokitsu-mura)
Kamedake Branch Court	(Nishisonoki-gun, Kamedake-mura)
Seto Branch Court	(Nishisonoki-gun, Seto-machi)
Mie Branch Court	(Nishisonoki-gun, Mie-mura)
Yagami Branch Court	(Nishisonoki-gun, Yagami-mura)
Omura Local Court	(Omura-shi)
Sonoki Branch Court	(Higashisonoki-gun, Sonoki-machi)
Kawatana Branch Court	(Higashisonoki-gun, Kawatana-machi)
Isahaya Branch Court	(Isahaya-shi, Isahaya-cho)
Tayui Branch Court	(Kitatakaki-gun, Tayui-mura)
Yue Branch Court	(Kitatakaki-gun, Yue-machi)
Shimabara Local Court	(Shimabara-shi, Shimabara-cho)
Kojiro Branch Court	(Minamitakaki-gun, Kojiro-mura)
Obama Branch Court	(Minamitakaki-gun, Obama-machi)
Kuchinotsu Branch Court	(Minamitakaki-gun, Kuchinotsu-machi)
Arie Branch Court	(Minamitakaki-gun, Arie-machi)
Sasebo Local Court	(Sasebo-shi, Sasebo-cho)
Haiki Branch Court	(Sasebo-shi, Haiki)
Omodaka Branch Court	(Nishisonoki-gun, Omodaka-mura)

Ainoura Branch Court	(Sasebo-shi)
Saza Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Saza-machi)
Hirado Local Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Hirado-machi)
Himosashi Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Himosashi-mura)
Tsuyoshi Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Tsuyoshi-mura)
Kochika Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Kochika-mura)
Konoura Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Konoura-mura)
Ikitsuki Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Ikitsuki-machi)
Osnima Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Osnima-mura)
Imabuku Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Imabuku-machi)
Shisa Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Shisa-machi)
Emukae Branch Court	(Kitamatsuura-gun, Emukae-machi)
Mushozu Local Court	(Iki-gun, Mushozu-machi)
Katsumoto Branch Court	(Iki-gun, Katsumoto-machi)
Tagawa Branch Court	(Iki-gun, Tagawa-mura)
Fukue Local Court	(Minamimatsuura-gun, Fukue-machi)
Tomie Branch Court	(Minamimatsuura-gun, Tomie, machi)
Kishuku Branch Court	(Minamimatsuura-gun, Kishuku-machi)
Wakamatsu Branch Court	(Minamimatsuura-gun, Wakamatsu-mura)
Arikawa Branch Court	(Minamimatsuura-gun, Arikawa-machi)
Izuhara Local Court	(Shimoagata-gun, Izuhara-machi)
Kechi Branch Court	(Shimoagata-gun, Kechi-machi)
Nii Branch Court	(Shimoagata-gun, Nii-mura)
Sasuna Branch Court	(Kamiagata-gun, Sasuna-mura)
Kagai Branch Court	(Kamiagata-gun, Nita-mura)

4. Police Courts (Keizai-saibansho).

Police courts are presided over by police officers and are held in police stations (for location see Chapter V, B.). Their jurisdiction is limited to misdemeanors involving penalties not exceeding a fine of 20 yen, a detention of not over 20 days, or a combination of both.

## D. HEALTH AND SANITATION

1. Public Health Organization and Services.

In Nagasaki-ken, as in other prefectures, public health activities and services stem from the prefectural office. Authority over these matters rests with the prefectural governor.

As of 1943, under the direction and supervision of the governor, the Health (or Sanitation) Section (Eisei-ka) of the Department of Internal Administration (Naisei-bu), assisted by the Prefectural Police Department, carried out the prefectural phases of the national health program (consisting of sanitation, epidemic disease control, chronic disease prevention, collection of vital statistics, medical care, etc.) as well as local health activities. The organization of the Eisei-ka, the specific functions it serves, and the nature of the public health activities of the Police Department

are not definitely known. Although detailed information is not available for Nagasaki-ken on the organization of public health in cities, towns and villages, it is believed to be the same as in other predominantly urban prefectures.

Numerous semi-official and private organizations, such as the Nagasaki medical and dental societies, the Nagasaki Branch of the Japanese Red Cross Society, local health unions and other community organizations cooperate with official agencies in measures to improve the health of the people and are reported to have been mobilized to function in war emergency conditions.

In contrast to the more rural prefectures (e.g., Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Saga, etc.) Nagasaki-ken has a prefectural medical university, a pharmacy college, a dental college and large urban areas which attract skilled medical and public health personnel. The ratio of physicians in actual practice to population (6.8 per 10,000 in 1938) was higher than that of any prefecture in Kyushu except Fukuoka. Modern hospital facilities are available in Nagasaki-shi and Sasebo-shi, and medical supplies are stored in warehouses and depots at the Sasebo Naval Base. It is believed that, due to war conditions, the number of civilian medical personnel in the prefecture will have been reduced in number, but there will be an increase in the medical and public health facilities incident to the increased industrialization of the Nagasaki-shi area and the war-time growth of the Sasebo Naval Base.

## 2. Medical Facilities.

a. Hospitals, clinics and laboratories. For 1938, an incomplete listing of hospitals shows Nagasaki-ken as having 3 public hospitals with a total bed capacity of 124, and 43 private hospitals with a bed capacity of 1,360. The above list does not include leprosaria or charity, mental, tubercular or prostitute hospitals, and it is not known which of the hospitals are the 3 public hospitals referred to above.

Important institutions in Nagasaki-ken include the Nagasaki University of Medicine Hospital, the Omura Health Center, the Sasebo Naval Hospital and the Kohama Hot Springs Sanatorium for Wounded Soldiers. Also it is believed that the prefectural and municipal hospitals, clinics and laboratories in Nagasaki-ken are adequately equipped and staffed. Information is not available about the status of private hospitals in the area, or about the total bed capacity of public and private hospitals after 1938.

There were more mental disease hospitals (a total of 4

reported for 1938) in Nagasaki-ken than in any other prefecture in Kyushu except Fukuoka. The number of mental patients (reported cases in 1936) was 1,600 (976 male and 624 female) out of a total of 86,047 for Japan.

From the large number of institutions reported for Japan in 1938 (communicable disease hospitals, isolation wards, medical clinics (shinryojo), dental clinics, trachoma treatment centers, medical stations and infant health centers) it can be assumed that some of these institutions will be found in Nagasaki-ken. Likewise, it is assumed that military and naval hospitals, in addition to the Sasebo Naval Hospital, will be found in this prefecture.

b. Mineral springs. Four mineral spring areas, used as health resorts, are reported in Nagasaki-ken; the Unzen and Obama hot springs, west of Shimabara-shi, and the Michino and Irifune cold springs, north of Nagasaki-shi. (See OSS map 3306).

An incomplete list of the medical institutions and facilities for Nagasaki-ken is shown below:

University Hospital, Nagasaki-shi, attached to the Nagasaki University of Medicine.  
 Prefectural Kojima Hospital, Nagasaki-shi, Nishi Kojima-cho, (1938\*).  
 Municipal Hospital, Nagasaki-shi: 110 beds, 3 doctors, 7 nurses, 1 pharmacist. Admissions were 10,671 in 1938.  
 Municipal (?) Convalescent Home, Nagasaki-shi: 60 beds, 3 doctors, 7 nurses, and 1 pharmacist. Admissions were 15,028 in 1938.  
 22 Municipal (?) Clinics, Nagasaki-shi: 2 nurses; 34,726 out patients in 1938.  
 Isolation Hospital, Nagasaki-shi, Takeno Kubo-cho. (1938)  
 Melton-Young Home, Nagasaki-shi; a children's clinic.  
 Young Memorial Settlement, Nagasaki-shi; a dispensary at 11 Oura. Established in 1931.  
 Sanitation (Hygienic) Laboratory, Nagasaki-shi, Moto funa-cho, 1-chome.  
 Prefectural Sasebo Hospital, Sasebo-shi, Kosasebo-men, (1938) Naval Hospital, Sasebo-shi. Part of the Sasebo Naval District. One of 4 main Naval hospitals in Japan.  
 Municipal Hospital, Sasebo-shi: 24 beds, 11 doctors, 20 nurses and 2 pharmacists. Out-patients, 59,420, admissions 6,874, discharges 462 in 1938\*\*  
 Municipal Nagata Hospital, Sasebo-shi.

Mutual Aid (Relief) Hospital, Sasebo-shi, Shimachi-cho. (1938)  
 Municipal Hospital, Shimabara-shi: 22 beds, 7 doctors,  
 1 nurse. (1938)  
 Omura Takabe Hospital, Higashisonoki-gun, Omura-shi (1938).  
 Minato-machi Hospital, Shimbara-shi.  
 Izuhara Hospital, Shimoagata-gun, Izuhara-machi, (1938)  
 Kohama Hot Springs Sanatorium for wounded soldiers, Nagasaki-ken:  
 2 medical officers, both 5th grade in government service .  
 (July 1943). This institution is believed to be in Nagasaki-ken.  
 Omura Health Center (\*\*\*\*), Nagasaki-ken. (1938)

- \* Dates shown are the dates of the information given.
- \*\* Data reported is obviously inconsistent. The capacity, 24 beds, is much too small for the staff and the admissions.
- \*\*\* Bacteriological Examination Offices are located at (1) Mushozu-machi, Iki-gun; (2) Hirado-machi, Kitamatsuura-gun; (3) Fukue-machi, Minamimatsuura-gun; (4) Omura-shi; (5) Shimabara-shi; (6) Izunara-machi; Shimoagata-gun.
- \*\*\*\* There were 2 tuberculosis sanatoriums, 4 mental disease hospitals, and 43 private hospitals reported for Nagasaki-ken in 1938. It is not known whether any of the hospitals listed are duplicated in the hospitals mentioned in this footnote.

3. Medical Personnel and Schools.

The ratio of practicing physicians to population in 1938 was one doctor to every 1,480 persons (6.8 per 10,000). This figure is slightly lower than the national ratio of 7.2 per 10,000 for the same year. Of more specific interest is the ratio of practicing physicians to population in urban and rural areas. In Nagasaki-ken, there were 9.4 practicing physicians per 10,000 urban population and 5 per 10,000 rural population in 1938. Corresponding national figures were 11.9 and 4.7 respectively. In contrast to the rural prefectures where the number of midwives and the number of practitioners of traditional treatments ( acupuncture, moxocautery and massage) greatly exceeds the number of practicing physicians, in Nagasaki-ken it will be noted that the number of doctors, midwives and practitioners was approximately the same. However, from 1936 to 1938 Nagasaki-ken lost approximately 1/5 of all its doctors.

Nagasaki-ken has a large diversified medical school. (See Chapter V, F, ). There is a Professional School of Pharmacy (Nagasaki Ikadaigaku Fuzoku Yakugaku Semman Bu)

attached to the medical university. It offers a 3 year course and, as of 1942, had a yearly enrolment of 98.

A dental college (Nagasaki Dental College) is located at Yamagata-cho, Nagasaki-shi. No further information about it is available.

The Omura Health Center, Established in 1937 under the National Health Center Act, provides public health training for personnel required for local health programs.

Medical personnel in Nagasaki-ken are listed in Table 56.

TABLE 56

Medical Personnel, 1936 & 1938, Nagasaki-ken.

Year	Doctors	Dentists	Pharmacist	Veterinarians	Midwives	Nurses	Practitioners of acupuncture, moxocautery & massage
1936	1,173	303	365	**	1,111	1,396	814
1938	942*	361	413	175	1,197	1,483	**

\* Of this number 35 are women. Of the total 942, there were 906 doctors in actual practice. These are distributed as follows: 491 in urban and 415 in rural (i.e. machi and mura) areas.

\*\* Figures not available.

4. Vital Statistics.

In Nagasaki-ken, as in other prefectures, birth reports (shussho todoke-ide) and death reports (shibo todoke-ide) are registered at the district (prefectural), municipal, town or township offices where the individual identification registers (koseki) are kept. Reports are then forwarded through the prefectural office in Nagasaki-shi to national agencies.

Birth and death rates for Nagasaki-ken are shown in Table 57 below.

TABLE 57

Vital Statistics, 1920-1938,  
Nagasaki-ken, Japan & the U.S.

	Birth Rates				
	Average Yearly Rate, Intercensal Periods				
	1920-1925	1925-1930	1930-1935	1937	1938
Nagasaki-ken	32.9	32.4	31.7	31.7	28.4
Japan	34.8	33.7	31.7	30.6	26.7
U.S.	22.7	20.0	17.4	17.1	17.6

	Death Rates				
	Average Yearly Rate, Intercensal Periods				
	1920-1925	1925-1930	1930-1935	1937	1938
Nagasaki-ken	19.6	18.6	18.0	18.2	18.9
Japan	22.2	19.5	18.0	17.0	17.4
U.S.	12.1	11.9	11.0	11.3	10.6

Infant mortality in this prefecture approximates that of the rest of Japan and is exceedingly high in comparison with that of the United States. From 1934 to 1938 the yearly rates in Nagasaki-ken per 100 live births were 11.3, 9.7, 11.4, 10.4, and 11.3 respectively. In the United States, the infant mortality rate was 2.9 in 1940.

The leading causes of death in Nagasaki-ken are shown in Table 58.

TABLE 58

Leading Causes of Death, 1938,  
Nagasaki-ken and Japan.

	Nagasaki-ken		Japan	
	deaths	death rate per 100,000	deaths	death rate per 100,000
Pneumonia (107-109)	2990	223.1	118,153	165.1
Tuberculosis (23-32)*	2,586	192.9	148,827	207.9
Senility (162)	2,346	181.9	98,772	138.0
Cerebral hemorrhage (82)	2,055	153.3	126,861	177.2
Disease of early infancy	1,467	109.4	79,246	110.7
Nephritis (130-132)	1,234	92.1	61,996	86.6
Diarrhea & enteritis (less than 1 yr of age) (119)	989	73.8	58,465	81.7

Disease of the heart (90.90)	935	69.8	47,461	66.3
Cancer (45-53)	842	62.8	50,447	70.5
Diarrhea & enteritis (over 1 yr. of age) (120)	837	62.4	58,491	81.7
Bronchitis (106)	767	57.2	26,178	36.6
Meningitis (79)	766	57.1	36,748	51.3
Pleurisy (110)	612	45.7	20,980	29.3
Cause of death ill defined or unknown (200)	538	40.1	36,255	50.7
Liver and gall bladder diseases (124-127)	472	35.2	13,567	19.0
Peritonitis due to unknown causes (129)	445	33.2	29,384	28.5
Ulcer of stomach & Duodenum (117)	299	22.3	13,279	18.6
Other diseases of stomach & duodenum (118)	288	21.5	16,858	23.6
Ekiri (136)	285	21.3	16,416	22.9
Beri beri (61)	280	20.9	12,712	17.8
Asthma (112)	250	18.7	9,648	13.5

Total deaths, all causes: 25,258 1,259,805

\* Numbers refer to diseases in "International List of Causes of Deaths."

Among the causes of death for this prefecture in 1938 not shown in Table 58, are diabetes (64 deaths), puerperal diseases (98), suicides (151), and drownings (193).

5. Communicable Diseases.

As shown in Table 59, epidemic, contagious and parasitic diseases accounted for 17 percent of all deaths in Nagasaki-ken in 1938, which represents a decrease of one percent from the preceding year and is one percent lower than the figure for the whole of Japan.

TABLE 59

Deaths from Communicable Diseases, 1938, Nagasaki-ken  
& Japan

Disease	Deaths	
	Nagasaki-ken	Japan
Population	1,340,791*	71,570,244
Intestinal typhoid fever (1)**	145***	7,819
Paratyphoid fever (2)	3***	297
Smallpox (6)	1	6
Measles (7)	226	4,997
Scarlet fever (8)	1	398
Whooping cough (9)	185	8,871
Diphtheria (10)	78***	4,135
Influenza (11)	193	7,646
Dysentery (13a)	78***	5,550
Ekiri (13b)	285***	16,416
Erysipelas (15)	70	3,409
Cerebrospinal meningitis epidemic (16)	11	715
Sleeping sickness (17)	5	1,088
Cerebrospinal meningitis (18)	18	580
Tetanus (22)	32	1,775
Tuberculosis of respiratory organs (23abc)	1,848	107,442
Tuberculosis of all other organs (24-32)	738	41,385
Tuberculosis (all forms) (23-32)	2,586	148,827
Leprosy (33)	7	337
Syphilis (34)	155	4,412
Gonococcus infection and other venereal diseases (35)	2	47
Sepsis (except puerperal sepsis) (36)	206	9,203
Other diseases due to protozoa, helminths & hemorrhagic jaundice due to spirochaeta (39)	24	1,545
Bacterial diseases of duodenum	4	280
Other diseases of helminths (42)	19	493
Mycosis (43)	5	418
Other epidemic or parastic diseases (44)	1	207
(1-44) All epidemic infections and parasitic diseases	4,346	229,708
(1-200) All diseases	25,258	1,259,805
Percentage of deaths caused by (1-44)	17	18

\*By interpolation; 1935 and 1940 population.

\*\*Numbers refer to diseases in the "International List of Causes of Death."

\*\*\*Another source lists 78 deaths for typhoid fever, 2 deaths for paratyphoid fever, 69 deaths for diphtheria, 45 deaths for dysentery and 279 deaths for ekiri. Corresponding figures for Japan are similarly in disagreement.

No deaths due to bubonic plague or murine typhus were reported for Nagasaki-ken in 1938. However, both diseases are endemic in this area. Although no epidemics of plague have been reported in Japan since 1910, sporadic cases are reported from the seaport prefectures, including Nagasaki. Approximately 25 to 50 cases of murine typhus were reported in Japan up to 1940, distributed in a number of localities including Nagasaki.

An explosive typhoid fever epidemic was reported in Nagasaki-shi in 1934.

There was one death from smallpox in 1938. Vaccinations against smallpox are compulsory throughout Japan. They are given in 2 periods: (a) shortly after birth and, if negative, are repeated before June of the following year, and (b) in the 10th year. In 1936, a total of 39,184 first period vaccinations and 40,319 second period vaccinations were given in Nagasaki-ken. The total number of persons vaccinated one or more times in that year was 69,553 (5.4 percent of the population).

The only communicable disease morbidity data available, other than that derived from physical examinations of school children, are shown in Table 60.

TABLE 60

Communicable Disease Morbidity Data, Nagasaki-ken  
& Japan

	Cases		Case Fatality (Rate per 100 cases)		Morbidity Rate (per 100,000 pop.*)		Crude Death Rate (per 100,000 pop.)	
	Nagasaki	Japan	Nagasaki	Japan	Nagasaki	Japan	Nagasaki	Japan
Diphtheria	416	28,420	17	14	31.0	39.7	5.1	5.4
Typhoid fever	395	42,132	20	17	29.5	58.9	5.8	9.7
Paratyphoid fever	78	6,117	3	5	5.8	8.5	1.5	0.4
Dysentery (including ekiri)	794	80,221	41	25	59.2	112.1	24.2	28.2
Ekiri	458	32,728	61	47	34.2	45.7	20.8	21.7**

\*Population determined by interpolation; 1935 and 1940 population.

\*\*Data in this table are taken from a source which differs from that in Table 54 above. See footnote\*\*\* to that table.

Although the incidence of the communicable diseases shown in Table 55, as evidenced by the morbidity rates, is lower in Nagasaki-ken than in Japan, it will be noted that the prefectural and national death rates are about the same. This is explained by the higher fatality rates in Nagasaki-ken. It is not known whether this is due to more virulent infections, less adequate medical care or inadequate reporting of cases in Nagasaki-ken. However, either or both of the latter 2 reasons are most probable.

Results of physical examinations for children in public and private elementary schools in Nagasaki-ken in 1935 showed that 19.5 percent of those examined had trachoma and 2.2 percent had one or more contagious skin diseases. Comparable national percentages were 10.3 and 2.1 respectively. The size of the sample was not reported.

The incidence of venereal diseases in Nagasaki-ken is not known. However, it is of importance to note that according to an official Japanese report, licenses prostitution had been abolished in Nagasaki-ken prior to 1937.

#### 6. Medical Supply.

There are no large drug manufacturing plants listed for Nagasaki-ken. Only 12 medicine manufacturers (small establishments) of a total of 4,218 for all of Japan were reported in this prefecture in 1936. For the same year there were 2190 retailers of patent medicines and 1,035 peddlers of patent medicines in Nagasaki-ken.

It is believed that medical supplies will be found in the storage depot and warehouses at the Sasebo Naval Base, in underground warehouses reported to have been established throughout Japan, in the public, military and naval hospitals and laboratories in the area and, in small quantities, in the drug stores of Nagasaki-shi, Sasebo-shi, and Shimabara-shi.

It is not known whether Nagasaki is dependent upon Tokyo and Osaka laboratories for its vaccine and serums, as are other prefectures.

#### 7. Sanitation, Port Quarantine and Public Health Laws.

a. Sanitation. Water supply and sewage disposal are covered in Chapter IV. In comparison with other prefectures in Kyushu, Nagasaki had the lowest number of veterinarians (175) and the third lowest number of slaughterhouses (12). The adequacy of food inspection here is not determinable. Specific data on other phases of sanitation in this prefecture are not available.

b. Port quarantine. Of the 11 permanent port quarantine stations in Japan in 1938, 3 were located in Nagasaki-ken; one each in Nagasaki-shi and Kuchinotsu-machi, and the third in Sakito-machi on Kakinoura-shima. These stations provided medical and veterinary inspection and facilities were available for disinfection and for destruction of rats and insects. In 1938, at the Nagasaki station, 93 out of a total of 562 inspected ships were disinfected; at the Kuchinotsu station 2 out of a total of 25 inspected ships were disinfected; and at Sakito, none of its 418 inspected ships were disinfected. No cases of infections

diseases were found at these stations, and a total of 116 rats were caught on ships at the Nagasaki port.

c. Public Health Laws. Public health laws and regulations applicable to all of Japan on narcotics control, epidemic disease control, food and water sanitation, sewage disposal, public hospitals etc., obviously apply to Nagasaki-ken as well. The substance of local health ordinances is unknown.



## E. PUBLIC WELFARE

1. Organization.

The public welfare program in Nagasaki-ken is conducted on a national basis according to standards and policies established by the Ministry of Welfare (Kosei-sho). Provincial administration is conducted by the Prefectural Military Affairs and Welfare Section (Heiji Kosei-ka), under the Prefectural Department of Internal Administration (Naisei-bu).

The mayors of cities and the heads of towns and townships are responsible for the distribution of relief. These officials are assisted by paid welfare directors in the cities. There are 12 welfare districts (homen) in the urban areas of Nagasaki-ken. These districts are serviced by District Welfare Committees (homen-iin) composed of volunteer social workers who do the actual field work. They also maintain in the municipal offices, an index file (homen-caado) of families receiving assistance.

a. Nagasaki-shi. The following names and addresses of agencies are known:

Uragami Yoiku-en (orphanage), 358, 2-chome Motohara-cho. (Catholic).

Nagasaki Orphanage, Higashi Naka-cho.

Young memorial Settlement (day nursery, etc.), 11 Oura-cho. (Methodist).

b. Sasebo-shi. Sasebo is divided into 9 welfare districts served by 94 volunteer social welfare workers. There are 5 private children's institutions (capacity 675); 2 day nurseries (capacity 245); one old peoples' home; and 2 pawn shops. The only known institution is the Sasebo Old Peoples' Home, located in Fukuishi-cho.

c. Shimabara-shi. Shimabara is divided into 3 welfare districts served by 28 volunteer welfare workers. There is one private day nursery (capacity 78).

d. Higashisonoki-gun. The Omura Yoikuin (nursery and orphanage) is located in Tenshuda-Nai, Omura-shi.

e. Minamimatsuura-gun.

(1) Katorikku Yoikuin (nursery and orphanage), Arikawa-machi, Tainoura. (Catholic).

(2) Okuura Dosaki Mura Jikei In (nursery and orphanage), 1816 Okuura-mura, Dosaki. (Catholic).

(3) Koigaura Yoiku En (orphanage), Arikawa-machi. (Independent Christian).

2. Kinds of Assistance.

a. Poor relief. The following groups receive poor relief: the aged and infirm over 65; children under 13; persons ill or disabled; and maternity cases. Application is made through the volunteer welfare workers at the municipal offices. Financial support is half national and half prefectural. Relief statistics indicate that this prefecture has the highest relief expenditure of any in Kyushu. This, however, is still considerably lower than the national level.

b. Mothers' and children's relief. Children under 14 and supporting adults are entitled to this relief. Application is made through the volunteer social workers at the municipal offices. Financial support is one-half national, one-fourth prefectural, one-fourth municipal.

c. Veterans' relief. Incapacitated veterans, their dependents, and survivors of deceased military personnel are eligible. Application is made through the municipal offices of "The Information Service for Soldiers' Families". Financial support is entirely national.

d. Other services of the Prefectural Military Affairs and Welfare Section. Removal of neglected children from their homes, recommendations for tax cancellation, and provision for the burial of indigents.

e. Minimum cost services. Fifteen public markets, one public dining hall, 21 public pawn shops.

f. Institutions. Ten children's institutions (5 of which receive government subsidies); 3 old peoples' homes (2 of which receive government subsidies); 6 day nurseries (all of which receive government subsidies); one settlement; and one reform school.

## F. EDUCATION

1. Educational System.

The educational policies and administration of all schools in Japan (with the exception of naval and military schools, which are under the Navy and War Ministries, and a few other institutions under the jurisdiction of other government offices) are under the control of the Ministry of Education (Mombu-sho). These schools may be classified into 3 groups, according to establishing authority, as follows:

a. National government schools.

Restricted

b. Public schools:

- (1) Those established by prefectures.
- (2) Those established by cities.
- (3) Those established by towns and townships.

c. Private schools. Government schools are under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education, which also supervises directly all schools of higher education, both public and private.

The prefectural government through the Education Section (Kyogaku-ka) in the Department of Internal Administration is responsible to the national Ministry of Education for the supervision of all secondary and elementary schools in the prefecture, both public and private. The actual management of a school is the responsibility of the governmental unit which established it: national government, prefecture, city, town, or township.

2. Elementary Schools.

In 1935 there were 111,136 boys and 107,263 girls of elementary school age (6 to 14 years old) in the prefecture. Of this number 483 boys and 490 girls were exempted from attendance at school.

There were at this time 490 primary schools, including 99 ordinary elementary schools, (jinjo shogakko), and 391 higher elementary schools (jinjo koto shogakko), including detached classes or branch schools (bunkyojo). There were 4,389 elementary school classes in the prefecture.

In 1935 there were 4,866 elementary school teachers in the prefecture, or an average of 8.2 teachers per school, as follows:

a. Regular elementary school teachers:	4,028
Ordinary:	3,258
Higher:	770
b. Teachers holding licenses for special subjects:	232
Ordinary:	165
Higher:	67
c. Assistant teachers:	144
Ordinary:	144
Higher:	0
d. Substitute teachers:	462
Ordinary:	420
Higher:	42

Restricted

Each town and township in the prefecture had at least one elementary school. (see Table 61).

TABLE 61

Public Schools, 1938, Nagasaki-ken.

Locality	Ordinary schools (6 grades)	Higher elementary schools (8 grades)	Detached classes	Middle Schools	Girls high schools (T-technical)
Nagasaki-shi	2	20		2	2
Sasebo-shi	7	14	3	1	2
Shimabara-shi	2	3	1	1	1
Isahaya-shi	4	7	2	1	1
Omura-shi	2	8	3	1	1
Nishisonoki-gun					
Mogi-machi	3	2	-	-	-
Sakito-machi	-	2	-	-	-
Seto-machi	-	1	-	-	-
Fukabori-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Koyagi-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Kayaki-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Iojima-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Takashima-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Takahama-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Nomo-mura	-	2	-	-	-
Wakimisaki-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Kabashima-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Tameishi-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Kawara-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Himi-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Yagami-mura	-	1	2	-	-
Kikitsu-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Okusa-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Ikiriki-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Nagayo-mura	1	1	2	-	-
Tokitsu-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Muramatsu-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Nagaura-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Kamedake-mura	1	1	-	-	-
Okushi-mura	1	1	1	-	-
Sekawa-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Omodaka-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Kurose-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Enoshima-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Hirashima-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Nanatsugama-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Taira-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Matsushima-mura	-	1	2	-	-

Restricted

Locality	Ordinary schools (6 grades)	Higher elementary schools (8 grades)	Detached classes	Middle schools	Girls high schools (T-technical)
Yukinoura-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Konoura-mura	-	1	3	-	-
Kurosaki-mura	-	1	2	-	-
Mie-mura	-	2	-	-	-
Shikimi-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Fukuda-mura	-	2	-	-	-
Higashisonoki-gun					
Sonoki-machi	-	1	2	-	-
Kawatana-machi	-	1	-	-	-
Kamihasami-machi	-	1	2	-	-
Chiwata-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Shimohasami-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Miya-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Orioze-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Egami-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Sakihario-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Kitatakaki-gun					
Yue-machi	-	1	-	-	-
Moriyama-mura	-	2	-	-	-
Enoura-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Tayui-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Toishi-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Koga-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Fukanomi-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Oe-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Konagai-mura	2	1	-	-	-
Minamitakaki-gun					
Chijiwa-machi	1	1	2	-	-
Obama-machi	3	1	3	-	-
Katsusa-machi	3	2	-	-	-
Kuchinotsu-machi	2	1	-	-	1
Minamiarima-machi	3	1	2	-	-
Nishiarie-machi	4	1	1	-	-
Arie-machi	2	2	2	-	-
Taira-machi	-	1	1	-	-
Mie-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Omisaki-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Yue-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Hijikuro-mura	1	1	-	-	-
Kojiro-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Saigo-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Taisho-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Moriyama-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Yamada-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Aino-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Kitakushiyama-mura	1	1	-	-	-
Minamikushiyama-mura	1	2	-	-	-

Restricted

Locality	Ordinary schools (6 grades)	Higher elementary schools (8 grades)	Detached classes	Middle schools	Girls high schools (T-technical)
Kitaarima-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Dozaki-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Futsu-mura	-	1	2	-	-
Fukae-mura	2	1	-	-	-
Kitamatsuura-gun					
Hirado-machi	-	3	-	-	1
Ikitsuki-machi	-	2	1	-	-
Shisa-machi	-	1	1	-	-
Imabuku-machi	-	1	1	-	-
Emukae-machi	-	2	-	-	-
Saza-machi	-	2	-	-	-
Sechibaru-machi	-	1	-	-	-
Shinmikuriya-mach	2	2	1	-	-
Oshima-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Nakano-mura	-	1	2	-	-
Shishi-mura	-	2	1	-	-
Himosashi-mura	-	2	2	-	-
Nakatsura-mura	-	1	2	-	-
Tsuyoshi-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Shijiki-mura	-	2	2	-	-
Kuroshima-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Kochika-mura	-	1	7	-	-
Taira-mura	1	2	-	-	-
Konoura-mura	1	1	-	-	-
Minamitabira-mura	-	2	-	-	-
Tabira-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Kamishisa-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Tsukinokawa-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Fukushima-mura	-	2	1	-	-
Takashima-mura	-	1	3	-	-
Shishimachi-mura	-	2	2	-	-
Kosasa-mura	-	2	-	-	-
Yoshii-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Yunoki-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Minamimatsuura-gun					
Fukue-machi	-	1	1	1	1
Tomie-machi	-	3	3	-	-
Tamanoura-machi	1	3	-	-	-
Miraku-machi	2	2	-	-	-
Kishuku-machi	-	3	2	-	-
Aogata-machi	-	2	-	-	-
Arikawa-machi	-	5	2	-	-
Okuura-mura	-	2	1	-	-
Sakiyama-mura	2	1	-	-	-
Motoyama-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Ohama-mura	-	2	-	-	-

Restricted

Locality	Ordinary schools (6 grades)	Higher elementary schools (8 grades)	Detached Middle classes	Middle schools	Girls high schools (T-technical)
Hisakashima-mura	2	1	1	-	-
Narushima-mura	1	2	1	-	-
Kabashima-mura	-	2	-	-	-
Hinoshima-mura	3	2	-	-	-
Wakamatsu-mura	1	1	5	-	-
Hamanoura-mura	2	1	1	-	-
Uonome-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Kitauonome-mura	1	2	2	-	-
Narao-mura	-	2	-	-	-
Iki-gun					
Mushozu-machi	-	1	-	1	1
Katsumoto-machi	-	3	-	-	-
Watara-mura	2	-	3	-	-
Yanagida-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Numazu-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Isafushi-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Hakozaki-mura	1	1	-	-	-
Naka-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Tagawa-mura	1	1	1	-	-
Ishida-mura	-	1	1	-	-
Shihara-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Hatsuyama-mura	-	1	-	-	-
Shimoagata-gun					
Izuhara-machi	-	1	1	1	1
Kechi-machi	-	1	1	-	-
Kuta-mura	1	-	6	-	-
Tsutsu-mura	1	1	-	-	-
Sasu-mura	-	2	2	-	-
Funakoshi-mura	4	2	4	-	-
Nii-mura	1	4	1	-	-
Nukatake-mura	-	3	1	-	-
Kamiagata-gun					
Mine-mura	4	2	2	-	-
Nita-mura	-	3	1	-	-
Kin-mura	-	3	2	-	-
Sasuna-mura	-	2	2	-	-
Toyosaki-mura	1	1	2	-	-

3. Secondary Schools (1935).

There were 12 boys' middle schools (chugakko) with 514 instructors and 7,027 students. The locations of 9 are known, (see Table 56). Nagasaki-ken Middle School is located in Nagasaki-shi, Narataki-cho; Tamanoura Prefectural Middle School is located in Nagasaki-shi, Takenokubu-cho.

Restricted

There were 14 girls high schools (Koto jogakko) with 377 instructors and 6,977 students. The location of 12 are known, (see Table 61). The 2 in Nagasaki-shi are located in Nishiyama-cho.

There were 10 public technical schools:

a. One agricultural school, with 16 instructors and 464 students: Prefectural Agricultural School, Isahaya-shi.

b. Five commercial schools, with 83 instructors and 2,428 students:

Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, Nagasaki-shi, Kataguchi-cho  
 First Municipal Commercial School, Nagasaki-shi, Sotoyugiya-cho  
 Second Municipal Commercial School, Nagasaki-shi, Sotoyugiya-cho  
 Sasebo Prefectural Commercial School, Sasebo-shi, Hadachi-cho  
 Municipal Commercial School, Sasebo-shi, Hadachi-cho

c. One fishery school, with 14 instructors and 102 students: Prefectural Fisheries School, Nagasaki-shi, Maruo-cho

d. Three trade schools with 47 instructors and 883 students.

4. Special and Higher Schools.

In 1935 there were:

a. One public school for the blind with 8 teachers and 62 students:

Prefectural Blind School, Nagasaki-shi, Ueno-cho

b. One school for the deaf and dumb, with 13 teachers and 135 students:

Prefectural Deaf and Dumb School, Nagasaki-shi, Ueno-cho

c. Two normal schools, with 25 teachers and 732 students, and one Teachers Training School for young men's schools of which the following have been located:

Nagasaki Prefectural Girls' Normal School, Omura-shi  
 Prefectural Teachers Training School, young men's school, Isahaya-shi

d. Higher school: The Nagasaki Kadaigaku (medical university) is located in Nagasaki-shi, Yamasato-cho. This school was

established by the prefecture with support of the central government. The enrollment that year was 525 (including pharmacy students).

5. Young Mens' Schools.

In 1935 there were 295 Young Mens' Schools with 385 teachers and 34,800 students.

6. Private Schools.

There were known to be 42 private schools in the prefecture in 1939, as follows:

- a. Two on the elementary school level, with 10 teachers and 164 students.
- b. Three similar to boys' middle schools, with 32 teachers and 685 students.
- c. One similar to a girls' high school, with 35 teachers and 489 students.
- d. Eighteen business schools, with 92 teachers and 1,738 students.
- e. Eighteen various other schools, with 97 teachers and 631 students.

The locations of the following private schools are known:

Nagasaki-shi:

Shinsai Gaku-in, Middle School Department	Takenokubo-cho
Higashiyama Gaku-in, Middle School Dept.	Takenokubo-cho
Kaisei Middle School	Higashi-Yamate-cho
Tsurunaku Girls' High School	Kami Kojima-cho
Tamaura Girls' High School	Takenokubo-cho
Tamagi Girls' High School	Aito-cho
Nagasaki Girls' Commercial High School	Tera-cho
Girls' Senshu(special course) School	Shin-cho
Shoshin Girls' School	Minami Yamateramachi-cho
Nagasaki Girls' Domestic Economy School	Ginza-cho
Girls' Practical Arts School	Ueno-cho
Yamagato Commercial and Technical Special School	Hashiguchi-cho
Nagasaki Commercial School	Fukura-cho
Nika Commercial School	Matsugae-cho
Mitsubishi Trade School	Awaura-cho
Senza Vocational Hoshu School	Senza-cho

Kassui Girls' High School and College, 13 Higashiyamate-cho. This school is sponsored by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sasebo-shi:

Nishiumi Middle School

Hadachi-cho

G. ASSOCIATIONS

Associations known to have existed in Nagasaki-ken are as follows:

Russian Immigrant Fascist Party

Address: Nagasaki-shi

This party is definitely pro-Japanese, fully supports the East Asia co-prosperity aims of Japan, and its members often identify themselves with Japanese nationalism by taking part in various political and social demonstrations sponsored by Japan. The main office of the party is in Harbin, China, where lives its energetic and visionary 37-year-old Russian leader, Constantin Vladimirovich Rodzaevsky.

Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Address: Sakura-cho, Nagasaki-shi

Sasebo Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Address: Sasebo-shi

Nagasaki Boekisho Dogyo Kumiai (Nagasaki Traders' Association)

Address: 9, Motofune-cho 5-chome, Nagasaki-shi

Nagasaki Tetsukohin Kumiai (Nagasaki Iron Wares Manufacturing Association)

Address: C/O Nagasaki Central Market, Motoshita-dori, Nagasaki-shi  
Membership: 19. (Name of official representative in Ch. VI, Who's Who).

Nippon Seibu Bareisho Yushutsu Kumiai (Western Japan Potato Exporters' Association)

Address: C/O Nagasaki Seika Kaisha, Ltd., Tsuki-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
(Name of official representative in Ch. VI, Who's Who).

Rotary Club

Address: Nagasaki-shi

H. CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Nagasaki-ken has but few works of artistic importance, lacking both the cultural background of such areas as Nikko, Kyoto or Nara, and also the skilled workmanship which produces such treasures.

## 1. Temples and Shrines.

In Nagasaki-shi the following temples are of local importance only:

a. Daiko-ji. This is a relatively new temple especially popular with the Chinese. It contains some skillfully carved wood panels, some gilded screens with painted bamboos and pine trees, and a plain coffered ceiling with a number of metal lanterns. There is a good view over the city and the bay from the terrace.

b. Sofuku-ji. A faded old temple of considerable antiquity (founded 1629) but of no great historical interest. The gateway is a fine specimen of the architecture of the period. The courtyard contains an immense, rusted iron kettle which is said to have been used to cook rice during the great famine of the 17th century.

c. Osuwa-jinja. This temple is located in Suwa Park and is called "Bronze Horse Temple", from a bronze horse presented to the temple by the townspeople in 1871. At the street below the steps leading up to the temple there stands a bronze torii 33 feet high, which was cast by the Mitsubishi dockyard in 1895 and ranks as one of the largest metal torii in Japan.

d. Daion-ji. An elaborately decorated temple with massive uprights and cross beams of Keyaki wood, carved and sculptured and painted a deep Indian red. Above, there are some carved panels with dragon designs in natural wood. There are also carvings of the Gods of the Four Directions, together with some carved polychromatic panels. The Tokugawa crest is much in evidence in all the carving.

e. Matsunomori-jinsha. A shinto shrine noted for its carvings.

f. Roman Catholic Cathedral. The largest Christian church in Japan, seating 6,000 persons. It contains many relics associated with early Christianity in Japan, and its persecutions. It is under special protection of the government.

g. Kofuku-ji. A chinese temple whose third abbot is reputed to have introduced Chinese painting into Japan.

## 2. Libraries.

a. Nagasaki Prefectural Library. This library is located in Nagasaki-shi. Founded 1912. 92,185 volumes.

b. Kofuku-ji Temple. Located in Nagasaki-shi. This library contains ancient volumes of much interest to scholars.

## VI. WHO'S WHO IN NAGASAKI-KEN

This chapter consists of a listing, divided into 2 parts, of prominent persons reported to be residents of Nagasaki-ken. List "A" classified person, by cities, according to occupation. Those names starred with an asterisk (\*) indicate persons who are believed to have some knowledge of English.

List "B" is an alphabetical directory which presents available biographical information concerning persons in list "A". A date in parenthesis placed after a statement, e.g. "(1940)", indicates the date of the report giving that information.

The use of the occupational List "A" will aid in locating experienced personnel in various fields. The alphabetical directory, List "B", will in some instances aid in indentifying persons and in checking their background and experience.

Local Japanese records or files on persons should prove useful whenever they can be secured. Certain key sources of this nature are listed here:

### 1. The Koseki.

Each city, town, and township maintains a record of all families domiciled within the unit, including the names of all members of the family, even though they may be living elsewhere, together with the dates of their birth, marriage, and death. The files of the town also indicate the following classifications of individuals: foreigners, Koreans, and laborers. It will be noted that every individual is listed in at least 2 different places, the Koseki of his native town and the police box of the district where he actually resides.

### 2. Police Registers.

a. The central files of the Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu Koto Keisatsu) which are kept in the police stations.

b. Kempei (Military Police) records of political offenders. The location of these files is unknown except that they would be under military custody.

c. Local police box records which list the name, age, address, and occupation of each person living within the district.

d. Finger-print files. Finger-printing is less extensively used than in the United States; only about 5,000,000 prints are available. Files are maintained by the Tokyo and Osaka metropolitan police.

3. Files of National Employment Exchanges.

These exchanges, located in Nagasaki-shi, Shimabara-shi, Isahaya-shi, and Omura-shi maintain a record of all employable persons, listing their occupations and present employment. In villages and towns having no employment exchanges, the same information is found in the town office or city hall.

4. Files of Public Welfare Offices.

Lists are kept of the homen-iin, prominent persons in the community doing volunteer welfare work. These persons are of the wealthy, leisured class, and have training in public relief techniques. The homen-iin number about 10 to 200 persons in each city, depending upon its size.

5. Postal Savings Accounts Records.

Records of postal savings accounts are kept in local post offices. Each account lists the name, address, occupation, and amount of deposit.

6. Other Sources.

Bank records, municipal tax rolls, corporation employment records, military draft records and the Shokuin-Roku, (Roster of Government Officials, an Annual Registry of the Imperial Cabinet).

A. LIST BY CITIES, ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

ASSOCIATIONS  
NAGASAKI-SHI

OKUDAIRA, Sadafumi	Sec., Nagasaki-shi Chamber of Com.
SUSUTA, Hidetaro	Representative, Nagasaki Tetsukohin Kumiai (Nagasaki Iron Works Manufacturing Association).
YAMADA, Takaji	Representative, Nippon Seibu Bareisho Yushutsu Kumiai (Western Japan Potato Exports' Assn.)

COMMUNICATIONS  
NEWSPAPERS

MUTO, Guzo	Representative, Nagasaki Nippo, Nagasaki-shi
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CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

SAWAYAMA, Seihachiro	Pres. Building Materials Co., Nagasaki-shi
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COURTS AND LAW  
NAGASAKI-SHI

KUSANO, Hyoichiro	Judge, Court of Appeals
ONISHI, Michitaro	Chief, District Court
SUGIURA, Tadao	Chief, Court of Appeals
TAGAWA, Tsutomu	Barrister
TOKUNAGA, Eikichi	Procurator-gen. Court of Appeals
YAMAGUCHI, Ryusaku	Procurator, District Court

EDUCATION  
NAGASAKI-SHI

*BABA, Makoto	Prof., Higher Commercial School
EGUCHI, Torasaburo	Chief, Pharmacology Dept., Medical University
*IIDA, Seijiro	Prof., Higher Commercial School
IMAMURA, Tamotsu	Prof., Higher Commercial School
*KATAYAMA, Shinsaki	Prof., College of Commerce
KIDO, Toshikazu	Prof., Medical University
KIYOHARA, Kanichi	Prof., Medical University
OKABE, Keizo	Pres., Kassui Women's College
*OKADA, Jukichi	Pres., Mitsubishi Vocational School
SHIMIZU, Kikuhei	Industrial Education councilor
*TADAMI, Tetsu	Director, Commercial College
TADAMI, Toru	Prin., Higher Commercial School
TAKATA, Yoshihiro	Pres., Higher Commercial School
*TAMURA, Seiichi	Prof., Higher Commercial School

FINANCE  
BANKS OF NAGASAKI-SHI

FUJIMAKI, Naoki	Branch mgr., Yokohama Specie Bank
KASUGAI, Shunichiro	Branch mgr., Nippon Kangyo Bank
KOMUCHI, Tsuneyasu	Branch mgr., Yokohama Specie Bank
MATSUDA, Ichizo	Mgr. dir., the 18th Bank
TAKAMI, Wahei	Mgr. dir., Nagasaki Chochiku Ginko Ltd.
YAMAGUCHI, Kashichi	Branch mgr., Hypothec Bank of Japan

BANKS OF SASEBO-SHI

FUJIMURA, Kurajiro	Pres., Hisatsu Bank
ICHINOSE, Kazuo	Pres., Sasebo Savings Bank
KAWAHARA, Saijiro	Mgr., Hisatsu Bank
KAWAZOE, Takashi	Mgr., Shiwa Bank
KAZUSHITA, Riyuzo	Vice-pres., Sasebo Savings Bank
KITAMURA, Tokutaro	Vice-pres., Shiwa Bank
NAGAOKA, Fusayoshi	Mgr., Kujima Bank
SAKAI, Kumajiro	Vice-pres., Hisatsu Bank
TOMITA, Tohei	Pres., Shiwa Bank
TOYOMURA, Hachitaro	Vice-pres., Sasebo Savings Bank

FISHERIES, NAGASAKI-SHI

KANEKO, Ichiro	M.D. interested in fisheries
*KARUBA	China Sea Trawl Fishery
KAWAYOSHI, Minoru	Rep., Fishery Assoc.
YAMANUBE, Torao	Pres., Fishing Firm

SASEBO-SHI

HARAGUCHI, Tokutaro	Rep. of Sasebo-shi Fish Market
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INSURANCE OFFICIALS, NAGASAKI-SHI

OTSUBO, Rinshiro	Branch mgr., Meiji Life Ins. Co.
TAKANO, Michiharu	Branch mgr., Meiji Life Ins. Co.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATIONPREFECTURAL OFFICIALS

NAGANO, Wakamatsu	Governor (1944)
*TAIRA, Toshitaka	Ex-governor
TANAKA, Shigeyuki	Ex-governor
YAMANOUCI, Yoshifumi	Ex-governor
NAKANO, Shiro	Head, Governor's Secretariat (Chiji Kambo)
NAKAMURA, Mitsuzo	Chief, Business Affairs Section (Shomu-ka)
KURODA, Eisuke	Chief, Documents Section (Bunsho-ka)
ABE, Kuniichi	Head, Internal Administration Dept. (Naisei-bu)
INOUE, Yasuo	Chief, Local Affairs Section (Chiho-ka)
KONDO, Eiichi	Chief, Education Section (Kyogaku-ka)
TOYAMA, Kenzo	Chief, Military Affairs Welfare Section (Heiji Kosei-ka)
NAKAYAMA, Fukutomi	Chief, Sanitation Section (Eisei-ka)

SUGANO, Ichiro	Head, Economics Dept. (Keizai-bu)
YOSHIDA, Dokai	Ex-head, Economics Dept. (Keizai-bu)
YAMASAKI, Kanji	Chief, Food Section (Shokuryo-ka)
MASUDA, Tomisaburo	Chief, Commerce and Industry Section (Shoko-ka)
FURUNO, Jobu (Takeo)	Chief, Agricultural Affairs Section (Nomu-ka)
IMAIZUMI, Yoshizaburo	Chief, Public Works Section (Doboku-ka)
MIYAUCHI, Yoshihiko	Chief, Cultivated Land Section (Kochi-ka)
TAKAHASHI, Tamon	Chief, Livestock Section (Chikusan-ka)
TANAKA, Michitomo	Chief, Marine Products Section (Suisan-ka)
OGA, Masao	Chief, Forestry Affairs Section (Rinmu-ka)
AKIBA, Yasuhiro	Head, Police Dept. (Keisatsu-bu)
OTSUBO, Kuraichi	Chief, Labor Administration Section (Rosei-ka)
NOBUNO, Norihide	Chief, Employment Section (Shokugyo-ka)
ASANAGA, Takeo	Chief, Insurance Section (Hoken-ka)
NUMADA, Kimio	Chief, External Affairs Section (Gaiji-ka)
	Chief, Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu Koto Keisatsu-ka)
HORIOKA, Yoshiji	Chief, Police Affairs Section (Keimu-ka)
TAKESHITA, Hamanosuke	Chief, Civilian Defense Section (Keibo-ka)
HINATSU, Yoshio	Chief, Building Section (Kenchiku-ka)
SATO, Ichiro	Commissioner, Nagasaki Custom House
SUGI, Motoichi	Commissioner, Nagasaki Custom House

DISTRICT OFFICES (CHIHO JIMUSHO) OF PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT  
CHIEFS OF OFFICE

ASANO, Jun	Nishisonoki-gun
YAMAGUCHI, Kikue	Higashisonoki-gun, Kitatakaki-gun
NAGATA, Tsunehiko	Minamitakaki-gun
NAGASHIMA, Masujiro	Kitamatsuura-gun



BRANCH OFFICES (SHICHO) OF PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT  
CHIEFS OF OFFICES

YAMASHITA, Tomoichi      Minamimatsuura-gun  
URAGAMI, Yoshikuma      Iki-gun  
SHIRAHAMA, Shigekichi    Tsushima

ISAHAYA-SHI OFFICIALS

HIRAKI, Jimon              Mayor  
FUJIWARA,                  Assistant mayor  
OKUSHI, Seiko (Kiyoyoshi)    Head, Nat'l. Employment Agency

OMURA-SHI OFFICIALS

YAMAGUCHI                  Mayor  
SUENAGA, Yasushi        Assistant mayor  
YOSHIZAKI                  Treasurer  
KAWASE, Kintaro          Head, Nat'l. Employment Agency

NAGASAKI-SHI OFFICIALS

\*OKADA, Jukichi            Mayor  
AOKI, Zensuke              Former mayor  
INO, Jiro                    Former mayor  
SASAI, Koichiro            Former mayor  
MORITA                      Assistant mayor  
DOI or TSUCHII             Treasurer  
KAMICHIKA, Shinoo        Chief of Police Station  
TATEISHI, Masayuki       Supt. of Water Police  
FUJII, Kiyoji                Chief, Umegesaki Police Station  
HATASHIMA, Yoshimatsu    Head, Nat'l Employment Exch.

SASEBO-SHI OFFICIALS

KOURA                      Mayor  
(K)OYAMA, Saburo        Assistant mayor  
ADACHI, Masato            Treasurer  
KAWANO, Fujio             Chief of Police Station

SHIMABARA-SHI OFFICIALS

KATAOKA, Misao            Mayor  
MATSUMOTO                Assistant mayor  
NAGATA                      Treasurer  
IDE (ITE), Kazuo          Head, Nat'l. Employment Agency

HEALTH AND SANITATION  
NAGASAKI-SHI DOCTORS

HIRAI, Kinsaburo          Prof. Emeritus Nagasaki Med. Univ.  
\*HIYEDA, Kentaro          M.D.  
HAYASHI, Yuzo              M.D., Head, University Hospital  
KANeko, Ichiro              M.D., Physician

KITAMURA, Tsutsumiko    Dr., at Medical University  
\*KOYANO, Kohei            M.D., Prof., Medical University  
\*TAKAGI, Jungoro          M.D., Prof., Medical University  
TSUNOO, Susumu            M.D., Pres., Medical University

HOUSING

USUKI, Masami             Manager, Unzen Kanko Hotel,  
Unzen-dake

MANUFACTURING  
NAGASAKI-SHI

FUKUDA, Yoshiro          Engineer, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
INAGAKI, Tetsuro         Engineer, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
ISHIGURO, Kyuichi        Director, Mitsubishi Elec. Mach.  
Co.  
\*IWASAKI, Kinichi        Vice-chief, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
MASUDA, Hikotatsu       Mgr., Cotton Good Mfg. Co.  
MUTO, Biichi              Engineer, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
NAKABE, Etsuryo         Branch mgr., Marine Products  
Canning Co.  
\*NAKAMURA, Michimaso    Chief, Mitsubishi Steel Mfg. Works  
OGATA, Shinya            Vice-head, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
OGAWA, Kaju (or Yoshiki)    Chief, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
\*OKADA, Jukichi          Vice-chief, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
OKANO, Yasujiro          Mgr., Mitsubishi Lumber Mfg. Co.  
\*OWAKI, Nobuji            Mech. engr., Mitsubishi Dockyard  
SAKAKIBARA, Etsushi      Vice-chief, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
SENTO, Issei              Pres., Mitsubishi Arsenal  
SHIMAMOTO, Shingo       Ass't. chief, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
TAMAI, Kyosuke            Mgr., Mitsubishi Dockyard  
TAMURA, Naofumi         Mgr., Mitsubishi Arm Works  
WATANABE, Kensuke       Vice-chief, Mitsubishi Dockyard  
WATANUKI, Ryoji          Pres., Nagasaki Nippon  
YAMAGUCHI, Suesabro      Elec. engr., Mitsubishi Zosen  
Kaisha  
YOKAYAMA, Kozo          Chief engine designer, Mitsubishi  
Dockyard

MINING  
NAGASAKI-SHI

SUZUKI, Ryuzo             Head, Sumitomo Metal Mining Co.  
TAMURA, Yukio            Ass't. mgr., Mitsubishi Mining Co.

PUBLIC UTILITIES  
NAGASAKI-SHI

ISHIGURO, Kyuichi        Mgr., Mitsubishi Electric Co.

MIYAZAKI, Komakichi Chief, Mitsubishi Electrical Engrg. Co.  
 OKUDAIRA, Sadafumi Branch mgr., Electric Power Supply Co.  
 SEKIZAWA, Fusatoyo Mgr., Mitsubishi Electric Co.  
 SHIMASAKI, Tetsuo Branch mgr., Electric Power Supply Co.  
 TSUBAKIHARA, Yasuzo Branch mgr., Gas Service Co.

PUBLIC WELFARE

OSAKI, Yae In charge of Koigaura Yoikuen, Arikawa-mura  
 YUANAGA, Maki Welfare worker (children), Nagasaki-shi

RELIGION

YAMAGUCHI, Aijiro Catholic Bishop, Nagasaki-shi

TRADE AND COMMERCE  
NAGASAKI-SHI

ASAHINA, Shizuo Branch head, Mitsubishi Dept. Store  
 HASHIMOTO, Yukimasa Pres., Nautical Equipment Co.  
 KAWAZU, Masuo Branch mgr., Mitsui Foreign Trading Co.  
 MATSUMOTO, Seichi Pres., Oil Retailing Co.  
 MURAKAMI, Ichiro Branch mgr., Mitsui Foreign Trading Co.  
 OKABE, Minoru Pres., Department Store  
 YAMADA, Takaji Representative, Motor Car Dist. Co.

SASEBO-SHI

HARAGUCHI, Tokutaro Representative, Sasebo Fish Market

TRANSPORTATION  
NAGASAKI-SHI

OTSUKA, Tetsuo Branch mgr., Ocean Shipping Co.  
 SATORU, Shimura Branch mgr., Ocean Shipping Co.  
 SAWAYAMA, Ichimatsu Pres., Coastwise Shipping & Express Co.  
 SHOICHI, Yoshikawa Branch mgr., East Asia Sea Transp. Co.

SUZUKI, Kyozo Branch mgr., Ocean Shipping Co.  
 TETSU, Shimura Branch mgr., Inland Water Shipping Co.  
 WAKAYAMA, Kansuke Mgr., Electric Tramway  
 YAMADA, Takaji Pres., Electric RR Co.

MISCELLANEOUSPresumed to Speak English, Nagasaki-shi

\*IWANO, Minoru \*SUGA, Umezaki  
 \*KAWASHI, Kotaro \*TAGAWA, Seichiro  
 \*MURATA, Toichi \*TAKAHASHI, Sueji  
 \*NAKAMURA, Yasuma \*TAKENAKA, Jiro  
 \*NODA, Iwajiro \*TOMEGAWA, Jun  
 \*ODA, Yasuma \*UEDA, (Miss) Katsue  
 \*UMESAKI, Kakuichi

Presumed to Speak English - Other Places

\*YAMAUCHI, Shigiyasu  
 \*YASUHARA, Ichiro Sasebo-shi

OTHER

KURABA, Tomisaburo Pres., Flower Growing Co., Nagasaki-shi

## B. ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY

ABE, Kuniichi: head, Internal Admin. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, (1943).  
 ADACHI, Masato: treasurer, Sasebo-shi, (1943)  
 AKIBA, Yasuhiro: head, Police Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, (1943).  
 AOKI, Zensuke: ex-mayor, Nagasaki-shi, (1938); b. 1892, Nobeoka; served, Ibaraki, Okayama, Kumamoto, Osaka Pref. offices; chief, Educ. and Police Depts. of Yamagata Pref.; Deputy mayor, Nagasaki-shi, 1936; member Rotary Int'l 1938-39; address, 57 Kami Nishiyama-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1941; listed, Who's Who, 1941.  
 ASAHINA, Shizuo: head dry goods & general merchandise distribution, Nagasaki Office, Mitsubishi Trading Co., 21 Osone-cho Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l.; res: 97 Konya-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.  
 ASANAGA, Takeo: chief, Ins. Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, (1943).  
 ASANO Jun: chief, Nishisonoki-gun Dist. Office of Pref. Gov't. (1943).

\*BABA, Makoto: prof., Nagasaki Higher Commercial School. (1920-1942); b. Niigata pref. 1893; grad. of Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., 1918; lecturer, Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch., 1918; studied in Eur. and Amer., 1922-1924; address: 75 Fufugawa-cho, Nagasaki-shi; listed, Who's Who, 1942.

DOI (or TSUCHII): treasurer, Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

EGUCHI, Torasaburo: chief, Special Dept. of Pharmacology, Nagasaki Univ. of Medicine, 1944.

FUJII, Kiyoji: chief, Umegasaki Police Station, Nagasaki-shi. (date unknown).

FUJIMAKI, Naoki: branch manager, Yokohama Specie Bank, Nishihama-cho Nagasaki-shi; member Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; res: 43 Rakasu-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1937.

FUJIMURA, Kurajiro: president, Hisatsu Bank, Sasebo-shi, 1940.

FUJIWARA: assistant mayor, Isahaya-shi, 1943.

FUKUDA, Yoshiro: Dr. enrg; chief, Torpedo sec. Nagasaki Dockyards, Mitsubishi Heavy Inds. (1941); b. 1894, Nagasaki-ken; grad. Kyushu Imp. Univ., mech. enrg., 1902; asst. alma mater on grad.; asst. prof. 1922; joined Mitsubishi Shipbldg. Co. 1925; granted degree 1930; address: 31 Narutaki-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1941; listed, Who's Who, 1941.

FURUNO, Jobu (Takeo): chief, Agr. Affairs Sect., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

HARAGUCHI, Tokutaro: repr., Sasebo-shi Fish Market, 1941.

HASHIMOTO, Yukimasa: president, Hashimoto Shokai (Nautical Equip. Co.), 4-chome Motofune-machi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; res.: 6 Hokaure-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

HATASHIMA, Yoshimatsu: head, Nat'l. Employment Agency (Kokumin Shokugyo Shidosho), Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

HAYASHI, Yuzo: M.D.; prof., Nagasaki Med. Univ., head of Univ. Med. Hospital; b. Sept. 1891, Tottori pref.; grad. Kyoto Imp. Univ., eye treatment, 1917; Dr. degree, 1923; address: 154 Nishiyama-cho, 2-chome, Nagasaki-shi; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

HINATSU, Yoshio: chief, Bldgs. Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

HIRAI, Kinsaburo: prof. emeritus, Nagasaki Med. Univ.

HIRAKI, Jimon: mayor, Isahaya-shi, 1943.

\*HIYEDA, Kentaro: doctor; b. Nagasaki-ken, 1899; M.B., South Manchuria Medical Coll., 1920; M.D. Kyushu Imp. Univ., 1926; asst. prof. Pathology, Manchuria Med. Col., 1930; special student, Rockefeller Fellow, Johns Hopkins Univ., School of Hygiene, 1928-30; prof. of Pathology, Manchuria Medical College, Moukden, 1934; attended Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.; address: Nagasaki, 1942.

HORIOKA, Yoshiji: chief, Police Affairs Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

ICHINOSE, Kazuo: pres., Sasebo Savings Bank, Sasebo-shi, 1940.

IDE (ITE) Kazuo: head, National Employment Agency, Shimabara-shi, 1943.

\*IIDA, Seihiro: prof., Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, 1919-41; b. Feb. 26, 1882, Fukuoka-shi; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., 1911; taught at several private univ.; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study, 1924-26; head of school library; clubs; Josuikai & Nat'l. Council of Higher School Libraries: address: 83 Irabayashi-cho 1-chome, Nagasaki-shi, 1941. Listed in Who's Who, 1941-42.

IMAIZUMI, Yoshizaburo: chief, Public Works Sect., Econ. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

\*IMAMURA, Tamotsu: prof. Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch., Sec., Seirinkai Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch. Alumni Soc.; b. Fukuoka-ken; grad. Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch. 1919; finished special course, Tokyo Commercial Col., 1922; sent to Eur. and Amer. as overseas research student, 1929; lecturer, Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch.; later prof.; address: 503 Shiroyama-cho 1 chome, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

INAGAKI, Tetsuro: engr., Nagasaki Dockyards, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Enrg. Co., Akunoura, Nagasaki-shi, 1929; delegate, World Power Conf., Tokyo, 1929.

INO, Jiro: mayor, Nagasaki-shi (1942); b. Gumma pref.; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., law, 1913; deputy, Mitami, Katsushika & Ebaro counties, Tokyo; chief, Interior Dept., Miyagi & Wakayama prefs.; governor, Okinawa pref.; Governor, Miyagi pref.; address: c/o Nagasaki Municipal Office, Nagasaki-shi, 1942; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

INOUE, Yasuo: chief, Local Affairs Sect., Internal Admin. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

ISHIGURO, Kyuichi: electrical engr.; director, Nagasaki Works, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery Co., 1942; b. 1891, Tokyo; Grad., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1915; technical advisor, Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind., chief, Inspection Sect., Mitsubishi Elec. Machine Co.; delegate, World Power Conf., Tokyo, 1929; assoc.: applied for associate member., Am. Inst. Elec. Engrs., 1920; member, Rotary Int'l., 1937-40; address: 53 Shimo Nishiyama-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1941; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

\*IWANO, Minoru: b. 1883; grad., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1912; attended Columbia Univ., U.S.A., 1918-19, studying English.

\*IWASAKI, Kinichi: vice-chief, Nagasaki Dockyard of Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.; b. 1895, Shizuoka pref.; grad., Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., 1911; joined Kobe Mitsubishi Dockyard; London branch, 1918; chief, Materials Sect., Kobe Dockyard, 1924; manager, General Affairs Dept. Mitsubishi Dockyard; address: c/o Nagasaki Dockyard,

Mitsubishi Heavy Ind., Nagasaki-shi, 1942, listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

KAMICHIKA, Shinoo: chief of police station, Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

KANEKO, Ichiro: physician; Catholic; elderly; collected rare fishes; address: 10 Ginya-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1941.

\*KARUBA: wealthy Scotch-Japanese resident, Nagasaki-shi; father (family name, Glover) started Great China Trawl Fishery; now about 55 years old, close confident of Emperor, 1945.

KASUGAI, Shunichiro: investment banker, mgr. branch office, Nagasaki-Nippon Kangyo Bank: member, Rotary Int'l., 1937-40; address: Hokaure-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

KATAOKA, Misao: mayor, Shimabara-shi, 1943.

\*KATAYAMA, Shinsaki: prof., Nagasaki Col.; attended, Nagasaki Col. of Commerce; grad., Pomona Col., U.S.A., 1918.

KAWAHARA, Saijiro: mgr., Hisatsu Bank, Sasebo-shi, 1940.

KAWANO, Fujio: chief pol. sta., Sasebo-shi, 1943.

KAWASE, Kintaro: head, Nat'l. Employment Agency, Omura-shi, 1943.

\*KAWASHI, Kotaro: English-speaking Christian, Nagasaki.

KAWAYOSHI, Minoru: representative, Nagasaki Federation of Fishery Association.

KAWAZOE, Takashi: mgr., Shiwa Bank, Sasebo-shi, 1940.

KAWAZU, Masuo: branch manager, Mitsui Bussan Co., foreign trading, Tokiwa-cho; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-37; res.: 2 Bungo-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1937.

KAZUCHITA, Riyuzo: v. pres., Sasebo Savings Bank, Sasebo-shi, 1940.

KIDO, Toshikazu: prof. medical college, Nagasaki University.

KITAMURA, Tokutaro: v. pres., Shiwa Bank, Sasebo-shi, 1940.

KITAMURA, Tsutsumiko: at Nagasaki Med. Univ.; engaged in research on Yangtse swelling with Drs. MONAYA, Ginji and KOMIYA, Yoshitaka, 1944.

KIYOHARA, Kanichi: prof., Nagasaki Medical Univ.

KOMUCHI, Tsuneyasu: exchange banker; branch manager, Yokohama Specie Bank, Nishihama-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1937-40; res: 43 Rokasu-cho Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

KONDO, Eiichi: chief, Educ. Sect., Internal Admin. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

KOURA: mayor, Sasebo-shi, 1943.

KOYAMA, Saburo: asst. mayor, Sasebo-shi, 1943.

\*KOYANO, Kohei: M.D. prof., Nagasaki Medical Univ., b. Okayama pref.; grad. Kyoto Imp. Univ. 1911; prof., Nagasaki Med. Col., 1922; prof., Nagasaki Medical Univ., 1924; studied in Eur. & Amer. 1924-25; abroad 6 months

in 1927; address: 21 Rokasu-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1942; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

KURABA, Tomisaburo: pres., Home Linger Co. (flower growing), member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; address: 9 Minami-Yamate-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

\*MURATA, Toichi: Nagasaki-shi; b. Yamaguchi-ken, Oshima-gun, Yashiro-mura, 1885; pastor, Nagasaki 1923-?; attended Union Theological Seminary, U.S.A., 1913-14.

KURODA, Eisuke: chief, Documents Sect., Pref. Gov't. Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

KUSANO, Hyoichiro: pres., Nagasaki Court of Appeals, 1940-42; b. Oct. 1886, Kumamoto-ken; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., German Law, 1912; Judge, 1914; Judge, Tokyo District & local courts; Councillor of Justice, Dept.; Prof., Meiji Univ.; lecturer, Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, & Chuo Univ.; inspection tour, Eur. & Amer., 1925; judge, Supreme Court, 1924-40; address: c/o Court of Appeals, Nagasaki-shi, 1942.

MASUDA, Hikotatsu: manager, Kokuko Boseki Kaisha (cotton goods mfg.), 1 Saiwai-machi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1938-40; res.: Shimochikugo-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

MASUDA, Tomisaburo: chief, Commerce & Industry Sect., Econ. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

MATSUDA, Ichizo: managing dir., 18th Bank (commercial banking), Tsuki-machi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; res.: 100, 1-chome, Irabayashi-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

MATSUMOTO: assistant mayor, Shimabara-shi, 1943.

MATSUMOTO, Seichi: pres., Matsumoto Co., (oil retailing), Goto-machi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1937-40; res.: 33 Uchinaka-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

MIYAUCHI, Yoshihiko: chief, Cultivated Land Sect., Econ. Dept., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

MIYAZAKI, Komakichi: chief, Nagasaki Works, Mitsubishi Elec. Engrg. Co., Hirato-Koya-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1929; delegate, World Power Conf., Tokyo, 1929.

MORITA: asst. mayor, Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

MURAKAMI, Ichiro: branch manager, Mitsui Bussan Co., (foreign trade), Tokiwa-cho; member, Rotary Int'l. 1937-40; res.: 2 Bungo-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

MUTO, Biichi: engr., Nagasaki Dockyard & Engrg. Works, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engrg. Co., 57, Shimo-Nishiyama-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1929; delegate, World Power Conf., Tokyo, 1929.

MUTO, Guzo: representative, Nagasaki Nippo, Omura-cho, Nagasaki-shi.

NAGAOKA, Fusayoshi: manager, Kujima Bank, Sasebo-shi, 1940.

NAGASHIMA, Masujiro: chief, Kitamatsuura-gun Office of Pref. Gov't., 1943.

NAGATA: treasurer, Shimabara-shi, 1943.

NAGATA, Tsunehiko: chief, Minamitakaki-gun Dist. Office of Pref. Gov't. 1943.

NAGANO, Wakamatsu: Gov., Nagasaki-ken, 1944.

NAKABE, Etsuryo: branch manager, Hayashikane Co., (marine products and canning), Asahi-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; res.: 18 Shin-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

\*NAKAMURA, Michimaso: chief, Nagasaki Steel Works, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry; b. Fukuoka Pref., 1890, grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., engrg., 1916; engr., Mitsubishi Iron Works; engr., Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Co., 1919; mgr., Elec. Steel Mfg. factory, Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind., 1929; councillor of same, 1925; 3 inspection tours Eur. and Amer., address: Shin-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1942, member, Rotary Int'l. 1937-39, listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

NAKAMURA, Mitsuzo: chief, Business Affairs Sect., Governor's Secretariat, Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

\*NAKAMURA, Yasuma: b. 1881, grad., Chinzai Gakuin, Nagasaki, 1903; attended, Denver Univ., Colo., 1907-08, Clark Univ., Mass., 1908-10, M.A. degree, and Columbia Univ., 1913-15; res.: Nagasaki-shi.

NAKANO, Shiro: head, Governor's Secretariat, Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

NAKAYAMA, Fukutomi: chief, Sanitation Sect., Internal Admin. Dept., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

NOBUNO, Norihide: chief, Employment Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

\*NODA, Iwajiro: merchant, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; grad., Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, 1918; attended, Columbia Univ. extension, 1928-29; b. Feb. 15, 1887; res.: Nagasaki-shi.

NUMADA, Kimio: chief, External Affairs Sect. & Special Higher Police Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

\*ODA, Yasuma: b. 1894; attended, Dakota Wesleyan Univ., S.D., 1914-17, A.B., & Columbia Univ. extension, 1920-21; res.: Nagasaki.

OGA, Masao: chief, Forestry Affairs Sect., Econ. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

OGATA, Shinya: vice-head, Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind., Akiura-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1940; res.: 44 Hogo-cho, Nagasaki-shi.

OGAWA, Yoshiki: head, Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind., Akiura-machi, Nagasaki-shi; member Rotary Int'l., 1940; res.: 73 Dekidaiku-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

OTSUBO, Rinshiro: branch manager, Meiji Life Insurance Co., Omura-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l. charter list, 1936-38; res.: 4 Omura-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1938.

OKABE, Keiso: pres., Kassui Women's Col.; b. Oita pref., 1876; grad., Aoyama Gakuin Col.; instructor, Saga, Oita & Chiba Middle Schools; prof., 7th Higher Sch.; vice-pres., Kassui Women's Col., address: Katabuchi-cho, 1

chome, Nagasaki-shi, 1942; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

OKABE, Minoru: president, Okamasa Co. (dept. stores), Higashi Hamano-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1937-40; res.: Rokasu-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

\*OKADA, Jukichi: mayor, Nagasaki-shi, 1941-43; b. Hyogo Pref., 1887; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., politics, 1913; joined Mitsubishi Dockyard Co.; chief, General Affairs Dept. of same; chief, Arms Works, same; vice-chief, Nagasaki Dockyards, & director, Skilled Workers Training Sch., same 1941; member, Rotary Int'l. charter list, 1936-37; delegate, Int'l. Rotary Conf., 1937; res.: 136 Hamaguchi-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1942; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

OKANO, Yasujiro: manager, Mitsubishi Nagasaki Seizai Co., (lumber mfg.), Takenkubo: res.: 1 Akunoura, Nagasaki-shi, 1937.

OKUDAIRA, Sadafumi: branch manager, Tobo Kenryoku Co., (electric power supply), Fukuro-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-38; res.: Kozen-cho, 49 Nagasaki-shi, 1938.

OKUDAIRA, Sadafumi: sec., Nagasaki Chamber of Com. and Ind.; member, Rotary Int'l., 1938-40; res.: 5 Dekidaiku-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

OKUSHI, Seiko (Kiyoyoshi): head, National Employment Agency, Isahaya-shi, 1943.

ONISHI, Michitaro: chief, Nagasaki District Court, 1944.

OSAKI, Yae: Christian, in charge, Koigaura Yoikuen, Ari-kawa-machi, Minamimatsuura-gun, Nagasaki, 1933.

OTSUBO, Kuraichi: chief, Labor Admin. Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

OTSUKA, Tetsuo: manager, Nagasaki branch office, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, ocean shipping, Tokiwa-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1938-39; res.: Takahira-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1939.

\*OWAKI, Nobuji: mech. eng.; b. 1886, Gifu; grad., Tokyo High Tch. Col., 1906; 1906-21, worked, Nagasaki Shipyards, Mitsubishi Zasen Kaisha, as asst. to works mgr. on executive & indust. eng., cost finding, labor distrib., etc.; 1921-23, worked, New York office, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha as specification eng., purchasing machinery; elected member, Am. Soc. Mech. Engrs., 1924; dropped, 1927.

SAKAI, Kumajiro: vice-pres., Hisatsu Bank, Sasebo-shi, 1940.

SAKAKIBARA, Etsushi: vice-chief, Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Co.; b. Shizuoka Pref., 1888; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; joined present firm, 1914; chief, mercantile vessel section; appointed councillor; chief, Ship Designing Sect., 1933; 3 inspection tours, Eur. and Amer.; asst. dir. & concurrently chief of ship designing dept., Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.,

1940-41; address, 9 Shimochikugo, Nagasaki-shi; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

SASAI, Koichiro: former mayor, Nagasaki-shi, 1938; member, Rotary Int'l. 1937-38; res.: Yaoya-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1938.

SATORU, Shimura: ocean shipping branch manager, Joa Kaiun Co., 4 Tokiwa-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1940; res.: 101 Takahira-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

SATO, Ichiro: commissioner, Nagasaki Custom House, 1941-42; b., Tokyo pref., March 1898; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., law, 1922; served, Revenue Bureau Supt. office; chief, General Affairs Dept. & Indirect Tax Dpt., Sapporo Revenue Supt. office; chief, Supt. Dept., Kobe Custom House; address: c/o Nagasaki Custom House, Nagasaki-shi, 1942.

SAWAYAMA, Ichimatsu: coastwise shipping & express business; pres. and managing dir., Sawayama Co., 1 chome Senmachi; Charter member, Rotary Club, 1936-40; res.: 11 Minami-Yamate-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

SAWAYAMA, Seihachiro: pres., Sawayama Commercial Corp. (building material), Ohura-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940; member, Rotary Club, 1936-40; res.: 11 Minami-Yamate-machi, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

SEKIZAWA, Fusatoyo: chief, Nagasaki Mfg. Plant & chief of Inspection Sect., Mitsubishi Denki KK (electrical eng.), Hirado Ko-machi; b. 1888, Tokyo; 2nd son of Akekiyo S.; samurai; grad. elec. course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1913; member, Rotary Club, 1936-37; res.: 39 Narutaki-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1937.

SENTO, Issei: pres., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, (Nagasaki Arsenal).

SHIMASAKI, Tetsuo: branch manager, Tobo Denryoku Co. (elec. power supply distributing), Goto-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Club, 1938-40; res.: 49 Kozen-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

SHIMIZU, Kikuhei: councillor, Industrial Education Society; vice-chief, Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.; b. Tokyo; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., mechanical engrg., 1911; member, Rotary Club, 1936-39; res.: 73 Deki Daiku-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940; listed, Who's Who, 1939-40.

SHIRAHAMA, Shigekichi: chief, Tsushima branch office, Pref. Gov't. 1943.

SHOICHI, Yoshikawa: manager, Nagasaki branch office, East Asia Sea Transpt. Corp., address: Tokiwa-cho 4, Nagasaki-shi, 1944.

SUENAGA, Yasushi: asst. mayor, Omura-shi, 1943.

\*SUGA, Umezaki: attended, Col. of Music, Cincinnati, O., 1914-16; also, Columbia Univ. Ext., 1920-21; Nagasaki.

SUGANO, Ichiro: head, Economics Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

SHIMAMOTO, Shingo: Assist. chief, Nagasaki Shipyard, Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki-shi, 1941-42.

SUGI, Motoichi (or Motokazu): commissioner, Nagasaki Custom Office, 1939-41; b. 1897, Tokyo; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., political science, 1921; joined Finance Min.; chief, Revenue Office; dir., Indirect Tax Collection Dept., Hiroshima Revenue Supt. Bureau; with Yokohama customs; bank examiner; controller, production div. of Monopoly Bur. until Mar. 1939; member, Rotary Club, 1939-40; res.: 50 Nishi Naka-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940, listed, Who's Who, 1941.

SUGIURA, Tadao: chief, Nagasaki Court of Appeals, 1944.

SUSUTA, Hidetaro: Representative, Nagasaki Tetsu Kohin Kumiai (Nagasaki Iron Works Manufacturing Association).

SUZUKI, Kyozo: branch manager, Nippon Yusen SS Co. (ocean shipping), Tokiwa-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1938; member, Rotary Club, 1936-38; res.: 101 Takahira-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1938.

SUZUKI, Ryuzo: head, Nagasaki office, Sumitomo Metal Industry Co. (metal mining), 30 Fukuro-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Club, 1940; res.: 30 Fukuro-machi, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

\*TADAMI, Tetsu: educator; director, Nagasaki Commercial Col. b. 1879, Saitama-ken; grad., Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., 1901; prof., Osaka, Yamaguchi and Fukushima Commercial Col.; dir., Takaoka Commercial Col.; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; delegate, Int'l. Rotary Conference, 1938; res.: 130 Nakagawa-cho, Nagasaki-shi, listed, Who's Who, 1941.

TADAMI, Toru: principal, Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch.; address: Katafuchi-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1936.

\*TAGAWA, Seiichiro: attended, DePauw Univ., 1914; address: Nagasaki, 1914.

TAGAWA, Tsutomu: barrister, (general law practice); member, Rotary Int'l. 1938-40; address: 4 Motokoya-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

\*TAIRA, Toshitaka: governor, Nagasaki-ken, 1940-43; b. 1893, Kagoshima-ken; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., English Law, 1918; police supt., Metropolitan Police Board; sec., Fukuoka-ken; gov., Shiga-ken 1936-40; address: Governor's Residence, Nagasaki, listed, Who's Who, 1941.

\*TAKAGI, Jungoro: M.D.; prof., Nagasaki Medical Univ.; b. Okayama-ken, 1896; educ., Tokyo Imp. Univ., med. 1922; prof., Nagasaki Med. Univ., 1923; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study, 1924; prof. since 1925; address: 66 Fufugawa-cho, Nagasaki, listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

\*TAKAHASHI, Sueji: b. 1895; educated Columbia Extension, English; address: Hirado-cho, Nagasaki, 1928.

TAKAHASHI, Tamon: chief, Livestock Sect., Econ. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

TAKAMI, Wahei: managing dir., Nagasaki Chochiku Ginko Ltd. (savings bank); Councillor, Savings Bank Control Society, 1943, member, Rotary Int'l., 1937-40; address: 10

Rokasu-cho, Nagasaki, 1940.

TAKANO, Michiharu: branch manager, Meiji Life Insurance Co. Ltd., Omura-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1938-40; address: 4 Omura-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

TAKATA, Yoshihiro: pres., Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch.; b. Yamagata-ken, 1895; educ. Tokyo Imp. Univ., law 1921; chief, peace preservation section, Ishikawa-ken; chief, Sch. Affairs Section, Professional Sch., Bureau of Educ. Ministry; sec. to Education Minister; chief, Archives Section, Minister's Secretariat; dir., Religions Bureau; sch. inspector, Educ. Ministry, 1937; address: 130 Nakagawa-cho, Nagasaki-shi, listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

\*TAKENAKA, Jiro: b. 1901; educ., Steele Academy, Nagasaki 1915-20; Col. of Commerce, Nagasaki, 1920-23; Teachers' Col. Columbia Univ., 1931-33, B.S.; Columbia S.S., 1931-33, M.A.; address: 4 Nishi Kotohira-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1933.

TAKESHITA, Hamanosuke: chief, Civ. Defense Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

TAMAI, Kyosuke: manager, Mitsubishi Dockyard, Akunoura; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; address: 14 Rokasu-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

TAMURA, Naofumi: manager, Mitsubishi Arms Works, Mori-machi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1937-39; address: Rokasu-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

\*TAMURA, Seichi M: prof., Nagasaki Higher Commercial Sch.; attended, Univ. of Calif.; address: Nagasaki, (date unknown).

TAMURA, Yukio: ass't. manager, Mitsubishi (coal) Mining Co.; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; address: 2 Kosone-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

TANAKA, Michitomo: chief, Marine Products Sect., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

TANAKA, Shigeyuki: Governor, Nagasaki pref., (Aug. 1944-?); b. 1898 Saitama-ken; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ. (German law), 1922 entered gov't. service; Commissioner, Hokkaido Gov't., and later Home Office; sent Eur. for inspection, 1931-33; chief, Archives & Documents sect., Home Min.'s Secretariat, 1934; insp., Cabinet Research Bur., 1935; chief, Gen. Affairs Sec., Local Affairs Bur. of Home Office; dir., Social Educ. Bureau of Educ. Dept., 1937; gov., Ishikawa pref.; listed, Who's Who, 1941.

TATEISHI, Masayuki: sup't., Nagasaki Water Police, 1943.

TETSU, Shimura: manager, Toa Marine Transportation Co., Nagasaki branch, 4 Tokiwa-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1939-40; res.: 101 Takahira-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

TOKUNAGA, Eikichi: procurator-general, Nagasaki Court of Appeals, 1944; b. Fukuoka-ken, 1883; educ., Tokyo Imp. Univ., law, 1909; judge, Kumamoto District Ct.; procurator, Nagoya Ct. of Appeals; Chief procurator, Kyoto District Ct.; procurator-general, Sapporo Ct. of Appeals; address: Nagasaki Court of Appeals, Nagasaki-shi; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

\*TOMEGAWA, Jun: b. 1884; educ., Joshi Gakuin, Tokyo, 1903-05; Columbia Univ., 1916-17; address: Nagasaki, 1917.

TOMITA, Tohei: vice-pres., Sasebo Savings Bank; pres., Shiwa Bank, 1940.

TOYAMA, Kenzo: chief, Military Affairs Welfare Sect., Internal Admin. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

TOYOMURA, Hachitaro: vice-pres., Sasebo Savings Bank, 1940.

TSUBAKIHARA, Yasuzo: manager, Nagasaki Branch, Seibu Gas Co., 1 Yachiyo-machi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1940; res: 280 Inasa-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 3-chome, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

TSUNOO, Susumu: M.D.; pres., Nagasaki Medical Univ., 1936-44; b. 1892, Tokyo; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Med., 1917; studied in Germany, 1922; granted degree, 1927; dir., Nagasaki Med. Col. Hosp.; address: 127 Hamaguchi, Nagasaki-shi listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

\*UEDA, Katsue (Miss): educ., Univ. of Calif.; address: 26 Minami Sanjo, Shiroyama, Nagasaki-ken, (date unknown).

\*UMESAKI, Kakuichi: b. 1892; educ. Waseda Univ., Tokyo, 1913-18, B. of Eng.; Columbia SS, 1925; address: Nagasaki, 1925.

URAGAMI, Yoshikuma: chief, Iki-gun Branch Office, Pref. Gov't., 1943.

USUKI, Masami: manager, Unzen Kanko Hotel; b. Saga-shi, 1897; educ. Meiji Univ., law, served Dairen branch of Centro & Co.; Sec., Nishi Kokan Brazil Restaurant; proprietor same; mgr. Dairen and Hoshigaura Yamato Hotels; address: c/o Kanko Hotel, Unzen, Nagasaki-ken; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

WAKAYAMA, Kansuke: mgr., Nagasaki Denki Kido Co., Deki-Daiku-cho, Nagasaki-shi; charter member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; address: 78 Goto-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

WATANABE, Kensuke: vice-chief, Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Co., 1940; b. Oita-ken, 1890; grad., Tokyo Imp. Univ., shipbldg., 1914; entered present co. on grad.; appointed councillor, 1929; head of iron works & boat yard, 1932; address: 78 Sakurababa-cho, Nagasaki-shi; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

WATANUKI, Ryoji: pres., Nagasaki Nippon; formerly dir., planning bureau, Yomiuri-Hochi, 1944.

YAMADA, Takaji: pres., Nagasaki Godo Transport Co.; rep. dir., Yamaichi Motors Co., Ltd., Nagasaki Elec. Ry. Co.;

dir., Kyushu Mercantile Steamship Co., Nagasaki Securities Co., Nagasaki Land and Marine Transportation Co., Nagasaki Jitsugyo KK, Yamada Boeki KK, Yamada Securities Co., Chairman, Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce & Ind.; representative of Nippon Seibu Bareisho Yushutsu Kumiai (Western Japan Potato Association); b. Nagasaki-ken, 1884; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; res., 7 Ura-Goto-cho, Nagasaki-shi; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.

YAMAGUCHI: mayor, Omura city, Nagasaki-ken, 1943.

YAMAGUCHI, Aijiro (Paul): Roman Catholic Bishop of Nagasaki; prof., Urakimi Seminary, near Nagasaki; Pastor, Oura Tenshudo (church); address: Minami-Yamate-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1944.

YAMAGUCHI, Kashichi: mgr., Nagasaki branch, Hypothec Bank of Japan, 18 Omura-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1940; address: 49 Sotoura-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

YAMAGUCHI, Kikue: chief, Higashisonoki-gun & Kitatakaki-gun Dist. Office of Pref. Gov't, 1943.

YAMAGUCHI, Ryusaku: procurator, Nagasaki District Ct., 1944.

YAMAGUCHI, Suesaburo: elec., Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha, Nagasaki; designing eng. of elec. machinery; b. Kyoto, 1891; educ., Kyoto Imp. Univ., elec. eng.; employed, Okumura & Co., Kyoto, 1914-16; pres. post since 1916; applied for associate memb. in A.I.E.E., 1920.

YAMANOE, Torao: president, Kihei Co., Kabashima-cho, Nagasaki-shi; member, Rotary Int'l., 1936-40; address: 21 Uma-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1940.

YAMANOUCHI, Yoshibumi (Yoshifumi): former governor, Nagasaki-ken, 1943; governor, Iwate-ken, (1941); b. 1893 Aichi-ken; grad., Kyoto Imp. Univ., 1918; entered civil service on grad.; chief, Police Affairs Sect., Kochi Pref. gov't.; dir. General Affairs Dept., Kochi, Kagoshima & Shizuoka pref. gov'ts.; listed, Who's Who, 1941.

YAMASAKI, Kanji: chief, Food Sect., Econ. Dept., Pref. Gov't., Nagasaki-shi, 1943.

YAMASHITA, Tomeichi: chief, Minamimatsuura-gun Branch Office, Pref. Gov't., 1943.

\*YAMAUCHI, Shigiyasu: attended Univ. of Calif., address: 112 Sumi Yoshi, Nakamura Shigun, Nagasaki-ken, (date unknown).

\*YASUHARA, Ichiro: attended Univ. of Calif.; address: 225 Shiratake-cho, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki-ken, 1935.

YOKAYAMA, Kozo: chief engine designer, Nagasaki Dockyard, Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.; delegate, World Power Conf., Tokyo, 1929; address: 147 Iwasedori-cho, Nagasaki-shi, 1929.

YOSHIDA, Dokai: head, Economic Section, Nagasaki-ken, (date unknown).

YOSHIZAKI: treasurer, Omura-shi, Nagasaki-ken, 1943.

YUANAGA, Maki: head, Uragami Yoiku En, (Work for Children); Roman Catholic; address: 358 Motohara-cho, 2-chome, Nagasaki-shi, 1938.



## APPENDIX I.

## A. LIST OF MANUFACTURERS.

FOOD

1. Hayashikane Shoten.  
Nagasaki-shi.  
Fresh, frozen, dried, salted, and canned fish (sardines, crabs, salmon, mackerel), fish oil and meal. fishing nets.
2. Kawanami Industrial Company.  
Nagasaki-shi.  
Canned sardines.
3. Kyushu Seika Kaisha.  
33 Oura, Nagasaki-shi.  
Confectionery.

TEXTILES

4. Kokko Boseki.  
Saiwai-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Cotton yarn spinning.
5. Nagasaki Seishi.  
Isahaya-shi.  
Raw silk reeling.

CHEMICALS

6. Fuji Oil Manufacturing and Transportation Company.  
Sasebo-shi.  
Refined petroleum.
7. Kyushu Yushi Kogyo.  
Nagasaki-shi.  
Crude glycerol.
8. Marushin Oil Company.  
Nakadoir-shima, Goto-retto.  
Refined petroleum.
9. Nissan Ekitai Nenryo.  
Wakamatsu-mura.  
Synthetic petroleum.
10. Toa Shusei.  
Shimabara-shi.  
Ethyl alcohol.

ORDNANCE

11. Mitsubishi Steel and Arms Works (see No. 31.)  
Nagasaki-shi.  
Torpedoes and naval ordnance.
12. Sasebo Naval Arsenal and Engineering Department.  
Sasebo-shi.  
Ship engines, turbines, gun turrets and mountings, naval shells, torpedoes.

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPLIANCES

13. Akunoura Engine Works.  
Nagasaki-shi.  
Marine engines.
14. Adachi Tekkosho  
Konoura-machi, Kitamatsuura-gun.  
Engines and repairing.
15. Araki Tekkosho.  
1 of 4 Kaiba-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Engines and repairing.
16. Beppu Tekkosho.  
1 of 4 Kaiba-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Boilers, mine tools, engine accessories.
17. Goshi Kaisha Hikichi Zosen Tekkosho (see No. 45.)  
59 Naminohira-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Boilers.
18. Goshi Kaisha Nakajima.. 81 Shiohama-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Heavy oil engines.
19. Goshi Kaisha Uchishima Tekkosho.  
Shimabara-shi.  
Internal combustion engines.
20. Goshi Kaisha Yoshimara Tekkosho.  
4 of 3 Asahi-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Heavy oil engines and repairing.
21. Hayashi Kane Shoten (see No. 47.)  
1 of 3 Asahi-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Heavy oil engines for ships.
22. Hinade Hatsudoki Seisakusho.  
38 Shimanji-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Engine parts.

23. Hirado Tekkosho.  
Hirado-machi.  
Engines for ships.
24. Iwase Tekkosho.  
4146 Hiurimen, Sasebo-shi.  
Boilers, mine tools.
25. Iwase Tekkosho.  
97 of 4 Asahi-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Boiler accessories.
26. Izuhara Tekkosho.  
Otebashi, Izuhara-machi.  
Kerosene engines for ships.
27. Kajio Tekkosho.  
56 Naminahara-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Boilers.
28. Mitsubishi Denki.  
Koya-cho 122, Hirado-machi.  
Generators and motors; airbrakes and machine tools; aircraft meters; wireless, telegraph, and telephone aircraft electrical generators; aircraft machine tools.
29. Mitsubishi Jukogyo (see No. 58.)  
1 Chome Akunoura-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Boilers and turbines; heavy generating equipment.
30. Mitsubishi-Urakami Ordnance Plant.  
Nagasaki-shi.  
Ordnance.
31. Mitsubishi Steel and Iron Works (see No. 11.)  
Nagasaki-shi.  
Torpedoes and naval munitions; largest types of castings; all types of forgings and ship plate probably for Nagasaki shipyards.  
Note: Factory consists of a steel mill at the northern end of the compound, a rolling mill, 12 open hearth furnaces and electric steel furnaces of 6-30 ton capacity, a foundry and forging presses taking castings and forgings up to 70 tons. The machine shop is at the south end of the compound.
32. Morita Tekkosho.  
Hirado-machi.  
Kerosene engines for ships.
33. Nagasaki Gokin Seisakusho.  
2 of 2 Yochujo-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Coal mining machinery.

34. Nichiu Fukumen.  
Sasebo-shi.  
Turbines.
35. Nishiumi.  
Seisaku-cho, 4192 Huirimen, Sasebo-shi.  
Gears.
36. Sasebo Shi Homen Jigyo.  
851 Orihasimen, Sasebo-shi, Kisekai Jusaijo.  
Coal mining equipment, iron wheels.
37. Showa Tekkosho.  
19 of 1 Moto Funa-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Engines.
38. Takahashi Tekkosho.  
81 Shiohama-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Engines.
39. Takasaka Tekkosho.  
1 Yoroza-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Pumps.
40. Tamanoura Takkosho.  
Tamanoura-machi.  
Engines.
41. Tomito Tekkosho.  
1 Yorozu-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Engines.
42. Wakino Tekkosho.  
14 of 1 Moto Funa-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Internal combustion engines.
43. Yamada Tekkosho.  
2 of 2 Asahi-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Kerosene engines.
- AIRCRAFT, VEHICLES, RAILROAD EQUIPMENT AND SHIPS
44. Aota Tekkosho.  
5 of 3 Surhiro-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding and repairs.
45. Goshi Kaisha Hikichi Zosen Tekkosho (see No. 17.)  
59 Naminohira-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Marine boilers.
46. Hamazaki Urata.  
Naminohira.  
Supplementing naval shipbuilding and repair facilities, one marine railway, 300 tons capacity.

- 47. Hayashi Kane Shoten (see No. 21.)  
Believed to be former Matsuo Engine Works.  
Nagasaki-shi.  
Heavy marine engines. Probably supplies Kawaminami Industry.
- 48. Higuchi Zosensho.  
214 of 3 To-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Fishing vessels.
- 49. Hirado Senkyo Zosensho.  
Hirado-machi.  
Wooden ships.
- 50. Itsutsu Kyodai Zosensho.  
323 of 3 To-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Fishing vessels.
- 51. Kakiki Zosensho.  
1010 Ibonoura-men, Sasebo-shi.  
Wooden ships.
- 52. Kane Shoten Nagasaki Kibachi Shiten Zosensho.  
Kosakaki-mura.  
Wooden ships.
- 53. Kawaminami Kogyu (formerly Matsuo Zosensho KK).  
Aza 299 Nagahama, Koyagi-mura  
One of principal shipyards in southwest Japan. Merchant and naval vessels, engines, boilers, repair work. Responsible for 5 percent of commercial shipbuilding and repair in Japan. Facilities for building ships up to 10,000 tons. Specialized in standardized cargo vessels of 3,000 to 5,000 tons. Six covered building ways. Three drydocks, one 338 ft. long, another 245 feet long, and a third of unknown length. One of these is reported to be capable of taking a 20,000 ton ship.
- 54. Kimura Zosensho.  
309 of 3 To-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding.
- 55. Kimura Zosensho.  
52 Kokubu-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Ship repairs.
- 56. Mabuchi Zosensho.  
51 Kokubu-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding and repairs.
- 57. Hirato Koyamachi.  
Nagasaki-shi.  
D.C. induction motors for aircraft.

- 58. Mitsubishi Jukogyo (Akunoura Engine Works, Mitsubishi Dockyard, 8 Tategami Shipyard). (See No. 29.)  
Akunoura-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
One of the principal shipyards of Japan. All types of merchant and naval vessels up to 40,000 tons. Major producer of marine diesel engines, turbines and boilers. Manufactures aircraft engines, engine accessories, airframes, wings, control surfaces, landing gear, floats, fuel and oil tanks. Hydraulic equipment, and instruments. Six shipbuilding ways at Tategami Shipyard, all reported to have gantry cranes.

Way No.	Length (in feet)	Width (in Feet)
1	450	80
2	450	80
3	650	170 (combined width of #3 & #4.)
4	650	115
5	806	115
6	806	115

Three drydocks of concrete, granite-faced construction, at Mitsubishi Dockyard.

Drydock No.	Extreme length (in feet)	Floor head (in feet)
1	532	447
2	375	366
3	728	679

There are more than 40 buildings in the Akunoura Engine Works, most of them steel framed, galvanized iron, brick or reinforced concrete construction. There is a 4,000 kw standby power station here. Balance of power from substation one-half mile northwest. One hundred seventy-eight feet high hammer-head crane on dock. Four floating cranes. Smaller fixed cranes.

In 1943 there were reported to be 15,000 workers at the Tategami Yards and the Akunoura Works.

- 59. Mukai Zosensho.  
307 of 3 To-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Fishing vessels with engines.
- 60. Naka Zosensho.  
108 Shimaji-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Ships with engines.
- 61. Naminohira Zosensho.  
72 Naminohira-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding.

62. Nozaki Zosensho.  
50 Kokubu-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding.
63. Nozaki Zosen Tekkosho.  
22 Kozone-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding.
64. Okada Zosensho.  
20 Furukawa-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Wooden ship repairs.
65. Omura Aircraft Factory.  
Omura-shi.  
Aircraft assembly and aircraft engine repair. Original plant completed 1942. New unit completed mostly since Oct. 1943. Main site contains 15,000,000 square feet, 75 medium to large buildings. Total floor space 2,500,000 square feet.
66. Sasa Tekkosho.  
72 Takasago-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Ship repairs.
67. Sasaki Zosen Tekkosho.  
74 Naminchara-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Steel ships.
68. Sasebo Aircraft Factory.  
Sasebo-shi (southwest of city).  
Assembly of small naval observation planes. Repair of fleet aircraft. About 16 shop-type buildings, 6 hangars. Buildings under construction 1943.
69. Sasebo Kaigun Kosho (Arsenal).  
Sasebo-shi.  
Aircraft assembly, airframes, components, engines, engine mounts, repair, research.
70. Sasebo Naval Base.  
Sasebo-shi.  
One of 3 principal naval shipyards and principal fleet repair base. Three building ways 600 feet, 600 feet, and 350 feet long. About 6 drydocks of concrete, granite-faced construction: 454 feet, 900 feet (may be building dock), 568 feet, 1,000 feet (believed to be building dock), 606 feet, and 266 feet. Repair basin enclosing about 9 acres accommodates 10 to 12 ships alongside. Concrete, granite-faced construction. Repair shops. Power from Sasebo power plant. Connected with Moji-Nagasaki RR line at junction of Haiki by line extending to dockyards.

71. Sasebo Shikotsuka Shuribu.  
27 Shirahae-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Automobile repairs.
72. Sawamura Zosensho.  
Oaza Ura Kanazaki Na, Yue-machi.  
Shipbuilding.
73. Suzuta Zosen Tekkosho.  
27-Furukawa-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Ships.
74. Tahara Zosensho.  
212 of 3 To-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding.
75. Takada Zosen Tekkosho.  
1 of 74 Nishi Kotohira-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding.
76. Takemoto Zosensho.  
51 Kokubu-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding.
77. Ueto Zosensho.  
306 of 3 To-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Large ships.
78. Unzen Zosen.  
Location unknown.  
Wooden vessels.
79. Watanabe Ironworks.  
16 Shiomi-cho, Sasebo-shi.  
Aircraft frames, wheels, parts.
80. Yamamoto Zosensho.  
38 Naminohara-cho, Nagasaki-shi.  
Shipbuilding.
81. Yashima Zosensho.  
Sasuna-mura.  
Small fishing vessels.
82. Name unknown.  
Shimabara-shi.  
Wooden vessels.

B. LIST OF PRODUCTS  
(Numbers refer to companies in List A.)

FOOD

Canned fish (sardines, crab, salmon, and mackerel) 1.  
Canned sardines 2.  
Confectionery 3  
Fish oil and meal 1.  
Fishing nets 1.

TEXTILES

Cotton hosiery  
Cotton yarn 4.  
Raw silk 5.  
Silk fabrics

CHEMICAL

Glycerol 7.  
Alcohol 10.  
Petroleum 6., 8., 9.

ORDNANCE

Engines, ship 12.  
Gun mountings 12.  
Gun turrets 12.  
Naval ordnance 11.  
Shells, naval 12.  
Torpedoes 11.  
Turbines 12.

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPLIANCES

Airbrakes 28.  
Aircraft meters 28.  
Boilers 16., 17., 24., 27., 29.  
Boiler accessories 25.  
Casting, steel 31.  
Engines 14., 15., 37., 38., 40., 41., 43.  
Engine accessories 16.  
Engine, heavy oil 18., 20., 21.  
Engine, internal combustion 19., 42.  
Engine, kerosene 26., 32.  
Engine parts 22.  
Engine, marine 13., 23.  
Forgings., steel 31.  
Gears 35.  
Generating equipment, heavy 29.  
Generators 28.

Machine Tools 28.  
Machine tools, aircraft 28.  
Mine tools 16., 24.  
Mining machinery, coal 33., 36.  
Motors 28.  
Munitions, naval 31.  
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TRANSPORTATION AND EQUIPMENT

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75., 76., 77., 80.  
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APPENDIX II  
RAILROAD LINES

The following railroad lines are discussed in this appendix:

1. Shimabara Railroad.
2. Nagasaki Main Line.
3. Imari Line.
4. Ariake Line.
5. Kuchinotsu Railroad.
6. Unzen Railroad.
7. Sasebo & Omura Line.
8. Railroad in Kitamatsuura-gun.

Mileages given in Tables 62 to 71 of the Appendix are correct within one percent in nearly all cases. Bridge and tunnel length are approximate unless carried out to inches or decimals. Bridges up to 200 feet in length are designated as "short span" bridges.

1. Shimabara Railroad.

Passenger traffic: Isahaya-Shimabara section: 12 trains daily each way (1937 and estimated 1945). Average speed for fast trains is 19 m.p.h.

TABLE 62

Stations, Shimabara Railroad, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from Isahaya Station	Feature
0.0	Isahaya-shi station, western terminal of Nagasaki Main Line.
0.9	Hon-Isahaya-shi station
3.0	Ono-mura station
4.6	Mariyama station
6.0	Kamanohama station
7.7	Aino-mura station, junction with Unzen Line.
10.3	Yamada-mura station
12.2	Kobe station
14.3	Saigo-mura station
15.9	Igiro station
18.3	Tahira station
19.7	Yue-mura station
21.2	Wahamichiki station
22.0	Mazuo station
23.4	Mie-mura station

Mileage from Isahaya Station	Feature
25.3	Shimabara-shi station
26.3	Shimabara-Minato station, eastern terminal at northern terminal of Kuchinotsu Line.

TABLE 63

Bridges, Shimabara Railroad, Nagasaki-ken

Mileage from Isahaya Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
7.4	300 ft.	Tidewater
8.2	200 ft.	Tidewater
9.1	Short span	Creek
10.2	Short span	Yamada-gawa
10.5	Short span	Creek
10.6	Short span	Creek
11.5	Short span	Tidewater
15.7	Short span	Creek
18.9	Short span	Kuniani-gawa
19.5	Short span	Stream
25.5	Short span	Creek
26.2	Short span	Tidewater

2. Nagasaki Main Line.

Passenger traffic: Saga-ken border-Haiki and Isahaya and Nagasaki sections: 12 trains daily each way (1937); 10 trains daily each way (estimated 1945). Haiki-Isahaya section: 9 trains daily each way (1937); 7 trains daily each way (estimated 1945). Average speed for express trains is 27 m.p.h.

TABLE 64

Stations, Nagasaki Main Line, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from Saga-ken Border	Feature
0.0	Railroad enters prefecture, Saga-Nagasaki border.
1.6	Mikawachi station
4.2	Haiki station, junction with Sasebo Line from the west.
7.6	Haenosaki station
12.5	Kawatana-machi station
16.3	Sonoki-machi station
19.0	Chiwata-mura station
21.8	Matsubara-mura station
24.5	Takematsu-mura station

Mileage from  
Saga-ken Border

Mileage from Saga-ken Border	Feature
26.6	Omura station
33.7	Isahaya-shi station, junction with Shimabara Line from the east.
37.8	Kikitsu-mura station
42.2	Okusa-mura station
47.3	Nagayo-mura station
49.5	Michino station
52.3	Urakami station
53.3	Nagasaki-shi station
53.5	Nagasaki-shi station, southern terminal, Minato station

TABLE 65

## Bridges &amp; Overheads (\*), Nagasaki Main Line, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from Saga-ken Border	Length & Type	Obstacle
8.0	300 ft.	Stream
* 8.1	Short span	Prefectural road
* 8.4	Short span	Unimproved road
* 9.5	Short span	Prefectural highway
9.8	Short span	Creek
10.1	Short span	Creek
12.3	Steel Pratt truss, 1 span, 30.48M., E-33 loading	Kawatana-gawa
16.5	Short span	Sonoki-gawa
16.9	Short span	Creek
18.3	Short span	Chiwata-gawa
18.8	Short span	Creek
19.3	Short span	Creek
19.5	Short span	Creek
19.6	Short span	Inokushi-gawa
21.2	Short span	Creek
21.7	Short span	Creek
22.6	Short span	Creek
23.0	Short span	Kayase-gawa
*26.8	Short span	Prefectural highway
27.0	Short span	Uchida-gawa
*27.4	Short span	Prefectural road
28.4	Short span	Creek
28.7	Short span	Creek
*28.9	Short span	Prefectural road
*29.0	Short span	Unimproved road
*29.6	Short span	Prefectural road

Mileage from  
Saga-ken border

Mileage from Saga-ken border	Length & Type	Obstacle
29.7	Short span	Creek
*35.1	200 ft.	Prefectural highway
35.5	300 ft.	Higashi-O-kawa
36.0	Short span	Nishi-O-kawa
37.5	Short span	Creek
38.0	Short span	Stream
*43.4	Short span masonry	Improved roads
*33.5	Short span	Improved roads
46.6	Short span	Creek
*47.0	Short span	Unimproved road
47.1	Short span	Nagayo-gawa

TABLE 66

## Tunnels, Nagasaki Main Line, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from Saga-ken Border	Length (in feet)	Remarks
8.6	400	
8.9	600	
10.8	1,100	
15.4	1,200	
20.2	500	Ippommatsu tunnel
20.7	300	Sainu-kita tunnel
30.5	1,200	
34.0	700	
39.1	1,100	
39.3	1,300	
39.6	400	
44.3	3,500	

Freight traffic: 6,400,000 metric tons (including weight of rolling stock) hauled by this line in Nagasaki-ken (estimated 1944).

3. Imari Line.

TABLE 67

## Stations, Imari Line, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from Saga-ken Border	Feature
0.0	Railroad enters ken, Saga-Nagasaki border.
1.7	Imabuku-machi station
3.3	Maehama station

Mileage from  
Saga-ken Border

Feature

4.3	Eguchi station
5.4	Shisa-machi station
7.9	Nakano-mura station
13.0	Branch extending 7.6 miles southeast to Tanomoto.
14.0	Hinoura, western terminal of line at ferry to Hirado-machi.

4. Ariake Line.

This line is a cutoff for the Nagasaki Main Line to Isahaya-shi and Nagasaki-shi. Passenger traffic: Saga-ken border-Isahaya section: 7 trains daily each way (1937); 6 trains daily each way (estimated 1945).

5. Kuchinotsu Railroad.

Passenger traffic: Katsusa-Shimabara section: 11 trains daily each way (1937 and estimated 1945). Average speed for fast trains is 16 m.p.h.

TABLE 68

Stations, Kuchinotsu Railroad, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from  
Katsusa station

Feature

0.0	Katsusa-machi station, western terminal at Suigetsi.
1.7	Kuchinotsu-machi station
2.5	Higashi-Oyo station
4.9	Arima-Yoshikawa station
6.4	Minamiarima-machi station
7.9	Kitaarima-mura station
9.1	Tatsuishi station
10.4	Nishiariie-machi station
11.2	Arie-machi station
12.9	Dozaki-mura station
14.8	Futsu-mura station
16.0	Futsushinen station
17.6	Fukae-mura station
18.8	Seno-fukae station
20.4	Annaka-mura station
21.5	Chichibu-gaura station
22.5	Shimabara-Minato station, northern terminal, joins the Shimabara Line at its southern terminal.

TABLE 69

Bridges, Kuchinotsu Railroad, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from  
Katsusa Station

Length & Type

Obstacle

2.0	Short span	Creek
2.7	Short span	Creek
5.6	200 ft.	Tidewater
7.0	Short span	Creek
7.4	Short span	Creek
7.7	250 ft.	Arima-gawa
8.1	Short span	Tidewater
8.9	Short span	Tidewater
9.4	Short span	Creek
9.9	Short span	Tidewater
10.9	Short span	Arie-gawa
17.2	Short span	Fukae-gawa
19.9	200 ft.	Mizunashi-gawa

There is only one tunnel on the Kuchinotsu railroad; it is located 3 miles from Katsusa station and is 800 feet in length.

6. Unzen Railroad.

Passenger traffic: Aino-mura-Obama section: 11 trains daily each way (1937 and estimated 1945). Average speed for fast trains is 16 m.p.h.

There are 2 short span overheads on this railroad and 2 terminals, one 500 feet long; the other 200 feet long.

TABLE 70

Stations, Unzen Railroad, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from  
Aino-mura Station

Feature

0.0	Aino-mura station, northern terminal on the Shimabara Line.
1.0	Aitsu station
2.2	Tsurushiya-Kuyanon station
2.9	Hama station
5.6	Chijiwa-machi station
6.3	Kami-Chijiwa station
7.5	Kitsu-Nohama station
8.8	Tomitsu station
10.0	Hizen-Obama-machi station, southern terminal.



7. Sasebo & Omura Line.

This line runs on the Nagasaki Line between Haiki and Isahaya-shi. Passenger traffic: Sasebo-Haiki section: 15 trains daily each way (1937 and estimated 1945).

8. Railroad in Kitamatsuura-gun.

TABLE 71

Stations, Railroad in Kitamatsuura-gun, Nagasaki-ken.

Mileage from Yunoki-mura Station	Feature
0.0	Southeastern terminal at Yunoki-mura
2.6	Junction with Sasebo Line
3.6	Namise station
5.7	Spur 1.4 miles long, extending south past Yamaguchi to East China Sea.
8.5	Spur extending southwest 2.8 miles to East China Sea.
8.7	Saza-machi station
15.3	Sechibaru, northwestern terminal

APPENDIX III

ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS

The following abbreviations are used in this appendix:

Technical terms

a	ampers
ac	alternating current
adv	advertisement
ave	average
Btu	British thermal unit
C	centigrade
cap	capacity
conn	connection
cont	continuous
cm	centimeter
cm <sup>2</sup>	square centimeter
cyc	cycles
dc	direct current
D-D	delta-delta-(transformer connection)
D-Y	delta-Y (transformer connection)
econ	economical
eff	effective
est	estimated
F	Fahrenheit
ft	feet
ft <sup>2</sup>	square feet
hp	horsepower
in	inch
inc	includes
in <sup>2</sup>	square inch
kg	kilogram
kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	kilograms per square centimeter
km	kilometer
kv	kilovolt
kva	kilovolt-ampere
kw	kilowatt
kwh	kilowatt-hour
lb	pound
lbs/in <sup>2</sup>	pounds per square inch
m	meter
m <sup>2</sup>	square meter
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic meter
m <sup>3</sup> /sec	cubic meters per second
max	maximum
max pk	maximum peak
min	minute
mini	minimum
no	number
opp	opposite

pf	power factor
ph	phase
qv	which see
reg	regular capacity
reg pk	regular peak
res	reserve, reserve capacity
rpm	resolutions per minute
sec	second
spec	special capacity
supp	supplement, supplementary capacity
t	ton
t/hr	tons per hour
v	volt
Y-Y	transformer connection
⊙	each
*	indicates that kw have been estimated from kva at 80 percent power factor

Non-Japanese trade names

AC	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
AEG	Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft
ASEA	Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolag
B	Boving & Co., Ltd.
BBC	Brown, Boveri & Co., Ltd.
BTH	British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.
B & W	Babcock & Wilcox Co.
D	Dicker
EC	Erie City Boiler Co.
EE	English Electric Co., Ltd.
EW	Escher, Wyss Co.
G	Green Economizer Co.
GE	General Electric Co.
H	Heine
IPM	I. P. Morris Co.
MV	Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.
P	Pelton Steel Casting Co.
R	Russell
S	Shepardson
SB	Sulzer Brothers, Ltd.
SS	Siemens Schukert Werke A. G.
STAL	Svenska Turbin fabriks Aktiebolaget Ljungstrom
V	Voith
W	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
WE	Western Electric Co.

## AINOURA STEAM PLANT

Installed capacity (in kw): 30,000, as of Aug. 1939; 50,000 when completed (see date of construction).  
Date of construction: license to construct received Aug. 1937; completion planned 1939. 30,000 kw. in operation Aug. 1939 and additional 20,000 kw. scheduled as of Aug. 1939.

## Details:

Fuel supply: new type level luffing crane with a cap. 150 tons per hr., grab bucket cap. of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons, was being used in Oct. 1940 to convey coal from barges or freighters.

Turbines: 1 @30,000 kw. (22,500 kw.eco.cap), Zoelly-type, horizontal-shaft, 3 extraction stages, Mitsubishi-make.

Generators: 1 @30,000 kw., 3-ph., 3,600 rpm., 60 cyc., Mitsubishi-make.

## CHUO STEAM PLANT

Installed capacity (in kw): 6,000 (see date of construction).  
Date of construction: 3,000 kw. capacity had been completed sometime before Jan. 1933; and additional 3,000 kw. was under construction in Sept. 1937 and has probably been completed since. Plant in operation Mar. 1940.

Details: plant operates on 60 cyc.

## FUTAGO STEAM PLANT

Installed capacity (in kw): est. 18,000 (see date of construction).  
Date of construction: plant in operation before Sept. 1937; 3,000 kw, increase under construction Sept. 1937; in 1938 boiler plant sufficient to generate 15,000 kw. was installed.

## Details:

Boilers: 3 @ 26,000 kg/hr, 22 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, 400° C, 525 m<sup>2</sup>, Hitachi-make.

Other equipment: 3 economizers @ 424 km<sup>2</sup>; 3 superheaters @ 160 m<sup>2</sup>.

## NAGASAKI STEAM PLANT

Installed capacity (in kw): 4,000 as of Dec. 1936 (an unconfirmed report gives the capacity of 10,000).  
Date of construction: founded July 1913; in operation Mar. 1940.

Details: particular capacities (in kw): 4,000 supp.

Boilers: 4 @ Garbe-type, 200 lbs/in<sup>2</sup>, 1,615 ft<sup>2</sup> Garbe-make 3 @ B&W-type, 200 lbs/in<sup>2</sup>, 6,182 ft<sup>2</sup>, B&W-make.

Turbines: 2@ 850 hp., Curtis-type, PTH-make. 1 @ 5,029 hp., Parsons-type, Mitsubishi-make.

Generators: 2 @ 625 kva., 3-ph., 3,500 v., 3,600 rpm., 60 cyc., BTH-make. 1 @ 3,750 kva., 3-ph., 3,450 v., 1,800 rpm., 60 cyc., Mitsubishi-make.

Restricted

Transformer Sub-stations, Nagasaki-ken.  
(10,000 kva capacities and over; incomplete)

Name and Location	Capacity	Transformers	Cycles	Voltages (kv)	
				Incoming	Outgoing
Nagasaki	15,000 kva	4 @ 3,000 kva		66, 64,	3.5
Sensho-cho, Nagasaki-shi	(as of June 1928)	3 @ 2,000 kva	60	62, 60	
Sasebo	7,500 kva		60	58	
Sasebo-shi	(as of 1931)				

Restricted

Restricted

APPENDIX IV.

PLACE NAMES AND LOCATIONS

<u>SHI</u>	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG. E.</u>	
ISAHAYA	32.51	130.04	
OMURA	32.53	129.58	
NAGASAKI	32.45	129.53	
SASEBO	33.13	129.44	
SHIMABARA	32.46	130.22	
<u>MACHI</u>	<u>GUN NO.*</u>	<u>LAT.N.</u>	<u>LONG. E.</u>
Ainoura	4	(See note 3)	
Aogata	6	33.01	129.03
Arie	7	32.42	130.18
Arikawa	6	33.01	129.10
Chiijiwa	7	32.47	130.15
Emukae	4	33.19	129.37
Fukue	6	32.41	128.50
Hirado	4	33.22	129.33
Haiki	1	(See note 7.)	
Hoshika	4	(See note 8)	
Ikitsuki	4	33.22	129.25
Imabuku	4	33.22	129.44
Izuhara	9	34.12	129.18
Kamihasami	1	33.08	129.55
Katsumoto	2	33.49	129.42
Katsusa	7	32.38	130.11
Kawatana	1	33.04	129.52
Kechi	9	34.15	129.18
Kishuku	6	32.43	128.43
Kuchinotsu	7	32.36	130.11
Miraku	6	32.44	128.40
Mikuriya	4	(See note 8.)	
Minamiarima	7	32.38	130.13
Mogi	8	32.42	129.55
Mushozu	2	33.45	129.41
Nishiarie	7	32.41	130.16
Obama	7	32.43	130.12
Sakito	8	33.00	129.34
Saza	4	33.15	129.39
Sechibaru	4	33.18	129.42
Seto	8	32.56	129.39
Shinmikuriya	4	33.20	129.39

Restricted

Restricted

<u>MACHI</u>	<u>GUN NO.*</u>	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG.E.</u>
Shisa	4	33.20	129.42
Sonoki	1	33.02	129.55
Taira	7 (See note 6.)		
Tamanoura	6	32.41	128.40
Tomie	6	32.37	128.43
Yue	5	32.56	130.07

<u>MURA</u>	<u>GUN NO.*</u>	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG.E.</u>
Aino	7	32.48	130.09
Annaka	(See note 4.)		
Chiwata	1	33.01	129.56
Doinokubi	8	(See note 2.)	
Dozaki	7	32.40	130.21
Egami	1	33.05	129.45
Enoshima	8	33.00	129.20
Encoura	5	32.47	130.02
Fukabori.	8	32.41	129.50
Fukae	7	32.43	130.21
Fukanomi	5	32.53	130.06
Fukuda	8	32.45	129.50
Fukushige	1	(See note 1.)	
Fukushima	4	33.23	129.49
Funakoshi	4	33.10	129.42
Futsu	7	32.42	130.20
Hakozaki	2	33.49	129.44
Hamanoura	6	32.58	129.01
Hatsuyama	2	33.43	129.42
Hijikuro	7	32.51	130.17
Himi	8	32.45	129.57
Himosashi	4	33.17	129.28
Hinoshima	6	32.53	128.58
Hirashima	8	33.00	129.14
Hisakashima	6	32.50	128.52
Ikiriki	8	32.51	129.54
Iojima	8	32.42	129.46
Isafushi	2	33.49	129.41
Ishida	2	33.45	129.45
Kabashima	8	32.33	129.47
Kabashima	6	32.41	128.59
Kaize	4 (See note 7.)		
Kamedake	8	33.00	129.46
Kamishisa	4	33.18	129.45
Kawara	8	32.37	129.49
Kayaki	8	32.40	129.50
Kayase	1 (See note 1.)		
Kikitsu	8	32.50	129.58
Kin	3	34.37	129.25
Kitaarima	7	32.41	130.13

Restricted

<u>MURA</u>	<u>GUN NO. *</u>	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG.E.</u>
Kitakushiyama	7	32.41	130.12
Kitauonome	6	32.05	129.06
Kochika	4	33.12	129.03
Koga	5	32.48	129.58
Kogakura	8	(See note 2.)	
Kojiro	7	32.52	130.16
Konagai	5	32.56	130.09
Konoura	4	33.15	129.06
Konoura	8	32.53	129.41
Kosakaki	8	(See note 2.)	
Kosasa	4	33.4	129.37
Koyagi	8	32.43	129.47
Kurosaki	8	32.50	129.43
Kurose	8	33.03	129.38
Kuroshima	4	33.27	129.43
Kuta	9	34.10	129.17
Matsubara	1	(See note 1.)	
Matsushima	8	32.55	129.37
Matsuyama	5	(See note 5.)	
Mie	7	32.48	130.18
Mie	8	32.49	129.45
Minamikushiyama	7	32.40	130.09
Minamitabira	4	33.21	129.35
Mine	3	34.27	129.18
Miura	1	(See note 1.)	
Miya	1	33.07	129.49
Moriyama	7	32.50	130.12
Moriyama	5	32.50	130.07
Motono	5	(See note 5.)	
Motoyama	6	32.41	128.46
Muramatsu	8	32.52	129.47
Nagata	5	(See note 5.)	
Nagayo	8	32.51	129.53
Nagaura	8	32.54	129.47
Naka	2	33.48	129.44
Nakano	4	33.21	129.40
Nakatsura	4	33.14	129.27
Nakazato	4	(See note 7.)	
Nanatsugama	8	32.59	129.40
Narao	6	32.50	129.04
Narushima	6	32.51	128.55
Nii	9	34.24	129.18
Nishiurakami	8	(See note 2.)	
Nita	3	34.32	129.21
Nomo	8	32.35	129.45
Nukatake	9	34.23	129.16
Numazu	2	33.47	129.40
Oe	5	32.20	132.00
Oguri	5	(See note 5.)	
Ohama	6	32.39	128.49
Okusa	8	32.50	124.57