DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

COPY

YAMANASHI PREFECTURE

31 October 1950

TO : Mr. Kemske, Chief Economic Section, K.C.A.R.

THROUGH : Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office

FROM : Eisei Yoshita, Director of Commerce and Industry Dep't, Yamanashi Prefecture.

SUBJECT : Petition on Electric Power Problem

1. From the standpoint of this Prefecture, it is highly desirable that the power supply policy will be formulated in such way that if and when Prefecture furnishes the waters beyond the volume being used at present for the power generation by Nippatsu (Japan Power Generation and supply Corporation) the latter will recompense the Ken people by supplying within the framework of the normal charge a certain volume out of the power thus generated.

The reason is: the small and medium enterprises representing 90 per cent of the nations industry are shouldering a heavy burden due to the power problem, especially the textile industry in Yamanashi, prefecture's key-industry is in a miserable plight, which is a matter of serious consideration not only for the Ken Gov't but also for the enterprise itself struggling to get rid of.

As the water-shortage season is drawing nearer the state of power stations has been growingly deteriorated, making it further difficult for the industry to secure the necessary volume of electric power. In such surroundings, if a certain amount of Nippatsu's benefits be reverted to the Prefecture it will increase considerably the volume available to the industry in conjunction with such methods as the daily-water-supply cut or the induction from the lakes and marshes, thereby greatly contributing to the nation's welfare.

Meanwhile the design above-mentioned is not feasible under the Electric Power Regulations now in force. However, it is hoped a special consideration be given to the project as an expediency to tide over the winter emergency, with good regards for the nation's industrial rehabilitation as well as for the saving of coals needed for the coal-power generation.

2. We hope it will be authorized to arrange that the volume exceeding the fixed quota be diverated to fill up the deficits in the quota.

Under the existing regulations, the allotment of power volume to the industry of the same type and scale, applied with the normal electric charge, must remain the same provided that the actual power

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COPY

consumption during the period from July 1949 to June 1950 be unchanged to date, irrespective of the results the industry recorded as of the corresponding month in this period. However, it is a common phenomenon that the condition of the small and medium industry has undergone a sweeping change in the course of one year full of constant economic fluctuations. So it happens that some industry enjoys a overquota while others are suffering from deficits of quota. In such case, should the excess supply be balanced with the deficits (though the offset or coordination of the entire power supply is regarded difficult from the fact the calculation of the current electric charge is made upon the basis of the deficient or back supply estimated at 20 per cent of the normal power supply), it will enable to cut the production cost, to stabilize economy and promote export.

Quoting from the supply conditions in Yamanashi, the monthly average of the excess supply in the past six months registers 650,000 KWH while the average dificits amounts 550,000 KWH. If it is permitted that 260,000 KWH or 50 per cent of the average deficits be balanced with the excess supply the burden of the small and medium industry will considerably lessened.

We hope you will pay good regards for these circumstances. In this connection it is highly desirable that the task of the power allotment will be assigned to the Governor well-versed in the industrial status in Yamanashi.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

TELEPHONE
GINZA (57)
4752, 4753
8504, 8505

Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office

Japanese Government

ADDRESS
No. 1, 2-Chome, Shiba-
Tamura-cho, Minato-ku,
Tokyo, Japan.

KLO No. 1,755 2 November 1950

TO : Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region

FROM : Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office

SUBJECT : Petition Concerning Reorganization of Electric Industry

Transmitted herewith is a petition received from the Governor of Nagano Prefecture on the reorganization of electric industry in Japan.

KANTO
Liaison & Coordination Office

Katsushiro Narita

Katsushiro Narita Director

(N. Nakano, officer in charge)

Incl 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

PETITION

October 27, 1950

Col. Julian Dayton,
Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

Sir,

We take the liberty to request your kind attention to the following matter concerning the reorganization of the electric industry of Japan.

We hear that a bill of the reorganization of the electric industry, the gist of which is to divide the whole state into 9 blocs concerning generation and distribution of electric power, will be introduced in the next session of the Diet.

Agriculture and other industries of Nagano Prefecture have been severely affected by the unexpected high rate of electric charge. Under the present system of electric rate, economy of Nagano Prefecture is strained to the breaking point and welfare of the prefectural people is being threatened with its injurious influence.

2,000,000 residents in Nagano Prefecture can not understand the fact that they, who live in the prefecture which supplys to other prefectures with about 85% of electric power generated therein, have to pay higher electric rate than those in the Hokuriku Bloc and Tohoku Bloc. They have contributed much to the electric industry with conservation of water sources and control of rivers after defraying their enormous prefectural expenditures for recovery of flood damage, improvement of rivers, prevention of soil erosion, afforestation work and so on.

We shall feel very much obliged if you will kindly take the above stated circumstances into consideration and use your esteemed influence to realize our requests as follows in determination of the reorganization of electric industry of Japan.

1. Electric industry of Japan should be divided into 10 blocs after forming one bloc with the prefectures wherein power is being generated.

Index

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

2. In the event there is little possibility of the foregoing request being adopted, Nagano Prefecture should be removed from the Chubu Bloc and be included in the Hokuriku Bloc.

3. Electric rate in Nagano Prefecture should be lowered similar to the standard in the Hokuriku Bloc.

4. Quota of electric power to be consumed in Nagano Prefecture should be increased by a large margin.

Thanking you in anticipation for your good offices,

Respectfully yours,

Torao Hayashi
TORAO HAYASHI
Governor of Nagano
Prefecture.

Tomoyori Katagiri
TOMOYORI KATAGIRI
Chairman of Nagano
Prefectural Assembly.

File: NLS-1265

MM/ST

Received
K.L.O.O.
25. 11. -1
TIME

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KANTO LIAISON & COORDINATION OFFICE

Japanese Government

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Director
Katsushiro Narita

(N. Nakano, officer in charge)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Respectfully yours,

s/ Torao Hayashi
TORAO HAYASHI
Governor of Nagano
Prefecture.

s/ Tomoyori Katagiri
TOMOYORI KATAGIRI
Chairman of Nagano
Prefectural Assembly.

File: NLS-1265

MM/ST

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KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
APO 500

RPM/fs

25 November 1950

SUBJECT: Electric Power Usage

TO: Chief of Economics Section
Attention: Mr. Jones

FROM: Chief of Civil Education Section

The undersigned visited the Imagawa Junior High School, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, on Friday, 24 November 1950. The classrooms were so dark that it was almost impossible for the students to read. When this matter was brought to the attention of the Principal, he ordered the teachers to turn on the lights. He stated that the officials of the Chiyoda Ward Office had informed him that there was a big electric power shortage and the schools should not use lights. He further stated that it was difficult to believe that there was a real power shortage since the entire city of Tokyo was brilliantly lighted every night by thousands of electric signs.

The undersigned agrees with the Principal. Lights for educational purposes, during the hours of 0800 to 1600 on dark days, and in schools conducting night courses during the hours of 1700 to 2000 are more important to the future economic, social, and general development of Japan than neon beer signs, cabaret signs, etc.

This situation in the Imagawa school is typical of most of the schools in Tokyo-to.

ROBERT P. McMANUS

Incl 3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Mr Sous
interesting!

INFORMATION:
O.D. 11
DEC 11 1950

Elec Power

KANTO

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
APO 500

123(29 Nov 50)ESS/PF

29 November 1950

SUBJECT: Counterpart Fund Loans for Small Hydro-Power Plants and Land Improvement.

TO: Ministry of Finance, No. 6 Honshio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

1. Reference is Memorandum for Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP, from the Ministry of Finance, FCO 1970/50 (FI/CF-388), dated 9 November 1950, subject: Application for Release of the U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund for Small Scale Hydro-Power Generation and Land Improvement.

2. No objection is offered to granting Counterpart Fund Loans in the amount of ¥ 52,400,000 for small hydro-power plants and ¥ 12,560,000 for land improvement as outlined in reference 1 above.

3. Loans will be subject to the following conditions:

a. Interest rate will be 7½% per annum.

b. Security will be a guarantee by the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry both as to interest and principal, and any direct liens on the properties involved which the Ministry of Finance may consider it advisable to take.

c. Repayment of loans for the various projects will conform to provision outlined in reference 1 above.

d. Reports will be submitted by the borrowers as required by the Ministry of Finance.

/s/ W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, U. S. ARmy
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

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Elec Power
recd at ESS Conf
on 30 Nov 50

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

4 November 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief, Electric Power Bureau, Resources Agency, MITI

SUBJECT: Existing Grade of Electric Service

1. In March 1950 the Utilities and Fuels Division of Economic and Scientific Section suggested that the Electric Power Bureau modify its operating Rules on frequency and voltage variation on the electric system requiring an improvement in the grade of electric service furnished. The Electric Power Bureau removed the allowable variation in frequency and required the generating companies to maintain a constant standard frequency, the only variation permitted is at times of system disturbance which time interval is to be as short as possible. The revised rules resulted in a marked improvement in the grade and stability of electric service.

2. Recently, however, the frequency has been allowed to vary as much as 4 cycles on the 60-cycle system and 2 cycles on the 50-cycle system, as shown by the two attached photostat copies of Nippon Hassoden Company's charts for 27 October 1950. Such a situation is inexcusable and should not be allowed to continue.

3. It is recognized that daily loads and peaks have reached an all-time high. However, all the available capacity was not and is not being used. Furthermore, the seasonal reservoirs are only about 75% full when they should be nearly 100% full at this time of year for maximum utilization of hydro availability. A greater use of available steam capacity earlier would have helped the general reservoir situation.

4. In order to meet the load requirements for the coming winter it is recommended that the Electric Power Bureau take the following steps without delay:

a. Require the electric utilities to maintain the frequency and grade of service as prescribed by the rules.

b. Require the quick recovery of all hydro and steam capacity, now down for repairs, that can be utilized this winter.

c. Encourage the operation of private steam power plants up to the economic limit, by allocation, contract and other appropriate methods.

d. Encourage large power customers and electric utilities to mutually work out schedules for shifting loads to reduce peaks and appeal to all other consumers to conserve electricity and reduce peak requirements.

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e. Require the utilities to schedule and operate steam capacity, as well as hydro capacity, sufficiently to meet the customer loads instead of conserving coal and reducing service.

2 Incls
1. 60-cyc chart
2. 50-cyc chart

GLEN R. ROAMES
Chief, Utilities and Fuels Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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1. 60-cyc chart
2. 50-cyc chart

GLEN R. ROAMES
Chief, Utilities and Fuels Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Translated 30 Nov 50 by:
U. Kuniyasu, ESS/UP, GHQ, SCAP

25 Shi Denkyoku #1008

14 November 1950

TO: President, Nippon Hassoden Co.
President, All Haiden Companies

SUBJECT: Maintenance of Proper Frequency and Improvement in Power Supply

Dear Sir:

Referring to the subject matter, you will recall that on 22 June 1950 a letter, subject; "Regulation of Frequency", and that on 1 November 1950 another letter, subject; "Strengthening of Power Supply due to Present Shortage and Publicizing the Present Stringent Situation", were dispatched to you requesting you to take proper measures to cope with the present and coming power shortage situation. I have the honor now to inform you that on these same subjects I have received from Chief, Utilities and Fuels Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, an informal memorandum, as per copy attached; and therefore I would request you to take proper measures, so that the present shortage of power be alleviated to the interest of all concerned.

We must endeavor:

1. To maintain proper frequency.
2. To expedite repairs of incapacitated plants.
3. To mobilize private thermal plants.
4. To make large consumers to shift their load so as to minimize peaking.
5. To acquaint the public with the gravity of the situation.
6. To encourage economical use of power.
7. To impress on consumers the necessity of complete co-operation.

Your utmost effort in the endeavor to accomplish the desired objective will be greatly appreciated. In closing I would ask you to submit to me, at the earliest moment, what steps you are taking in accomplishing the objective and your report on estimated power saving.

Yours truly,

Director, E.P.B.
M. I. T. I.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Translated 30 Nov 50 by:
U. Kuniyasu, ESS/UF, GHQ,SCAP

25 Shi Denkyoku #1008 — 14 November 1950

TO: Director, Regional Office, MITI

SUBJECT: Maintenance of Proper Frequency and Improvement in Power Supply

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in enclosing for you guidance a copy of the informal memorandum received from Chief, Utilities and Fuels Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP.

In this connection please note that I have dispatched identical letters to the President of Nippon Hassoden and to Presidents of all Haidens. You will please do the needful in encouraging these companies in implementing the instructions from the SCAP office and see to it that the following objectives are fully accomplished;

1. To acquaint the public of the gravity of the present and future power shortage situation.

2. To impress on the public the importance of economizing in the use of power.

3. To impress on consumers the necessity of complete cooperation with the policy.

Yours truly,

Director, E.P.B.
M. I. T. I.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Elect. Power.

Report of Electrical status in Kanto district

November 15th 1950

Kanto Branch office of Nippon Hassoden

(1) Available power for supply at October 1950

		Oct 1st 1949	Oct 31st 1950
Water power		K.W.	K.W.
Available mean power	A=B+C+D	1,116,292	1,213,560
Generated power	B	1,006,262	1,165,400
Reserved power	C	0	0
Wasted power	D	110,030	48,160
Steam power	E	114,000	175,000
Total	F=A+E	1,230,292	1,388,560

(2) Recoverd power station during month of Oct. 1950

Kanai	(#1,#2,#3 G)	10,800 KW
Shibukawa	(#1,#2 G)	4,600 KW

(3) Damage power station during month of Oct. 1950

Yamazato	(#2 G)	15,000 KW

(4) Utilized power in Kanto district Oct. 1950

	October 1950	September 1950
Monthly power	857,854,038 KWH	749,158,038 KWH
Mean power/day	27,672,711	24,971,934
Maximum power/day	30,386,598	26,667,626

(5) Program of recovery at November 1950

Hirao No.3	(G)	480 KW	15th
Yamazato	(#2 G)	15,000 KW	23th

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Headquarters
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

Subject: Electric Power
TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

1. Forwarded herewith are two new petitions concerning electric power allocations received from the governors of Yamanashi and Nagano prefectures.
2. This headquarters has no specific comments or recommendations on these petitions as the matter is one of national policy. This headquarters has been informed by Chanmell that the overall rated and allocation problem has been under intensive study by the Electric Power and Fuels Section of ESS.
(5) Present activities on electric power by KaCAR in dairy personnel are confined to stressing the need for more efficient use elimination of waste and improving the administrative sections of the allocating agencies.
(6) It is felt that considerable savings and more equitable distribution of electric power could be effected if the allocation officials would properly exercise their authority as provided in the regulations. This headquarters will continue a program of advise and encouragement to officials concerned.

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(3) A recent survey conducted by this headquarters in 471 industrial plants throughout Kanto Region on power allocations is tabulated below:

Prefecture	Under allocation	Adequate allocation	Over allocation
Chiba	6	4	2
Gunma	18	11	18
Ibaraki	5	7	12
Kanagawa	36	33	18
Nagano	10	13	14
Saitama	13	4	8
Shizuoka	14	15	4
Tochigi	13	13	6
Tokyo	50	50	48
Yamanashi	7	9	10
Totals	172	159	140
% of Total	36.5%	33.6%	29.7%

(4) It is realized that a survey of this type is not sufficiently broad to draw firm conclusions. However plant records show that the above conditions have existed for several months. It is therefore indicated that improvements in the power situation could be effected if allocating ~~auth~~ authorities would take corrective action.

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9-6

9 Power Co

At present time power loss (average) in transmission & distribution (including illicit) is around 30%.

Meters on flat rate customers

Illegal use

Improve transmission facilities

31,200,000 KWH present demand

1,300,000 KW present demand

present generated rated power 23 mil. KWH

Runs present output

Thermal - 200,000 KWH

avg Hydro - 1,200,000 KWH

Dry season Hydro 1,100,000 / 900,000

Thermal 200,000

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% Allocation
concerned

This is not decided:

Kyushu — almost no Hydro
Whereas Hokuriku & Kanto —
Sufficient Hydros.
— cost cheaper in Tokyo
& Hokuriku.
To keep ~~cost~~ price about
same in Kyushu, probably
Kanto, Hokuriku will
pay certain amt in
calch to Kyushu Co. to
keep rate low.

Hitachi -

-349 - Mōba 5HP

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KANTO HAIDEN KK

Information concerning changes made in Electric Power Demand & Supply Adjustment Regulations.

To All Consumers:

Electric Power Demand & Supply Adjustment Regulations has been revised on 15 November. Important changes are as follows:

(1) Power allocation to consumers with power receiving capacity of over 3,000 KW (including special power used for salt manufacturing by electricity, electric boiler etc.) will be made by MITI Bureau.

(2) Kanto Haiden KK will make power allocations to consumers with power receiving capacity of less than 3,000 KW. These consumers include large power, commercial power, & large light classes .

Moreover:

(a) Changes in the amount of power allocation to consumers, due to changes in scale of operation, method of production or due to additional installation of electrical equipment ~~production~~ which have caused large changes in the amount of power required, will be made by Kanto Haiden.

(b) Calculation of allocation for any month is based on the actual amount used in the same month of the previous year. This actual use includes the amount used over the allocation and paid by what was called "additional charges for excess use".

(3) Obtaining of licence to increase the power receiving capacity is no more required for capacity less than 500 KW.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

KANTO
INFORMATION
O.D. //
DEC. 15 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

27 October 1950

Study of Electric Power Situation in Isolated Japanese Islands

THE PROBLEM

1. To determine if there were any justifications for the complaints of electric public utility customers on Japanese isolated islands that lighting was unsatisfactory due to low voltage and that hours of electric service were inadequate to meet the needs of the island's residents; and if true, to recommend corrective measures.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. a. Increased allowances of fuel oil for internal combustion engine electric generating plants located on Japanese isolated islands were requested of SCAP by electric public utility consumers, through the utilities and the appropriate Japanese Government agencies. The consumers alleged that voltage was too low for satisfactory lighting and the daily period of electric power supply was too short.

b. Practically all fuel oil is imported. It is rationed because it is in restricted supply. It consequently is in great demand and its diversion to unauthorized uses or persons must be guarded against. Requests for increases are therefore closely scrutinized to ascertain if justified.

c. Furthermore, since the existing Standard Rates of the electric rate schedules are based principally on cheap hydro electric generation, the electric utilities are losing money under the present conditions of power supply from internal combustion engine electric generation. To consume more fuel oil, without a commensurate increase in electric rates, would cause the utilities to sustain greater losses.

d. In view of these conditions and circumstances, it was decided that better information and data could be obtained by a field trip to some of the more important isolated islands by representatives of the Utilities and Fuels Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Colonel Howard Ayers, Special Assistant; Mr. Tsutomu Shiwa, Advisor (a Japanese National), and Mr. Hitoshi Shimamura, Interpreter (a Japanese National employed by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, Limited), were selected to make the field trip. They were joined from time to time by representatives of the appropriate Regional Bureaus of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Electric Distribution Companies (Haidens).

e. The above party departed from Tokyo on the evening of 17 September 1950 and returned to Tokyo on the morning of 11 October 1950. Visits were made to the Oki Islands (Shimane-ken); Tsushima Islands, Iki Island, and the Goto Islands (all in Nagasaki-ken); and to Tanega and Yaku Islands (in Kagoshima-ken). A total of 17 plants were visited on these isolated islands as set forth in greater detail in Appendix A hereto.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

f. At nearly every location visited, delegations of consumers representatives, including village, town, and/or prefectural officials, requested an opportunity to present petitions or discuss the power situation. Whenever reasonably possible, such requests were granted and meetings or conferences were held. A list of such meetings, totaling 17, is given in APPENDIX B hereto. A list, totaling 110, of the important and known persons attending these meetings or conferences is given in APPENDIX C hereto.

g. Data pertaining to electric generating plants on isolated islands in Chugoku and Kyushu regions are shown in APPENDIX D hereto.

h. Data pertaining to revenues from sales and electric operating expenses, based on Fiscal Year 1949, on isolated islands in Chugoku and Kyushu regions are shown in APPENDIX E hereto.

i. The estimated effect of increasing the number of hours of electric supply, on revenue from sales and electric operating expenses, based on Fiscal Year 1949, for isolated islands in Kyushu region is shown in Appendix F hereto.

DISCUSSION

3. a. The history and development of electric power supply in the several isolated islands follows a general pattern:

(1) Ten, twenty, thirty or more years ago, varying in the several locations, an individual or small group of local residents decided that their town or village should have electric lighting. A power plant, usually internal combustion engine-driven, but occasionally hydro, was constructed sufficient only to supply electric power for lighting to consumers residing in the town or village. Then, perhaps, another town or village on the island, which did not want to be outdone, installed their own power plant to serve that ~~t~~ town or village. Then perhaps still another village or another, would install its isolated plant.

(2) Gradually the load increased within the towns or villages. Also residents living on the outskirts had power extended to them. Then perhaps some farmers a little further away got electric service. This increased load eventually exceeded the capacity of the installed generating equipment. Since most of these electric plants operated on a marginal or loss basis, in spite of relatively high charges for service, the enterpriser generally was unable to purchase sufficient additional generating and distribution equipment to meet adequately the growing requirements. Therefore, in order to protect the existing equipment against damage by overloading, the generated voltage was reduced. This unfortunately resulted in a reduced level of illumination and unsatisfactory lighting.

(3) At about this stage, Japan was thoroughly engrossed in her military expansion program, followed by World War II. Materials needed for expansion of electric facilities were scarce and difficult to secure. When the Haiden (electric distribution) companies were formed in April 1942, these isolated island plants were merged into the Haiden Companies. At about the same time (October 1942) uniform electric rates were established throughout Japan, which meant substantial

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

reduction in rates charged on the isolated islands, thus further increasing the financial losses accruing ffom operations on these isolated islands. Furthermore, the Haiden Companies were too busy with major organizational matters and power supply for war industries to give much time or thought to the poor service being rendered on the isolated islands. (Many customers' electric service on the main islands likewise suffered loss in quality and quantity during this period).

(4) The return of repatriates and an improving economy after the war, has aggravated and accentuated the poor power service supplied on the isolated islands.

(5) Loss or shrinkage of Japan's normal sources of petroleum supply and the necessity to import practically all needed petroleum products and pay for them in American dollars, necessitated rationing of fuel oil for internal combustion engine electric generation. This restricted operations to only 3 to 6 hours per day depending on the location and/or season. Most plants operated only in the evening.

(6) Complaints about this poor service had reached a stage by autumn 1950, where they could no longer be ignored. The subject field trip resulted.

b. The conditions found on visits made during this field trip were consistently bad. They varied only in degree. In general these were the conditions:

(1) Voltage was low. Normal voltage at the lamp socket should have been 100 volts with a tolerance either way of 4 percent. The attitude of the utility employees and the consumers was that 90 volts was good service. Actually voltages estimated at 70 to 80 volts were common and lower voltages were observed. The effect on lighting and radios was unsatisfactory.

(2) Hours of supply were inadequate. Hours of supply varied from a low of 3 hours 17 minutes per day (average) in the summer period, to 7 hours and 13 minutes per day (average) in spring period. In only one island was electric service regularly scheduled for the morning daybreak period. All others had service only in the evening. This of necessity required customers to have one or more auxiliary types of lighting available for habitual use in the early morning period. Electric radios and other appliances could not be used in the daytime. Power loads could not be served in the daytime. Most power requirements (for power drives, such as refrigeration and sawmills) were being met by customer-owned gasoline or diesel engines.

(3) Electric supply system is overloaded. Because of the inadequacy of generating and distribution capacity, the consumers are prohibited from using the size of electric lamps permitted by the rate (General Small Lighting Rate, Rate A1).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Rate Al provides a Summer Rate of ¥40.00 for lamps up to 20 Watts, and further provides for lamps up to 100 Watts in size. In the Kyushu area the Haiden Company had on many of the isolated islands, local restrictions which prohibited use of lamps over 13 Watts in size, yet charged ¥40.00 therefor. If the consumers were free to choose their lamp size, the load on the system would be substantially increased, further overloading it. Any plans for solving the electric power supply problem must recognize this fact and make proper provision to handle such increased load.

(4) Electric Rates are being illegally applied. Clause 2 of the General Small Lighting Rate (Rate Al) provides for service to be rendered at 100 volts. As stated in subparagraph (1) above, this is being violated. Clause 3b(1) of the same rate provides for up to and including 20 Watt lamps at a charge of ¥40.00 per month. As stated in subparagraph (3) above, this is being violated.

(5) Electric service on the isolated islands is being supplied at a financial loss to the Haiden companies, as shown below:

Income, Expense and Loss Statement - Isolated Islands

Based on Year 1949 Actual

Haiden	Income (A)	Expenses (B)	Loss (C)	Ratio B/A
Chugoku	¥ 5,775,000	¥ 15,302,000	¥ 9,527,000	2.62
Kyushu	31,511,000	63,972,000	32,461,000	2.03

Based on Year 1949 Sales but 1950 Rates and Prices

Chugoku	(Not available)			
Kyushu	49,085,000	73,229,000	24,144,000	1.49

The above losses are based on present unsatisfactory service. The ratio (of Expenses to Income) shows the factor by which the present charges (rates for service) would have to be multiplied, to break even for the present unsatisfactory level of service. If voltage is improved, lamp size increased, hours of service extended, standby generators provided and other necessary improvements accomplished, the factor will be correspondingly increased.

(6) Electric service is unreliable because of lack of standby generating units. In many generating plants there is only one generating unit. When this unit is taken out of service for maintenance, repair, or by accident, the entire system served is without any power whatsoever. In those plants where some standby units are installed, in no instance is the standby equipment adequate. For isolated generating plants, to be adequate, there should be a standby unit equal to the capacity of the largest unit installed. Where two or more

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

generating plants afe interconnected, standby capacity should equal either the largest unit or not less than 20 percent of the system total generating capacity, whichever is greater. This assures continuous service even when the largest generating unit is taken out of service. For the isolated islands, the additional cost of providing standby generating units will be principally the fixed charges (interest, depreciation, taxes, and insurence) on such added unit, as such standby units are operated only when another unit is not operating. Necessary standby capacity can be reduced and reliability of service increased in some instances by building power lines to interconnect generating plants.

(7) New load is not being supplied either in areas already served, nor in new areas. To expand service to include new load would further over-load existing facilities. To increase facilities to meet added load involves added expenditures which would increase financial losses sustained by Haiden companies. The same is true with respect to new areas. Extensions to serve new areas would increase financial losses.

(8) Total cost paid by consumers for lighting is rather high and includes costs of other means of lighting besides electricity. In addition to what was paid to the electric utility, many were also paying for:

(a) Storage battery lighting (including cost of battery; duplicate wiring, fixtures, and bulbs; replacement bulbs; and battery charging).

(b) Kerosene lamps (including cost of lamps, replacement flues and wicks, and kerosene).

(c) Candles (which are expensive, burn short periods, give poor light, and are a fire hazard).

(d) Flashlights (including original cost of flashlight, replacement bulbs and batteries).

If all these costs (which still provide only inadequate and unsatisfactory lighting) were paid to the electric utility company it would go a long way toward, if not completely, paying for adequate and satisfactory lighting. A survey, conducted jointly by local utility and consumer representatives, could determine these "total costs for lighting" in each separate area and for various sizes and types of consumers. The costs so determined would form criteria useful in establishment of new rates and hours of service.

(9) Customers desired improved electric service but in general requested this be acomplished without additional cost to them. There were a few notable and refreshing exceptions where customers' representatives voluntarily stated they would have no objections to paying higher electric rates if service was thereby improved. When the situation was explained to other consumers' representatives, they in general, indicated they would accede to higher electric rates with considerable reluctance, but would accede if service were improved.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(10) Plants were not always operated so as to provide the best possible service under the conditions existing. For example, at some of the Kyushu area isolated power plants it was customary to determine the generated voltage which had to exist at peak load in order to protect generating equipment against overload damage. This generator voltage was then maintained during the entire period of operation regardless of # system load. The result was undervoltage and poor lighting at all times; and there was nothing the consumer could do to improve it. On the other hand, if the voltage were maintained at normal rated voltage during periods of light load and only reduced sufficiently to protect the generator against damage from overloading, then the consumer would at all times have the best attainable voltage under the load conditions existing. Furthermore, the consumers can help themselves to better lighting by installing minimum size lamps and turning off lights not needed at the moment. The extra effort on the part of the ganerating station attendant to maintain maximum safe voltage should not seriously interfere with his other duties.

(11) Distribution voltage is too low for distribution distances involved. The voltage in use for distribution is nominally 3,300 volts. (The only known exception is on Dogo Island, Oki Gunto, where a new line has been constructed for operation at 6,600 volts to handle the output from the Wui hydro plant now under construction.) The loads and distances now existant on some islands warrant consideration of higher voltages. Voltages of 6,600, 11,000, or 13,200 can be used as distribution voltages with transformations direct to 100/200 volts without excessive danger or expense. When, as, and if the larger isolated islands are thoroughly engineered for full power supply, voltages even higher than these may be necessary for transmission purposes.

CONCLUSIONS:

4. That complaints of electric utility customers living on Japanese isolated islands, relative to low voltage, poor lighting, inadequate periods of daily operation, and inability to expand usages of electric service, are in general fully justified; and that immediate corrective action should be instituted locally by mutual cooperative action between the utility companies and their customers and prospective suctomers; provided that the customers pay rates for electric service adequate to reimburse the utility company for the necessary costs of rendering such electric service. It is further concluded that the Haiden companies are best suited to continue supplying electric service to these isolated islands because they are a going concern, have acquired several years experience in supplying these islands, have the management and technical knowhow, and the financial standing and connections to successfully finance and supply electric service of adequate quantity and quality.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. It is recommended that:

a. A survey be jointly conducted by a local committee of electric utility representatives and consumers' representatives for each isolated island or for each separate electric distribution system where there is more than one such system on an island, to determine:

(1) The present "total costs for lighting" as indicated in paragraph 3b (8) above.

(2) The daily period for the various seasons of the year during which electric utility service is desired.

b. The electric rates be determined which are necessary for each isolated island or for each separate distribution system to fully compensate the electric utility for the total necessary costs of supplying satisfactory electric service to the consumers.

c. Necessary applications be prepared and submitted through proper channels by the utility company for:

(1) Establishment of the new electric rates as indicated in subparagraph b. above.

(2) Allocation of fuel oil necessary for operating internal combustion engine electric generators in accordance with schedule determined in subparagraph a. above.

d. The electric utility concerned institute and carry to completion without delay an engineering and economic survey on each isolated island (or group of islands which may be electrically interconnected by overhead or submarine lines) to determine:

(1) The maximum and probable load (including the load increase that would result from supplying present load at proper voltages) that can be developed and served by the utility, by years, for the next five years (or longer period).

(2) The most suitable means of electric generation (hydro, steam, internal combustion and/or other) to adequately supply such total load (including adequate standby capacity).

(3) The necessary transmission and distribution network to adequately supply such total load.

(4) The daily period of operation during which electric utility service is desired and is economically feasible.

(5) The electric rates necessary for each isolated island or for each separate distribution system to fully compensate the electric utility for the total necessary costs of supplying satisfactory electric service to the above loads.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

e. The electric utility concerned prepare and expenditiously execute the necessary plans and actions to finance, construct, and operate the facilities to furnish adequate quantity and quality of electric service to the isolated islands.

Howard Ayers
Special Assistant
Utilities and Fuels Division

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APPENDIX A

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section 27 October 1950

Tabulation of Electric Generating Plants Visited on Japanese Isolated Islands by Colonel Howard Ayers and Party.

(During Field Trip from 17 September to 11 October 1950)

Name of Plant	Location	Date Visited	Owner
Oki Islands:			
Kuroki	Beppu, Nishino-shima, Oki Gunto	20 Sep 50	Chugoku Haiden K.K.
Hishiura	Hishi, Nakano-shima, Oki Gunto	20 Sep 50	" " "
Yui	Dogo Island, Oki Gunto	21 Sep 50	" " "
Saigo	Saigo, Dogo Island, Oki Gunto	21 Sep 50	(Under Construction) Chugoku Haiden K.K.
Tsushima Islands			
Sasukawa (Site)	Shimojima, Tsushima Island	24 Sep 50	Kyushu Haiden K.K. (Const. Suspended)
Izuhara	Tsushima Islands	24 Sep 50	Kyushu Haiden K.K.
Tsutsu	" "	25 Sep 50	" " "
Sasuna	" "	25 Sep 50	" " "
Iki Island			
Achibe	Iki Island	26 Sep 50	" " "
Goto Islands			
Arikawa	Nakadori-shima, Goto Retto	28 Sep 50	" " "
Iwasenoura	" " " "	29 Sep 50	Iwasenoura Fishing Association.
Narao	" " " "	29 Sep 50	Kyushu Haiden K.K.
Narushima	Narushima, Goto Retto	29 Sep 50	" " "
Fukue	Fukue-shima, Goto Retto	30 Sep 50	" " "
Wanigawa	Fukue-shima, Goto Retto	30 Sep 50	Kyushu Haiden K.K.
Tanega Island			
Tanegashima No.1	Nishinoomote, Tanegashima	2 Oct 50	" " "
Tanegashima	" "	2 Oct 50	Morinaga Dairy K.K.

14 Internal Combustion Plants

GRAND TOTAL.....17 Plants

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

B-4

APPENDIX B

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section "27 October 1950

List of Meetings Conducted by Colonel Howard Ayers and Party during Field Trip from 17 September to 11 October 1950

Location	Date	Remarks
Beppu, Hishino-shima, Oki Gunto	20 Sep 50	Representatives of Consumers.
Hishiura, Nakano-shima, " "	20 Sep 50	Village Officials and consumers representatives.
Saigo, Dogo Island, " "	21 Sep 50	Prefecture towns and villages officials, and representatives of consumers and villages desiring electric service, from entire Oki Islands group.
Fukuoka, Fukuoka-ken	23 Sep 50	Kyushu Haiden, Hassoden, and Regional Bureau MITI officials.
Izuhara, Tsushima	24 Sep 50	Officials of towns and villages and receiving electric service and some others desiring service.
Gonoura, Iki-shima	26 Sep 50	Officials of towns and villages and consumers representat
Iwasenoura, Nakadori-shima, Goto Retto	29 Sep 50	Prefectural official and officials of Iwasenoura Fishing A (a fishing cooperative that o and operates a diesel power pl for quasi public power supply.
Narao, Nakadori-shima, Goto Retto	29 Sep 50	Officials of Narao Fishery cooperative Association.
Narushima, Haru-shima, Goto Retto	29 Sep 50	Officials of prefecture villag and Narushima Fishery Cooperative Association.
Fukue, Fukue-shima, Goto Retto	29 Sep 50	Officials of prefecture and to and consumers representatives.
Nagasaki, Nagasaki-Ken	1 Oct 50	Prefectural Officials (on trai
Nishinoomote, Tanega-shima	2 Oct 50	Town officials.
Miyanoura, Yaku-jima	3 Oct 50	Village officials and representatives of consumers and women' organizations.

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Location	Date	Remarks
Isso, Yaku-jima	4 Oct 50	Japanese weather bureau personnel.
Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi-ken	8 Oct 50	Representatives of Regional Bureau MITI Hassoden, Haiden, and Chugoku Power Council.
Kure, Hiroshima-ken	9 Oct 50	CCAT, and Haiden personnel.
Hiroshima, "	9 Oct 50	Representatives of Regional Bureau of MITI, Hassoden, and Haiden.

Total 17 Meetings.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

APPENDIX C

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section 27 October 1950

LIST OF PERSONNEL INTERVIEWED BY COL. AYERS
FROM 17 SEPTEMBER TO 11 OCTOBER 1950

19 Sept	Yasuo Sanada	Yonago	Chief Engineer, Chugoku Haiden
"	Kimio Sakurauchi	"	Br Mgr, Chugoku Hd., Shimane Br Office
"	Koan Shiomi	"	Chief, Engineering Section, Shimane Branch Office
"	Shigeyuki Nagakawa	"	Yonago Sub-branch Mgr, Shimane Br Office
"	Zenji Kojima	"	Chief, Elec Dep't Hiroshima Regional Bureau of MITI
20 Sept	Yasho Uchida	Hishiura	Oki Sub-branch Manager, Chugoku Haiden, Shimane Branch Office
"	Itaro Ando	"	Representative of comsumers, Dozen Islands, Oki Gunto
"	Chotaro Yamamoto	"	Mayor, Ama Village, Dozen Islands, Cki Gunto
21 Sept	Hideo Maeda	Yui	Chief of Construction Office of Yui Hydro Plant, Dogo Islands, Oki-Gunto
"	Mitsuo Miyakawa	Saigo	Chief, Oki Local Office, Shimane Pref. Government
"	Chikamatsu Sasaki	"	President, Mayors Association of Village & Town in Oki
"	Chotaro Yamamoto	"	Vice-President, - " -
"	Tsuruwaka Maino	"	Mayor, Kuroki Village, Dozen Islands, Oki-Gunto
"	Isetaro Abe	"	Mayor, Tsuma Village, Dogo Islands, Oki Gunto
"	Masaru Kawase	"	Mayor, Fuse Village, Dogo Islands, Oki Ganto
"	Yataro Kunita	"	Assistant Mayor, Naka Village, Dogo Islands, Oki-Gunto
"	Mikiai Nakanishi	"	Mayor, Saigo Town, Dogo Islands, Oki-G.
"	Kyuichi Mori	"	Mayor, Togo Village
"	Kiyoichi Nozaka	"	Mayor, Nakasuji Village, Dogo Islands, Oki-Gunto
"	Tatsu Kaminami	"	Chairman, Saigo Town Assembly, Dogo Islands, Oki-Gunto
"	Masaichi Yamamoto	"	Chief, Saigo Police Station, Dogo Islands, Oki-Gunto.
"	Yoshio Uchitani	"	Chief, Dogo District Police Station, National Rural Police, Dogo Islands, Oki-Gunto

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22 Sept	Hiroshi Sano	Matsue	Vice-Manager, Shimane Br Office, Chugoku Haiden
"	Kan Tsunoda	"	Chief, Finance Section, Shimane Br Office, Chugoku Haiden
"	Kyo Kurome	"	Chief, Business Section, Shimane Br Office, Chugoku Haiden
"	Hikokuma Yamamoto	Shimono-seki	Manager, Yamaguchi Br Office, Chugoku Haiden
23 Sept	Tokujiro Sato	Fukuoka	President, Kyushu Haiden
"	Takashi Cyama	"	Chief Engineer, Kyushu Haiden
"	Fusato Kuroki	"	Secretary, Kyushu Haiden
"	Yasuhiko Sato	"	Chief, Liaison Section, Kyushu Haiden
24 Sept	Masakatsu Yoshida	"	Chief, Power Plant Br, Kyushu Haiden
"	Nobuo Okamura	"	Chief, Facility Section, Electric Dep't, Fukuoka Regional Bureau of MITI
"	Tomoyuki Tsuyashima	Izuhara	Manager, Tsushima Sub-Branch Office, Nagasaki Br Office, Kyushu Haiden
"	Kanji Eguchi	"	Mayor, Izuhara Town, Tsushima
"	Katsuichi Urase	"	Mayor, Funakoshi Village, Tsushima
"	Iwao Umeno	"	Mayor, Nil Village, Tsushima
"	Minoru Hada	"	Mayor, Nukadake Village, Tsushima
25 Sept	Yukitaka Naganuma	Izuhara	Chief, Izuhara Maritime Safety Local Headquarter.
26 Sept	Iseshiro Taguchi	Ashibe	Manager, Iki Sub-branch office, Kyushu Haiden
"	Tadao Uemura	"	Chief, Ashibe Power Plant, Kyushu Hd.
"	Shotaro Hirata	Gonoura	President, Mayors Association of Village & Town, Iki Island
"	Naoe Shirakawa	"	President, Electric Power Promotion Council, Iki Island
"	Shinkichi Yokoyama	"	Committee, Electric Power Promotion Council of Mushozu and Gonoura Town, Iki Island
"	Yoshihisa Matsumoto	"	Chairman, Mushozu Town Assembly, Iki Island
27 Sept	Akira Katsuki	Fukuoka	Chief, Administrative Sect, Eelc Pwr Dep't Fukuoka Regional Bureau of MITI
"	Chuji Harada	Sasebo	Vice-President, Private Power Generation Council of Isolated Islands in Nagasaki Prefecture.
28 Sept	Riichi Sumi	Arikawa	Vice-Manager, Nagasaki Branch Office, Kyushu Haiden
"	Funeji Kawasaki	"	Manager, Goto Sub-branch Office, Kyushu Hai
"	Kazuo Umezaki	"	Chief, Power Plant Branch, Nagasaki Br Off. Kyushu Haiden
"	Yoshitaka Yamada	"	Chief, Power Plant and Substation Section, Nagasaki Br Office, Kyushu Hd.
"	Kenji Ide	"	Manager, Arikawa Local Office, Kyushu Hd.
"	Motoichiro Yamashita	"	Mayor, Arikawa Town, Goto Island
29 Sept	Shigeji Uotani	Iwasenoura	Director, Iwasenoura Fishing Association, Goto Island

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	"	Sakae Masuda	" Member, Nagasaki Prefecture Assembly, Director, Iwasenoura Fishing Association, Goto Island
	"	M	- " -
	"	Tomijiro Hatsumura	"
	"	Fumio Umeno	Narao Manager, Narao Power Plant, Goto Island, Kyushu Haiden
	"	H. Nanri	" President, Narao Fishery Cooperative Association, Goto Island
	"	Takiichiro Hatsumura	" Chief, Electrical Engineer, Narao Fishery Cooperative Association, Goto Island
	"	Umesaburo Hamamachi	" Director, Narao Fishery Cooperative Assn.
	"	Kakuji Motomura	Narushima Chief, Minami-Matsura Local Office, Nagasaki Pref.
	"	Mitsuyuki Matsumoto	" Standing Director, Narushima Fishery Cooperative Association, Goto Island
	"	Ichigoro Ogawara	" Mayor, Narushima Village, Goto Island
	"	Utaro Shukuwa	Fukue Manager, Fukue Power Plant & Onigawa Power Plant, Kyushu Haiden
	"	Kuroji Hashiguchi	" Chief, Economic Section, Minami-Matsura Local Office, Nagasaki Pref.
	"	Kuhei Eguchi	" Mayor, Fukue, Goto Island
	"	Toyokichi Kayama	" Standing Director, Goto Development Promotion Association
	"	Michihiro Kawabata	Fukue Assistant Manager, Wanigawa Power Plant, Kyushu Haiden
30	Sept	Denichi Nagao	Nagasaki Manager, Nagasaki Branch Office, Kyushu Hd.
1	Oct	Takeshi Hashimoto	" President, Power Council of Kyushu Private Power Plant
	"	Tsunekichi Agataguchi	Saga Manager, Saga Branch Office, Kyushu Hd.
	"	Yuichiro Matsuzaki	" Vice-Manager, " " "
	"	Haruo Marumo	Tosu Chief, Elec Pwr Dep't, Fukuoka Regional Bureau of MITI
	"	Kinzo Yagi	" Civil Engineer, Electric Power Dep't, Fukuoka Regional Bureau of MITI
	"	Hiroyoshi Nagamatsu	Nagasaki Chief, Foreign Affair Section, Nagasaki Pref.
	"	Kenro Hamano	" Member, Nagasaki Prefecture Assembly
	"	Yoshie Shiozuka	Kumamoto Vice-Manager, Kumamoto Branch Office, Kyushu Haiden
	"	Toshiichiro Hirota	Kagoshima Manager, Kagoshima Br Office, Kyushu Hd.
	"	Naoyo Nakazato	" Vice-Manager, " " "
	"	Shohei Fukushima	" Chief, Pwr Plant & Substation Sec, Kagoshima Branch Office, Kyushu Hd.
	"	Kunio Moriyama	" Chief, General Affairs & Liaison Sect., Kyushu Haiden
	"	Gaku Tawara	Tanegashima Manager, Kumage Sub-branch Office, Kyushu Haiden
2	Oct	Masayoshi Kokubu	" Treasurer, Nishino-Omoto Town, Tanegashima
	"	Tomonao Mori	" Chief, Tanegashima District Police Station of National Rural Police
	"	Yasutsuna Iwaki	" Manager, Tanegashima Plant, Morinaga Dairy K.K.
	"	Mitsugu Monzen	

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3 Oct	Zenshichi Nagano	Yakushima	Deputy Mayor, Kami-Yaku Village Office, Yaku Island
"	Kakusuke Fujimura	"	Chairman, Agricultural Committee
"	Takekuma Araki	"	Former Village Mayor
"	Kazuhiko Yamaguchi	"	" " "
"	Tomesuke Watanabe	"	" " "
"	Takeshi Nagasako	"	Village Official
"	Tatsu Asakura	"	" "
"	Sawa Asakura	"	Chairman, Woman's Federation
"	Tsue Hidaka	"	Chairman, Miyanoura Woman's Society
"	Tei Sato	"	Vice-Chariman, " "
"	Harutake Kawasaki	"	Chief, General Affairs Section, Kamiyaku Village Office
"	Munekichi Ishidao	"	Chief, Economic Section, Kamiyaku Village Office
7 Oct	Muneo Terawaki	Kagoshima	Chief, Kagoshima Elec Power Local Office, Fukuoka Regional Bureau of MITI
"	Hiroshi Kimura	Miyakonojo	Manager, Miyazaki Branch Office, Kyushu Haiden
"	Kitau Kobayashi	"	Vice-Manager Miyazaki Branch Office, Kyushu Haiden
"	Shuichi Waki	Beppu	Manager, Oita Branch Office, Kyushu Haiden
"	Shun Inoue	"	Vice-Manager, Oita Branch Office Kyushu Hd.
8 Oct	Zenji Kojima	Shimonoseki	Chief, Electric Dep't, Hiroshima Regional Bureau of MITI
"	Yojiro Takahashi	"	Executive Committee of Chugoku Power Council
"	Yoshisuke Mii	"	Chief, Coordination Section, Commercial & Industry Dep't, Yamaguchi Pref. Gov't.
9 Oct	B. C. Stradley	Kure	Chief, Economics Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Team
"	Masamoto Ishii	"	Manager, Kure Sub-branch Office, Chugoku Hd.
"	Setsuzo Nagao	"	Vice-President, Chugoku Haiden
"	Fumio Hara	"	Director, Hiroshima Regional Bureau of MITI
"	Yasuo Sanada	"	Chief, Engineer, Chugoku Haiden

Total 110 Persons

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 45013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION

APPENDIX D

LIST OF POWER PLANTS IN ISOLATED ISLANDS

As of March 31, 1950

Plant Name	Name of Island	Authorized Capacity (KW)	Completion Date	Prime Mover Type & Class	Prime Mover Capacity (KW)	Prime Mover RPM	Generator Capacity (KVA)	Generator RPM	Generator Voltage	Generator Freq.	Generator No. of Units	Average Schedule No. of Hrs of Operation per Day: Spring (Mar & Apr) Hr.	Spring Min.	Summer (May-Jun) Hr.	Summer Min.	Autumn (Sep & Oct) Hr.	Autumn Min.	Winter (Nov-Feb) Hr.	Winter Min.	Remarks
CHUGOKU HAIDEN K. K.																				
* Nakamura	Oki (Dogo)	6	Jun 1930	Francis	13	1,200	15	1,200	3,300	60	1									Annual generation 31,400 KWH
* Goka	" "	21	Aug 1930	Pelton	26	1,200	27	1,200	3,300	60	1									" " 76,000 "
* Tsuma	" "	13	Aug 1926	"	19	1,200	19	1,200	3,300	60	1									" " 17,900 "
* Minamidani	" "	100	Aug 1946	Francis	112	1,000	125	1,000	3,300	60	1									" " 935,000 "
** Tui	" "	200	Dec 1950	Pelton	230		250		3,300	60	1									
Saigo No.2	" "	150	Mar 1914	Diesel	168		600	300	3,300	60	1	4	30	3	55	4	45	5	30	
*** Tsuma-Naisenryoku	" "	17	Jun 1935	"	23	1,200	25	1,200	3,300	60	1									
Kuroki	* (Nishijima)	102	Feb 1923	"	(112		100		3,300	60	1	4	30	3	55	4	45	5	30	
				"	(56		40		3,300	60	1									
Nishiura	* (Nakajima)	56	Apr 1928	"	112	1,000	70	1,000	2,300	50	1	4	30	3	55	4	45	5	30	
Nishima	Nishima	32	Apr 1934	"	N 50 HP		N 40		3,300	50	1									4 hrs operation per day - No statement for seasonal change
			Sep '48 Extension																	
			Sep '48 As Reserve	"	S 25 HP		S 17			60	1									
KYUSHU HAIDEN K. K.																				
Isuhara	Tsushima	180	Mar '47 New Constr.	Diesel	150 HP	360	100	360	3,300	60	1	10	14	10	6	15	15	10	50	
			Aug '49 Extension	"	270 "	360	225	360	3,300	60	1	7	13	5	17	4	13	5	25	
Sasuna	"	90	Dec '38 New Constr.	Gas Engine	130 "	200	84	300	3,300	60	1									
			Feb '49 Stand-by																	
			Apr '49 Extension	Diesel	150 "	360	100	360	3,300	60	1	4	58	3	17	5	10	6	49	
Zotsu	"	36	Jun '48 New Constr.	Diesel	65 "	514	40	514	220	60	1	5	51	3	21	4	28	5	42	
Uku	Goto	36	Dec '45 New Constr.	Diesel	65 "	514	40	514	220	60	1	4	58	3	54	4	10	5	02	
			May '49 " "	"	33 "	900	33	900	3,300	60	1									
Arikawa	"	180	Apr '39 New Constr.	"	165 "	300	125	720	3,300	60	1									
			Jul '47 Extension	"	180 "	360	100	360	3,300	60	1	4	41	3	20	4	40	6	10	
Fukue	"	285	Feb '31	"	130 "	300	250	300	3,450	50	1	4	26	3	47	5	31	5	21	
			Jan '41	"	130 "	285	75	750	3,300	50	1	5	53	4	03			5	35	
* Wanigawa	"	320	Aug '38	Francis Horisontal	350		750	300	750	3,450	50	1								
Karno	"	102	Dec '45 New Constr.	Diesel	95 HP	375	60	375	220	50	1	4	57	4	04	5	50	6	46	
			Oct '49 Extension	"	95 "	450	60	450	220	60	1	5	21	3	39	5	19	6	17	
Naroshima	"	72	Oct '47	"	55 "	514	40	514	220	60	1	5	13	3	47	5	01	5	44	
			" "	"	65 "	514	40	514	220	60	1	4	45	3	50	5	01	5	49	
Ashibe	Iki	300	Jan '43	"	250 "	360	187.5	360	3,300	60	1			4	11	5	05	6	31	
			Nov '48 Extension	"	250 "	360	187.5	360	3,300	60	1	6	36	4	30	6	0	6	33	
Tushima	Tushima	9	Sep '37	"	12 "	680	10	1,000	3,300	50	1									
Himeshima	Himeshima	85	Mar '42 New Constr.	"	40 "	360	25	1,500	3,300	60	1									
			Aug '49 Extension	"	60 "	1,500	50	1,500	720	60	1									
Koshikijima No.1	Koshikijima	30	Nov '40	"	45 "	360	11.4	900	3,300	60	1									
" No.2	"	50	Sep '31	"	55 "	400	56	1,800	3,300	60	1									
Tanegashima No.1	Tanegashima	300	Jan '50 New Constr.	"	160 "	360	225	360	3,300	60	1									
* " No.2	"	60	Apr '37	Francis	75	n.a.	75	n.a.	3,000	n.a.	1									
* Takenogawa	Takushima	150	Jul '26	Francis Horisontal	168	1,000	150	1,000	3,300	50	1									

Note: * Hydro Power Plant.
** Hydro Power Plant Under Construction.
*** Retired in July 1950.
N Normally Operated.
S Spare.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION

LIST OF COOPERATIVE PRIVATE POWER PLANTS IN INCLUDED ISLANDS

As of October 1, 1950

Plant Name	Name of Plant Owner	Location		Authorized Capacity (Kw)	Completion Date	Prime Mover		Generator			Average No. of Hrs. of Operation per Day
		Name of Island	Prefecture			Type & Class	Capacity (HP)	Capacity (KVA)	Frequency	No. of Units	
Ainoshima	Ainoshima Fisherman's Cooperative	Ainoshima	Fukuoka	10	1 Apr 1931	Diesel	20	10			4
Oshima	Oshima-mura Farmer's Cooperative	Oshima	"	20	3 Oct 1934	"	50	27 KW	D. C.	1	3
Genkaijima	Genkai Fisherman's Cooperative	Genkai-jima	"	10	27 Dec 1949	"	20	10 KW	"	1	-
Aishima	Aishima Fisherman's Cooperative	Ainoshima	"	2.5	11 Mar 1950	"	6	2.5		1	4
Ogawajima	Ogawajima Fisherman's Cooperative	Ogawajima	Saga	32	27 Aug 1947	"	60	40		1	3
Madarajima	Madarajima Fisherman's Cooperative	Madarajima	"	21	10 Feb 1950	"	25	6 KW	D. C.	1	3
Mukushima	Mukushima Shinkoa Conference	Mukushima	"	3.5	16 Sep 1950	"	6	3.5 KW	"	1	3.5
Ojika	Ojika Farmer's Cooperative	Ojika (Goto)	Nagasaki	136	21 Mar 1937	"	95	80 KW		1	3.5
						"	180	100 KW		1	-
Kuroshima	Kuroshima Fisherman's Cooperative	Kuroshima	"	60	28 May 1948	"	95	60		1	-
Oshima	Oshima Farmer's Cooperative	Oshima	"	100	26 May 1923	"	-	120		1	4.6
Takushima	Takushima Fisherman's Cooperative	Takushima	"	25	12 May 1941	"	40	25		1	3.2
Hirashima	Hirashima Fisherman's Cooperative	Hirashima (Goto)	"	40	28 Jul 1948	"	65	60		1	-
Saga	Saga Electric Power Utilization Cooperative	Saga (Tsushima)	"	24	15 Nov 1949	"	45	30		1	4
Iwasaura	Iwasaura Fisherman's Cooperative	Nakadorishima (Goto)	"	60	22 Sep 1937	"	95	60		1	-
Ibuki	Ibuki Fisherman's Cooperative	Kabashima (Goto)	"	32	28 Jan 1947	"	65	40		1	-
Motogawa	Motogawa Fisherman's Cooperative	"	"	16	27 Oct 1948	"	40	20		1	-
Hisagashima	Hisaga Electric Power Utilization Cooperative	Hisagashima (Goto)	"	25	"	"	40	25		1	-
Warabi	Warabi Electric Power Utilization Cooperative	"	"	10	3 Mar 1948	"	20	10		1	-
Hinoshima	Hinoshima Fisherman's Cooperative	Hinoshima (Goto)	"	17	4 Mar 1947	"	25	15		1	4.5
Wakamatsu	Wakamatsu Fisherman's Cooperative	Wakamatsujima (Goto)	"	50	"	"	65	40		1	4
							150	100		1	-
Saganoshima	Miraku Farmer's Cooperative	Saganoshima (Goto)	"	6	10 Jan 1950	"	10	6		1	3.4
Kashima	Miraku Agricultural Industry Cooperative	Fukushima (Goto)	"	50	14 Feb 1949	"	75	62.5		1	3.3
Takashima	Takashima Electric Power Utilization Cooperative	Takashima	"	4	20 Aug 1950	"	6	5 KW		1	4.5
Kosuki	Sasu Village Agricultural Industry Cooperative	Tsushima	"	3	25 Apr 1950	"	4	3		1	4.5
Oshima	Oshima Village Agricultural Industry Cooperative	Oshima	"	100	31 Aug 1944	"	150	125		1	4.5
Minamitane	Minamitane Agricultural Industry Cooperative	Tanegashima	Kagoshima	30	7 Apr 1931	"	30.5	25		1	-

Source: Fukuoka Regional Bureau of MITI

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 45013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

APPENDIX E

27 October 1950

Annual Revenue from Electric Sales, Operating Expenses and Losses
On Isolated Islands in Chugoku and Kyushu Regions

Islands (A)	Revenues (B)	Expenses (C)	Losses (D)	Ratio (C) / (B)
CHUGOKU HAIDEN	¥	¥	¥	
Oki Gunto (Based on FY 1949)	5,007,500	14,091,900*	9,084,400	2.814
Mishima (Based on Monthly Aveg-1950)	672,000	1,020,000*	348,000	1.517
KYUSHU HAIDEN (Based on FY 1949)				
Tsuchima	5,048,942	16,063,123	11,014,181	3.181
Iki-shima	7,108,216	11,916,640	4,809,434	1.676
Goto Retto	14,919,590	23,436,117	8,516,527	1.570
Yushima	127,804	766,842	639,038	6.000
Kamikoshiki-Jima	693,923	1,916,337	1,222,414	2.761
Shimokoshiki-Jima	595,535	2,087,157	1,491,622	3.504
Tanega-shima	1,175,774	4,868,855	3,693,083	4.140
Yaku-Jima	1,398,895	1,941,729	542,834	1.388
Hime-shima	441,918	975,369	533,451	2.207
(Based on 1949 Sales but 1950 Rates and Costs)				
Tsushima	7,703,725	18,011,238	10,307,512	2.337
Iki-shima	9,766,902	13,572,279	3,805,377	1.389
Goto Retto	22,451,204	27,508,073	5,056,869	1.225
Yushima	346,371	800,474	454,103	2.311
Kami Koshiki-Jima	1,385,978	2,057,865	675,587	1.489
Shimo Koshiki-Jima	1,336,182	2,357,293	1,021,111	1.764
Tanega-shima	3,704,967	5,457,613	1,662,646	1.438
Yaku-Jima	1,627,989	2,160,416	532,427	1.327
Hime-shima	675,770	1,278,651	602,881	1.892

* Includes only local expenses; does not include any portion of Branch or General Office expenses.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

APPENDIX F

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

27 November 1950

Estimated Annual Effect on Revenues and Expenses Resulting
from Increasing Daily Period of Service
(Total for all Kyushu Haiden Isolated Island)

Items (A)	Revenue (B)	Expense (C)	Loss (D)	(C) (B)
Actual result for 1949 FY	¥ 31,510,000	¥ 63,972,000	¥ 32,462,000	2.03
Revised value for 1949 FY	49,085,000	73,228,000	24,143,000	1.49
7 hours' service a day and increasing all 10 C.P. bulb to 20 W.	51,555,000	110,301,000	58,746,000	2.14
12 hours' service a day and increasing all 10 C.P. bulb to 20 W.	52,005,000	130,844,000	78,839,000	2.52

APPENDIX F

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Civil Affairs Section
Economics Division

KANTO
INFORMATION:
O.D. //
OCT. 13 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

6 October 1950

SUBJECT: Answers to questions on Electric Power Requested by Tohoku Civil Affairs Region

a. The use of power plants is dependent on water supply, maintenance of plants and other factors which are determined by the operating company. Civil Affairs Teams should not attempt to advise the Japanese as to which plants the Japanese should operate. If there is a problem concerning operations, refer it to this Headquarters. Basically, a power company should operate plants to their best advantage. It cannot be dictated from Tokyo.

b. Relative to installing additional generating units, there is no specific policy to cover this question. It is dependent on water, load and availability of funds. It is a question that only the engineers of the company should decide.

c. SCAP has not decided on the types of dams that the Japanese are to build. Types of dams will vary by rivers, locations, and other local factors. As yet, no engineering detailed study of this question has been made by SCAP. This has been left up to the Japanese. Civil Affairs should not attempt to get involved in this problem as it is too technical.

d. SCAP is attempting to have the Japanese improve the administration for allocations. Solution of the problem of allocations does not rest with Civil Affairs. One reason that there is unbalance is because of inefficient use of power by industrial plants. Civil Affairs can assist in the power use problem by encouraging efficient use by industrial plants. Additional power plant construction is a long range solution to the power problem. However, this is prolonged chiefly by lack of funds, and in some cases critical materials.

e. There are no penalty rates for over use of power. There are additional usage rates with no prohibition against use if the customer is willing to pay the additional rate designed to cover the additional cost of thermal generation. Although there are no public utility thermal plants in Tohoku, the system is inter-connected throughout the island to make sharing of thermal costs necessary as Tohoku uses some thermal power. Civil Affairs can be of greatest assistance on this problem by explaining this fact to consumer groups. Frequently, power consumers who complain theloudest about paying these additional thermal rates have a relatively small ratio of power cost to total production cost. Usually they are consumers whose importance to the economy does not justify additional allocations. The employment of an engineer to show them how to use their power efficiently should save them much more money than they would gain by higher allocations at standard rates.

f. SCAP has been trying to get the power companies off government

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

subsidies and on a self-sustaining basis. One of the ways this can be done is by having each class of consumers pay its proportionate part of power generation. The prime factor in determining the power rates is the cost of service, which includes operating cost, investment cost, depreciation and cost of transmission. Fair and just rates for reasonable service is the goal. The basic consideration in determining allocations is the estimated amount of power which can be supplied at standard rates, which includes all hydro and a small amount of thermal power in certain areas. This power is divided on a priority basis, as determined by the Economics Stabilization Board of the Japanese Government.

g. Allocations are made on estimates established in advance of production. The agencies making such allocations should allocate all of the standard rate power which is estimated to be available. Additional power may be available but it is usually found to be coming from thermal sources and therefore not allocated on the standard rate basis.

h. The reason that consumers of less than 3,000 KW have had their allocations frozen is that the amount of standard rate power will not increase. Extra power made available through new power installations must be sold at higher rates than standard in order to pay for the increased cost of construction of these installations. The needs and the importance of the consumers between 500 and 3,000 KW have been individually studied by the Japanese Government since December 1947. Those consumers below 500 KW were handled on a formula basis, which included a factor for priority. Therefore, the amount of electric power that these consumers should be allowed to use at standard rates is well established. As the supply of standard rate power will not, in the near future, vary from what it has been in the past, the administrative cost of allocating this power each quarter can be reduced by freezing these allocations. This, however, does not prohibit the user from obtaining thermal rate power.

i. SCAP knows of no plan to construct new public utilities thermal plants in the Tohoku region. Construction of thermal power stations for public utilities in Tohoku Region has not been found to be economically feasible. Construction of private thermal plants may be justified in some cases by the requirement for steam used in industrial processes as well as to obtain power.

j. At present, there is no plan to change the power rate structure. However, the power rate structure and the power rates are under continuous study based on experience of the system in effect.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

k. Additional information can be obtained from:

(1) ESB Instruction No. 15, 13 September 1947 as amended in April and October, 1950.

(2) Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation, 15 October 1947, as amended.

(3) Ministry of International Trade and Industry Notification No. 43, April 1, 1950, as amended.

(4) Memorandum, ESS, to Director General, Economic Stabilization Board, dated 16 September 1950, subject: Modification of Procedures for Determination of Billing Data for Electric Power," which were distributed to Regional CARs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Tohoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 547

HCM/ef

29 September 1950

463.1

SUBJECT: Conference Concerning Power to be held 10 October 1950 at Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture

TO: Chief, Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. A conference has been called for 10 October in Sendai Concerning power supply, allocation and rate problems. Prior to that date we would very much like to have answers to the following questions which will be of assistance to us in the conference.

a. Why are large power plants needing considerable overhaul and maintenance used for steady generation, while nearby companion plants in good operating condition are maintained on a purely standby basis? (Example: Inawashiro Plants versus Onagawa, Akimoto and Numanokura plants).

b. What is the policy relative to installing additional generating units in power houses, built to house additional units, where an adequate supply of water is available?

c. In developing future projects what type or types of dams are best adapted to and feasible for Tohoku Region?

d. Much of the power supply in Tohoku Region is generated by medium to small hydro-electric plants with the power distributed through a complex network of substations and transmission lines. Power problems of industrial plants indicate power supply, distribution and demand are badly out of balance in Tohoku. Can we obtain suggestions or information which would assist us in solving this very important problem?

e. Power supply and power allocations are a paramount problem in all industrial inspections, conferences and visits in Tohoku. Many plants are found forced to pay penalty rates for overuse of power. What is the present policy relative to this problem? This is an especially touchy problem in the many areas where the power supplier indicates he has ample power if applications for increased allocations are approved by MITI.

f. What are the prime factors that have been considered in determining both power rates and allocations?

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

COPY

SUBJ: Conference Concerning Power
(29 September 1950)

g. Why are agencies charged with responsibility for approving applications for increased power allocations reticent to approve applications even though the power supply is available?

h. Why are power users of less than 3,000 KW monthly having their allocations, in effect, frozen after 1 October 1950?

i. What excuse is there for planning construction of thermal generating plants in Tohoku area?

j. Is there any policy extent looking toward the establishment of power rates on a "cost plus" basis as opposed to the present regional base rate with penalty rates bases on thermal production costs?

FOR THE CHIEF:

JAMES N. FOREMAN
Maj Armor
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

- C O P Y -

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION

16 September 1950

INFORMAL
MEMORANDUM FOR: Director General, Economic Stabilization Board
(Mr. Hideo Suto)

SUBJECT: Modification of Procedures for Determination of Billing Data for Electric Power

1. Experience with the administration of the Electric Power Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulations which became effective 1 December 1947, and as amended thereafter, indicates that the procedures which have been used can be simplified and stabilized. This will make possible:

a. Reduction of personnel now being used in government agencies and power supply companies to determine billing data for electric power. Such economics are highly desirable and essential to reduce government expenses and costs of operating the power companies.

b. A major advance in the stabilization of the economy of Japan through stabilization of low cost power supply. Since electric power consumers will know long in advance the amount of low cost power that will be available and the cost of that power, and that additional electric power is available if they will pay the cost of generation and supply thereof, they will be able to plan their production, operating practices, and power costs on a long-term stabilized basis.

2. It is suggested that all customers being served under the Large Lighting Rate (Rate C1), Commercial Light and Power Rate (Rate C2), small Power Rate (Rate DI), and customers with contract demands of less than 3000 kilowatts served under the Large Power Rate (Rate D2), have their billing data for electric power stabilized by establishing for each customer, by months for the annual period, the amount of electric power (kilowatt hours) available at the Standard Rate. Such monthly figure shall be determined after examination of the customer's allocation and use during the same month in the annual period ending 30 June 1950 and shall be the larger of the two amounts:

a. The customer's actual initial allocation, or

b. Ninety-five (95%) percent of the customer's actual consumption (if a "Summer" month as designated in the Official Gazette Rate Schedule) or Eighty (80%) percent (if a "Winter" month).

- C O P Y -

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Informal Memo from ESS to Dir Gen, ESB (Mr. Hideo Suto), subj: Modification of Procedures for Determination of Billing Data for Electric Power.

3. The electric power supply companies have records of necessary data to accomplish the above determinations and should make the necessary computations and records for their respective customers.

4. New customers connected to the lines will be handled on a comparable basis with present customers of the same estimated characteristics. Old customers whose scale and/or method of operations have been radically modified as compared with conditions existing one year ago may be individually examined and the amount of Standard Rate Kilowatt hours to which they are entitled may be determined in the light of present conditions. An example of much a situation is a customer who previously operated only one shift per day and is now operating two shifts or one who operated only five days per week and is now operating seven days.

5. No change is necessary in the General Small Lighting Rate (Rate A1) or the General Lighting Rate (Rate A2). Consumers under the Large Power Rate (Rate D2) whose contract demand is 3000 Kilowatts or more will continue to be billed on the basis of individually determined allocations.

Every effort should be made to see that all remaining Standard Rate Kilowatt hours are allocated to these large customers and they should be advised in advance the tentative figure for each month of the annual period. Revised figures should be determined and announced quarterly or monthly as more accurate information becomes available respecting stream flow, etc.

In making adjustments as outlined in (4) above for exceptional cases it must be kept in mind that the amount of Standard Rate Kilowatt hours available for these large customers will be affected.

6. The effective date for these modifications of procedures will be 1 October 1950. In order that consumers may know of these changes as far as possible in advance of the effective date, wide publicity should be given to these changes at once.

W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

- C O P Y -

KANTO
INFORMATION:
O.D. 11

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION

SEP 25 1950

16 September 1950

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- C O P Y -

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Reduce Power

3000 KW under the new policy

500

Supplementary (under 500 KW)

18,600 KWH Oct allocation

Application 950,000 total Amt requested

60 cycle

28 Sept. 3500 KW.

50 to 60 ~ Request.

500 application declined

food processing predominate.

Coal mining following.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Elec Power

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

675 (10 Jul 1950)CAS-EM

9 AUG 1950

SUBJECT: Allocation of Electric Power

g-341

TO: Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. Reference is Operational Directive Number 11, subject: "Industry", dated 10 April 1950.

2. The inclosed letter from headquarters, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, subject: "Allocation of Electric Power", dated 9 June 1950 with indorsement is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. O. O'BRIEN
CWO
Adm Asst

1 Incl:
Ltr, Hokkaido CAR,
dtd 9 Jun 50 w/1st Ind.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

675 (10 Jul 1950)CAS-EM

9 AUG 1950

SUBJECT: Allocation of Electric Power

TO: Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1
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FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:
ltr, Hokkaido CAR,
dtd 9 Jun 50 w/1st Ind.

J. [illegible]
CWO, USA
Adj

RDED-A
DOCO

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 7 Unit 5

Econ/I

9 June 1950

SUBJECT: Allocation of Electric Power

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
General Headquarters
APO 500
Attn: Civil Affairs Section

1. Reference is SCAP Operational Directive No. 11, dated 10 April 1950, Subject: Industry.

2. In conferences with government officials, executives of industrial firms and others, this Headquarters finds one common denominator as a bottleneck to increased production in Hokkaido. Almost all industry, large and small, complain of the shortage of electric power and its allocation.

3. The Commerce & Industry officer of this Team has studied the problem in detail and submits suggestions for the consideration of your technicians.

a. Very little can be done at the moment about the shortage of power. This situation will partly be corrected when new dams are completed, new power plants built and some existing plants enlarged. Work under construction, when completed, will increase available power by 15%. Should the Governor's 5 year plan be accepted Hokkaido will double its present generated power.

b. The allocation system on the other hand can be improved particularly as it applies to Hokkaido.

(1) Under the existing system the central agency supervising the industry concerned sets the allocation for consumers using over 500 KW. It is understandable that the central government should decide which industries should get priorities over others but after that is decided the Hokkaido office of the IT & I Ministry should have the authority to set the allocation. They are familiar with local conditions.

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(2) The allocation to the small consumer is based upon the allocation made during the same quarter last year. Conditions have changed in the past year, some firms have increased their business and need more power while others are at a stand still due to decontrols, money shortage, etc. The Hokkaido office of IT & I Ministry should have the authority to decide the allocation based on present needs.

(3) Lastly, the Hokkaido office of IT & I Ministry should be given a reserve allocation each quarter to partially take care of contingencies as they arise.

4. There may be reasons unknown to this Headquarters why these suggestions cannot be effected but the officials of the Power Section of both the IT & I Ministry and the Prefectural Government state the suggestions would be an improvement over the present system.

FOR THE CHIEF:

/s/t/ JOHN C. WILKERSON
Lt. Col. CAC
Deputy

675 (9 Jun 1950)CAS-HM 1st Ind

Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7

1. Economic Stabilization Board instruction #15 which was publicized in the Japanese "Official Gazette" dated 13 September 1947, established basic policy of the present electric power demand and supply adjustment regulation (electric power rationing program). Article 5 of these instructions states that "the competent authorities will make a provisional allocation by month and by consumer for large industrial power demands....". Article 6 states "the authorities responsible for electric enterprises will, on the basis of the provisional allocation mentioned in the preceding Article, make monthly allocation for each consumer taking into consideration the capacity of the supplies, facilities, and other relative conditions....". It should therefore be clear that the Director, Regional Bureau of I.T.&I. in Hokkaido has the legal authority to comply with the suggestion contained in sub paragraph 3b(1) of basic letter. This headquarters has repeatedly advised

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

675 (9 Jun 1950)CAS-[illegible] 1st Ind

the appropriate Japanese Government officials, both in Tokyo and in Hokkaido, of this authority and recommended that necessary discretion be exercised.

2. With respect to sub paragraph 3b(2) of basic communication, the disadvantages of a formula which uses past experience as one factor was recognized when the Japanese power allocation regulations were concurred in by this headquarters. It was again recognized when the formula for smaller consumers was revised after the December 1949 revision of electric power rates schedules. Such formulae were concurred by this headquarters only because of the impractibility of individually studying the requirements in excess of 300,000 small industrial consumers. However, under the regulations, the International Trade and Industry Ministry may designate specific industries and specific consumers to be treated as large consumers and allocate on the basis of individual applications from the consumers. There is also in effect an appeals procedure under which consumers whose business is substantially changed from the past records, or for other cogent reasons and timely appeal, may have their allocation amended. Furthermore, in many cases it is equitable for a consumer whose business has substantially increased to pay the additional usage rate to offset the increased expense of providing thermally-generated power.

3. With respect to sub paragraph 3b(3), inasmuch as the allocation power under the present electric rate schedules, and the amended allocation regulations are merely a basis for equitably charging for the power consumed and not a prohibition against use, there appears to be no good reason for establishing an allocation reserve and there are many objections to such a reserve. Since electric power cannot be stored, a reserve would probably mean that retroactive allocations would be made in order that certain consumers' bills could be reduced at the expense of the electric power companies.

4. For sometime, this headquarters and the Japanese Government Agencies concerned, have been working towards a further elimination of present electric power rationing. It is hoped that within the next few months, except to a limited number of the larger and more important consumers, that all present allocation will be eliminated. This necessarily will require an adjustment in the electric power rate schedules for such consumers.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CIO USA
Adm Off

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Report of electrical status in Kanto district

July 4th 1950

Kanto branch office Nippon Hassoden

(1) Available power for supply at Jun 1950

		1st Jun 1949	30th Jun 1950
Water power		K.W.	K.W.
Available mean power	A=B+C+D	1,182,233	1,246,250
Generated power	B	1,071,233	1,137,710
Reserved power	C	20,000	0
Wasted power	D	91,000	108,540
Steam power	E	78,000	79,000
Total	F=A+E	1,260,233	1,325,250

(2) Recoverd power station during month of Jun 1950

Suginosawa	(# 1 G)	2,700 KW	9th
"	(# 2 G)	"	18th
Iwamuro	(# 3 G)	5,400	10th

(3) Damage power station during month of Jun 1950

Iwamuro	(#1 #2 #3 G)	16,000 KW	12th

(4) Utilized power in Kanto district Jun 1950

	Jun 1950	May 1950
Monthly power	811,096,257	840,279,439
Mean power/day	27,036,542	27,105,791
Maximum power/day	29,543,089	29,099,606

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(5) Program of recovery at July 1950

Inawashiro No.2	(# 3 G)	6,800 KW	5th
Iwamuro	(#1 #2 #3 G)	16,000 KW	5th
Taguchi	(#1 #2 G)	2,000 KW	31st

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Report of electrical status in Kanto district

Jun., 6th 1950

Kanto Branch office of Nippon Hassoden

(1) Available power for supply at May 1950

		1st May 1949	31st May 1950
		K.W.	K.W.
Water Power			
Available mean power	A=B+C+D	1,155,913	1,246,379
Generated power	B	960,413	1,178,229
Reserved power	C	0	0
Wasted power	D	195,500	68,150
Steam power	E	75,000	78,000
Total	F=A+E	1,230,913	1,324,379

(2) Recoverd power station during month of May 1950

Kasumizawa (#3 G) 13,000 K.W. 11th

(3) Damage power station during month of may 1950

Inawashiro No.2	(#3 G)	6,800 K.W.	19th
Taguchi	(#1,#2 G)	2,000 "	22th
Iwamuro	(#3 G)	5,400 "	28th
Suginosawa	(#1,#2 G)	5,400 "	28th

(4) Utilized power in Kanto district May 1950

	May 1950	April 1950
Monthly power	840,279,439	804,841,152
Mean power/day	27,105,791	26,828,038
Maximum power/day	29,099,606	28,946,042

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(5) Program of recovery at Jun 1950

Suginosawa	(#2 G)	2,700 K.W.	6th
Suginosawa	(#1 G)	2,700 "	10th
Taguchi	(#1 #2 G)	2,000 "	25th
Iwamuro	(#3 G)	5,400 "	30th

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

ELECTRIC POWER SURVEY

Prefecture	Electric Power Allocation			% Consumed Over Allocation	% Consumed Under Allocation	~~Consumed Only~~ Allocated Am't KWH	Increase
	No Change	Increase	Decrease				
Kanagawa		X		5.05			
Tokyo		X			16.2		
Kanagawa			X	1.94			X
Kanagawa	X				44.5		
Tokyo		X		2.56			
Tokyo			X	24.90			X
Tokyo		X		1.40			
Tokyo			X			X	
Kanagawa		X		0.03			X
Kanagawa#10		X			0.84		X
Kanagawa			X		14.2		
Kanagawa			X	33.2			
Tokyo			X	15.6			
Kanagawa			X	58.5			X
Tokyo			X	31.0			X
Kanagawa		X		5.4			X
Kanagawa		X		3.2			X
Kanagawa		X		9.0			
Kanagawa			X	30.8			
Tokyo #20		X			25.4		
Tokyo	X				29.2		X
Tokyo		X		6.3			
Tokyo			X	74.5			X
Tokyo		X			49.2		
Kanagawa#25		X			7.4		
Kanagawa		X			1.0		
Kanagawa		X		1.1			X
Kanagawa		X			16.9		X
Tokyo		X		19.1			
Tokyo #30		X		0.3			
Kanagawa			X		5.2		
Kanagawa		X			29.5		
Kanagawa			X		7.4		
Tokyo	X				47.5		X
Tokyo			X	20.7			
Tokyo	X				13.3		
Tokyo		X		63.1			X
Tokyo		X			17.7		X
Nagano	x				21.9		
Nagano#40		x			52.5		
Nagano			x	7.3			x
Nagano			x		22.4		
Nagano		x				x	
Nagano		x				x	x
Kanagawa		x			9.3		
Kanagawa		x			2.3		x
Tokyo		x			1.2		
41							
Tokyo		x		15.8			x
Tokyo		x		14.6			x
Tokyo #50		x			31.5		
Tokyo		x				x	x
Tkoyo		x				x	
Kanagawa		x			12.5		x
Kanagawa		x		27.8			x
Tokyo			x		19.1		x
Tokyo		x			17.7		x
Tokyo		x		26.5			x

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Industrial Survey

PRODUCTION COSTS

Consumed Under Allocation	~~Consumed Only~~ Allocated ~~Am't~~ KWH	PRODUCTION Increased	Decreased	No change	Increase in prod. cost due to increase in power rate	Decrease due to: * Improved prod. methods # Increased prod. " Decrease in mat'l cost	Incr due *Lo #De "In
				X			
16.2			X			# X	
		X					
44.5				X			
				X			
		X					
				X			
	X			X			
		X			X		
0.84		X					
14.2			X			* X	
				X			
				X			
		X			X		
		X					
		X			X		
		X			X		
			X			* X	
			X			* X	
25.4			X			* X	
29.2		X					
			X			* X	
		X					
			X			* X	
		X					
49.2			X			* X	
7.4			X			* X	
1.0				X			
		X					
16.9		X					
			X			# X	
			X			* # X	
5.2				X			
29.5				X			
7.4			X			" X	
47.5		X			X		
			X			# X	
13.3			X			* X	
		X			X		
17.7		X			X		
21.9			X			* X	
52.5		X					
			X			* X	
22.4			X			#X	
	X		X			# X	
	X						
		X			X		
9.3				X			
2.3		X			X		
1.2				X			
		X					
		X					
31.5			X				x(Lower power rate)
	X	X					
	X			X			
12.5		X					
		X			X		
		X					
19.1							
17.7		X			X		
		X					

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

PRODUCTION COSTS

May 1950

e in ost in- in ete	Decrease due to: * Improved prod. methods # Increased prod. " Decrease in mat'l cost	Increase in prod. costs due to: *Lower prod. eff. #Decrease in prod. "Increase in mat'l cost
	# X	# X
		* X
		" X
	* X	
		* X
	* X	
	* X	
	* X	
		" X material
	* X	
	* X	
		" X material
		" X material
	* X	
	* X	
		" X material
	# X	
	* # X	
		" X
	# X	
	* X	
		" X
		" X
	* X	
		" X
	* X	
	*# X	
	# X	
		" X
		# X
		" X
		" X
	x(Lower power rate)	
		"X
		# X
		" X
		# X
		" X
		x(Wage increase)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Tokyo		x		14.6			x
Tokyo #50		x			31.5		
Tokyo		x				x	x
Tkoyo		x				x	
Kanagawa		x			12.5		x
Kanagawa		x		27.8			x
Tokyo			x		19.1		x
Tokyo		x			17.7		x
Tokyo		x		26.5			x
Shizuoka			x		2.1		
Kanegawa			x	22.4			x
Tokyo #60			x			x	
Shizuoka	x				8.0		
Shizuoka		x		3.4			
Kanagawa	x				6.5		
Kanagawa			x	129.8			
Tokyo		x		23.5			
Kanagawa		x				x	
Kanagawa		x		5.3			
Kanagawa		x				x	x
Tokyo	x				32.0		x
Tokyo #70		x			8.0		x
Tokyo		x				x	
Tokyo	x			24%			x
Kanagawa		x		6.4%			x
Nagano		x		~~57.5%~~	57.5%		
Nagano			x	17.4%			x
	a	45	d				

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

		x					"
31.5			x			x(Lower power rate)	"x
	x	x					
	x			x			
12.5		x					# x
		x			x		" x
		x					#
19.1							"
17.7		x			x		
		x					
2.1			x			# x	
		x					"
	x		x			# x	
			x			" x	
8.0				x			
			x			# x	
6.5				x			
				x			
				x			
	x						
				x			
	x	x					
		x					
2.0		x					
8.0		x					
	x			x			
		x				#" x	
		x				#' x	
75%			x				#
-		x				* x	

PROPERTY OF THE

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	" x
x(Lower power rate)	
	"x
	# x
	" x
	# x
	" x
	x(Wage increase)
# x	
	" x
# x	
" x	
	" x
	" x
# " x	
# x	
	# x
* x	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

electric power

KECI 675 (7 Mar 50) 2nd Ind PM/mw

Headquarters Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500 1 APR 1950

TO: Chief, CAff Sec, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

1. A check with officials of the Ikegai Automobile Manufacturing Company, confirmed the statement that 45,000 KWH is insufficient to meet the demands of their contract.

2. Since the date of the basic communication, the Ministry of International Trade & Industry has informed this headquarters that the Ikegai Automobile Company will be supplied power on a non-allocation basis to meet their Procurement Demand requirements retroactive to the 1st of March 1950.

3. For your information.

1 Incl
n/c

GEO. B. NIBLOCK Jr.
Major, Inf
Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

CAS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
APO 500

123(13 Mar 50)ESS/PF

13 March 1950

SUBJECT: Counterpart Fund Loan to Kanto Haiden Co., Ltd.

TO: Ministry of Finance, No. 6 Honshio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo

1. References are:

a. Application for loan from the U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund for Japanese Stabilization submitted by Kanto Haiden Co., Ltd.

b. Memorandum for Public Finance Division, Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, from Ministry of Finance, FCO 95/50(FI/CF-183) dated 31 January 1950, subject: Application for Release of U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund for a Loan to the Kanto Haiden Co., Ltd.

c. Letter to Japanese Finance Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, from Bank of Japan, LS 133, dated 28 December 1949, subject: Application for Loans from the Counterpart Fund by Kanto Haiden Co., Ltd.

d. Memorandum for Public Finance Division, ESS, GHQ, from Ministry of Finance, FCO 36/50(FI/CF-164) dated 20 January 1950, subject: U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund Financing Program for the Electric Industry.

2. No objection is offered to approval of a Counterpart Fund loan to Kanto Haiden Co., Ltd. in the amount of ¥ 448,250,000, the funds to be made available for immediate release. Proceeds will be used to finance projects listed in reference 1d, Table I B, pages 4 and 5 in the respective amounts therein set forth.

3. The loan is subject to the following conditions:

a. Interest rate is 7.5% per annum.

b. Repayment of principal to be as recommended in reference 1b and 1c, e.g., a one year period of immunity, and repayment to be made in 33 equal semi-annual installments beginning March 1951 and ending September 1969. The company will reserve the right to anticipate repayments whenever able to do so.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

RECEIVED 15 MAR 1950

123(13 Mar 50)ESS/PF
Ltr to MOF, subj: Counterpart Fund Loan to Kanto Haidcm Co., Ltd.

c. Subject company will submit in advance for review to the Ministry of Finance its plans for new construction, sale of securities, and disposition of the proceeds thereof to insure against diversion of funds to non-essential developments and to make certain that programs detrimental to repayment of Counterpart Fund loan are not undertaken.

4. Use of Counterpart Funds to repay stop-gap loans or other temporary indebtedness incurred to finance the 54 projects outlined in paragraph 2 above is permitted.

W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
APO 500

123(13 Mar 50)ESS/PF

13 March 1950

SUBJECT: Application from Kaho Mining Co., Ltd. for Counterpart Fund Loan

TO: Ministry of Finance, No. 6 Honshio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo

1. References are:

a. Application from Kaho Mining Co., Ltd. dated 2 December 1949.

b. Memorandum for Public Finance Division, ESS, GHQ, FCO 3307/49(FI/CF 150), dated 27 December 1949, subject: Application for Release of Counterpart Fund of U.S. Aid to Japan for a Loan to the Kaho Mining Co., Ltd.

2. No objection is offered to approval of a loan from the Counterpart Fund to the Kaho Mining Co., Ltd. of ¥ 32,000,000 for the 1949 JFY. Loan is to be used to finance the following projects in the amounts stipulated:

Construction and Equipment for Run of Mine Coal Bin at Kamihonami Mine	¥ 29,000,000
Coal Washing Machine for Oita Mine	3,000,000
	¥ 32,000,000

3. Loan is subject to the following conditions:

a. Interest rate is 7.5% per annum payable quarterly.

b. Repayment of principal to be made quarter-annually in equal installments beginning JFY 1951 and ending JFY 1954. The company retains the right to anticipate repayments whenever able to do so.

c. Security will be provided by a first mortgage on all property and facilities of the Kaho Mine.

d. The Kaho Mining Co., Ltd. will submit in advance for review by the Ministry of Finance any plans for capital investment from sale of stocks, debentures or private borrowings to insure against diversion of funds to non-essential developments and to assure that programs detrimental to repayment of Counterpart Fund or RFB loans are not undertaken.

W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY DIVISION
ECONOMIC SECTION, KCAR

4 February 1950

TO : Chief, Economic Section, KCAR

SUBJECT: A Petition for Opposition to Raising Electricity Rates - Nagano Prefecture- Dated January 10, 1950.

The subject petition signed by, and personally delivered to KCAR by Mr. T. Hayashi, Governor of Nagano, and a delegation including the Chairman of the Prefectural Assembly, Chief of Commerce and Industry Section, Chairman of Town and Village Heads, and some 15 other influential Nagano Personages, is typewritten to, and previously, personally delivered by the same delegation, to Mr. Glen R. Roames, Chief, Electric Power Section, GHQ-ESS.

Mr. Roames received the delegation and arranged to have Colonel Howard Ayers, Mr. August Trumperman GS-12, accompanied by five Japanese Nationals visit Nagano to inspect electrical power utilities, generations, transmission, distribution, projects and rates, attend conferences with Civil Affairs, Japanese Government and Electrical Power Industry Officials, on February 9th and 10th.

The nineteen page statistical petition covers a very complicated and technical field, involving national policy and planning, and a nationwide study of the electrical power rate structure is now in progress by GHQ-ESS.

Briefly, the Nagano Petition involves, not a comparison of existing rates, but involves a study of existing power production costs. No one knows, the actual power production costs for Nagano. The survey of Colonel Howard Ayers and his party will study the situation in Nagano on February 9th and 10thsupplimenting similar studies being made on this national subject, throughout Japan, by SCAP-ESS-Electrical Power Section at the Present time.

The Daily Activities Report of KCAR-Commerce and Industry describes information secured at our meeting with Governor Hayashi plus Prefecture, Industrial and Chubu Haiden - Electrical Power - officials in Nagano, on January 16th and 17th.

It is clearly understood by all intrested persons that the survey being conducted on electrical power rates, throughout Japan generally and in this case in Nagano in particular, will provide the answer to the questions raised in the subject petition.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

The follwing information gives a general picture of the situatiom in Nagano Prefecture prior to arrival of Colonel Howard Ayers and his survey party.

NAGANO PREFECTURE
HYDRO POWER PROJECT

1. Under construction - none
2. 1948 - Proposals and approved in 1949-

Name	Authorized Max. K.W.
a. Hiraoka (Hassoden)	41,000 K.W.
b. Takigoshi(Hassoden)	27,500 K.W.
c. Akamatsu (Showa Denko)	5,500 K.W.

(Hassoden is Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company)

3. Future Plan

d. Naraigawa (Hassoden)	increase firm by 3,350 kw
e. Odagiri (Hassoden)	16,800 K.W.
f. Sasadaira (Hassoden)	15,500 K.W.

Plus Distribution and Transmission facilities, by Hassoden Contractors.

Former Price and former rates were the same throughout Japan- with a smoothed out differential - not actual production cost - but a spread out - subsidized utility. Future rates - without subsidy, will be based on production costs.

Present rates are based upon prodcution cost information from the 9 National Haidens or districts supplying electric power:-

Hokkaido
Shikoku
Shizuoka
Honshu (6 companies)

New, future rate charges will be based on individual areas within the 9 national Haidens. This required, individual area production cost data is now being secured by the SCAP-ESS survey Team. Industry and other users will then receive and pay for all power needed. In the past, the assigned allocation use was fined. Future rates will eliminate fines and penalties and payment will be on basis of cost to furnish.

Chubu district is now the same rate regardless of location in individual area. Nagano claims pumping out of Chubu into Kanto, but actual power cost is not known, by Government, Power Company, Power Bureau, or Power Generation Engineers. There is a possibility that Nagano Power is cheaper, but the actual cost must be determined before andadjusted rate is established. Each area in each prefecture is being studied. 55% of power consumed is by the largest users (over 500Kw). Individual demand and application, (if not restricted) is not known. Generally speaking industrialists make their power requirements known, and in some generation stations, only a part of fixed facilities is being most efficiently utilized. The power generation principle in an industrial economy is not to produce as little as possible nor is it to produce nothing for nothing. The principle is to assure sufficient power to meet demand. New rates in the Power industry will be based on cost price without subsidy.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Facilities, methods, even locations must be reconsidered, based on present and future, not wartime, needs. Many generation stations are misplaced, except for war production, supply and dispersal, and do not permit the most efficient, economic operation, on a national basis. This is especially significant considering the possibilities of such planned power programs as the Niigata-Nagano (TVA) project on the Tomi-River.

It is recommended that inquiries on this subject be referred directly to Mr. Glen R. Roames, Chief, Electrical Power Division, ESS, Whose section is currently completing national and individual area detailed surveys on electric power allocations and rates.

HOWARD J. BELSER, DAC
Chief, Commerce & Industry

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

January 16, 1950

TO: Chief of Kanto Civil Affairs Team

ATTN.: Chief of Economic and Scientific Department, GHQ. SCAP.

FROM: Nagano Prefectural Federation for Readjustment of Electricity Rate

SUBJECT: A Petition for Opposition to Raising Electricity Rate

Dear Sirs,

We have an honour to present to your Headquarters a written petition with regard to the above subject as follows:-

It is well known throughout the country that Nagano Prefecture holds the first rank in generating hydroelectric power by numberous streams and rivers running through the table-land of the prefecture. From this point of view people of Nagano Prefecture is much interested in an electrical enterprise. Recently the Prefectural Assembly has made a decision to take a stand against the public management of electric power supplying enterprise and dividing electrical enterprise into 30 to 70 percent and the above decision as a general will of people in the prefecture has been delivered to the Government Authorities concerned. According to the revision of electricity rate lately announced without warning, Nagano Prefecture is included in the central distric block and the large electric light charges as well as the small electric power supplying charges are raised by 1.2 or 1.4 times as much as those of Kanto and Hokuriku distric blocks respectively while the large electric power supplying charges are also increased by 1.2 or 1.5 times compared with the rate of the above mentioned two blocks respectively. These unreasonable charges will not be accepted by people of the prefecture from where 84 percent of total amount of electricity generated in the prefecture have been supplied to various consumers outside the prefecture.

Though we can not understand by what cost price figures these revised rate has been fixed, it can be said that one of the resons why the rate was raised is because it was figured out by pooled culculation with those of prefectures within the Chubu electricity supplying block which is mostly depending upon coal power generating and the price of coal has risen out of all proportion. As an attached data show in detail the revised electric rate is not fully acceptable especially for Nagano Prefecture having been only partly depended on the coal power generating.

Moreover, an economical rehabilitation in future of Nagano Prefecture with small arable land is essential for improvement of various industrial enterprises but such unreasonable electric power rate will impede progress of planned business in the prefecture notwithstanding having so rich with low priced electric powers that will be requested to contribute to a brilliant prosperities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

With a general wishes of all classes of the people in Nagano Prefecture we hereby present a written petition to your authorities concerned to increase the amount of electricity allocation to the prefecture and lower the electric power rate at least to the same rate in Hokuriku district as soon as possible asking for your kind consideration of the above stated special circumstances of the prefecture.

Nagano Prefectural Federation for
Readjustment of Electricity Rate

TS/TM

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

A PROSPECTUS OF ORGANIZATION

OF

NAGANO PREFECTURAL FEDERATION FOR
READJUSTMENT OF ELECTRICITY RATE

NAGANO PREFECTURE

December 23, 1949.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Lately the revised electricity rate was announced without warning and the new rate for electric light, radio receiving and electric power has been largely raised by December 13, 1949.

According to some newspaper the revised rate was increased by a little more 30 percent compared with the fowmer rate, however, the above ratio is the mean figures throughout the country while the rate in Nagano Prefecture is raised much more than that of the average. That is to say the charge for a 40 kilo-watt electric light was ¥40 by former rate and according to the revised rate was not only increased to ¥113 in winter time and ¥96 in summer in average all over the country but was set certain discrimination in a district, for instance, the rate for a large electric light is ¥1.98 and ¥1.71 for one kilowatt (consumed quantity by lighting 60 kilo-watt lamp for 17 hours) unless exceed certain allocated amount respectively in neighbouring Kanto and Hokuriku districts while in Nagano Prafecture belonging to Chubu district the rate for the same light is charged as much high price as ¥2.40.

Again the rate for a small electric power supplying in the prefecture is to be charged 1.2 to 1.4 times as much as the rate in Kanto and Hokuriku districts and for a large electric power supplying 1.2 and 1.5 times as much as money is to be charged.

Nagano Prefecture where the Kiso, Chikuma, Tenryu and many other rivers are running through, in spite of suffering from flood, is commonly acknowledged as the prefecture greatly improved generating hydroelectric power and as a fact 84 percent of total amount has been supplied to the consumers outside the prefecture. To us who have lived in such a favoured geographycal circumstances the revised rate is a great surprise and it will never be accepted by us at any cost. Because the prefecture having an extremely small arable land will be forced to depend upon improvement of varicus enterprises for economic rehabilitation in future, however, is such a rich electric power will not be able to use cheaply in the prefecture the schemed progress will be naturally prevented as a whole.

Accordingly private citizen in the prefecture also must pay much money for daily electric light than those who live in Tokyo.

We shall not oppose thoughtlessly to raising of electricity rate that is low compared with prices of other commodities and general cost of living, but we will not be agreed to such as the above mentioned unreasonable management.

Now we, the representatives of big industrialists and middle-small enterprisers, public consumers, cities, towns villages and Prefectural Assembly in Nagano Prefecture have gathered to-gether and organized "Nagano-ken Denki Ryokin Gorika Renmei" or Nagano Prefectural Federation for Readjustment of Electricity Rate. And now on the Federation will make all efforts against the authorities concerned asking for favourable consideration to take measures suited to the occasion to correct such as above stated unreasonable action as soon as possible in order to carry on the electricity enterprises harmoniously.

We wish you all inhabitants in Nagano Prefecture to give your approval to the organizing prospectus of this Federation and to unite your mutual understanding efforts with the Federation.

Nagano Prefectural Federation
for Readjustment of Electricity Rate

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

DATUM

NAGANO PREFECTURAL FEDERATION FOR READJUSTMENT OF ELECTRICITY RATE

NAGANO PREFECTURE ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT GUIDANCE HEADQUARTERS

1. Electric Power, Generated, Consumed, and Supplied to Other Districts_____Nagano Prefecture

2. Loss of Power Caused by Supplying to Other Districts (Mostly to Kanto and Kansai Districts)

3. Power Consumed within Jurisdiction of Chubu Electric Supply Co. in 1948, by Prefecture (Used Power)

4. Quantity of Electricity Generated in Districts (Electrical enterprise only)

5. Quantity Consumed by Prefectures in Chubu District

6. Self-generating Power of Chubu Elec. Supply Co., Ltd. Nagano Branch and Power Purchased from Japan Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. in 1948

7. Table of Revised Electric Light Charges by Electric Power Distribution Company

8. The following is the outlines of coal, power factor, load factor and transformer conditions.

9. Comparative table of Charges for Electric light and power by classification of company.

10. Influences to be exerted by raise in electric charges.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

1. Electric Power, Generated, Consumed, and Supplied to Other Districts ----------Nagano Prefecture

(Jan.-Dec. 1947 and Jan.-Dec. 1948)

Year	Generated Power (KWH)	Consumed Power (KWH)	Power Supplied to Other Districts (KWH)	Ratio of Consumed Power to Generated Power (%)
1947	3,665,072,928	559,817,167	3,105,255,761	15.2
1948	4,154,085,083	665,963,479	3,488,121,604	16.0

(3,480,000,000 KWH that equals to 84% of approx. 4,000,000,000 KWH of power generated in Nagano Pref., is supplied to other districts.)

2. Loss of Power Caused by Supplying to Other Districts (Mostly to Kanto and Kansai Districts)

Year	Power Supplied to Other Districts (KWH)	Loss Caused by Supplying to Other Districts (KWH)	Ratio
1947	3,105,255,761	403,683,249	13%
1948	3,488,121,604	453,455,808	13%

(The losses amounting to approx. 450,000,000 KWH, that is, 13% of 3,480,000,000 KWH, the power supplied to other regions, equal to approx. 70% of power consumed in Nagano Prefecture.)

3. Power Consumed within Jurisdiction of Chubu Electric Supply Co. in 1948, by Prefecture (Used Power)

Name of Prefecture	Consumed Power (For Electric Lights KWH)	Consumed Power (For Motive Power KWH)	Consumed Power (Total of Lights and Power)	Ratio
Aichi Pref.	106,184,594	1,091,639,211	1,197,823,805	51.8%
Shizuoka Pref.	28,602,374	212,590,605	241,192,979	10.4
Mie Pref.	18,045,148	294,537,054	312,582,202	13.5
Gifu Pref.	28,764,624	219,080,116	247,844,740	10.7
Nagano Pref.	31,259,372	282,809,188	314,068,560	13.6
Total:	212,856,112	2,100,656,174	2,313,512,286	100.0

(Nagano Prefecture is using about 14% of total power used within the jurisdiction of Chubu Elec. Supply Co., Ltd., while the capacity of power generation of Nagano Pref. holds more than a half of the same jurisdiction, as stated in the following paragraph.)

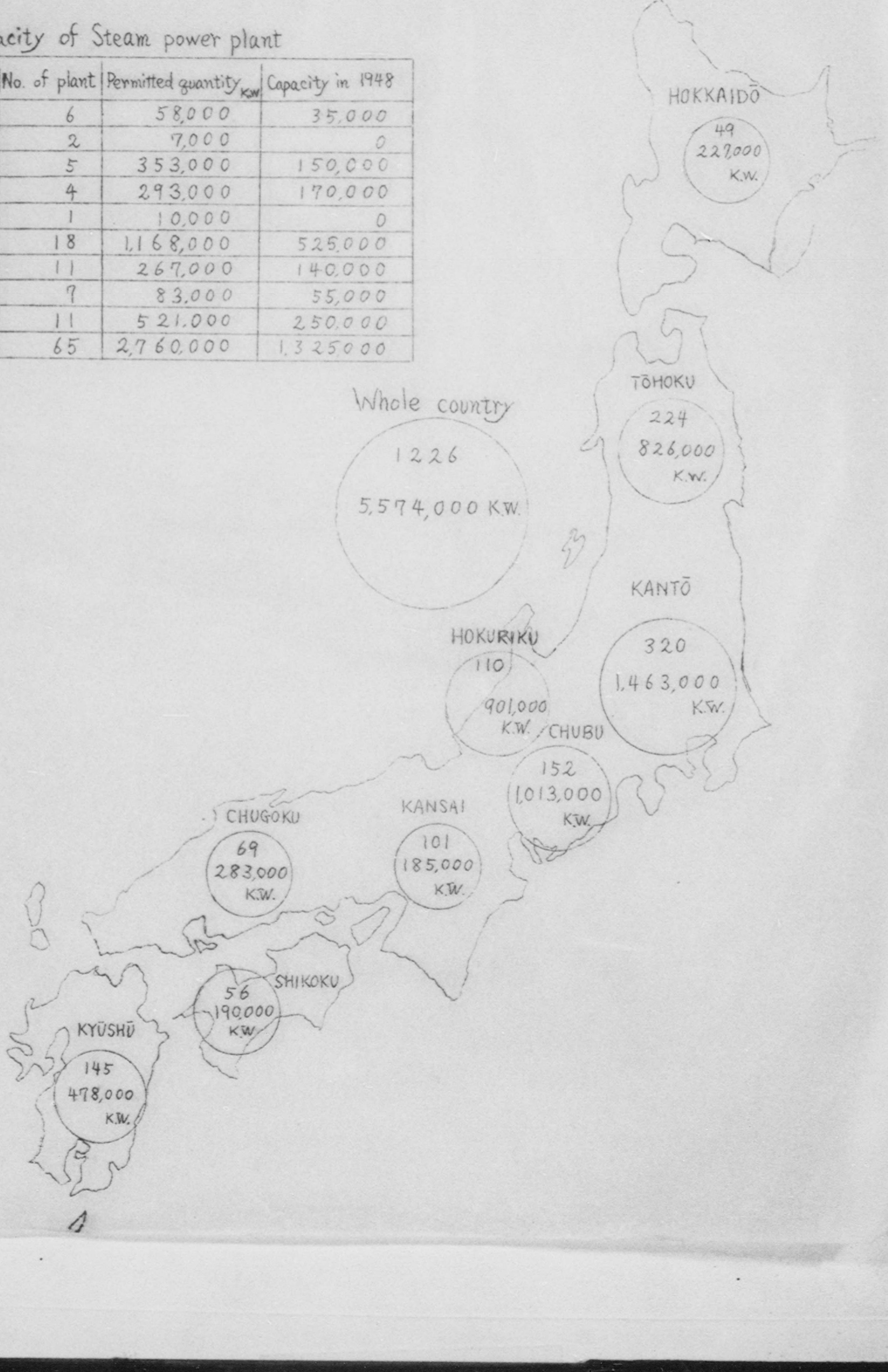
Note: Much of the used power shown above does not include the loss caused on the way of transmission, so the consumed (used) power by the Branch of Chubu Elec. Co., is a little over two times, as shown in Par. 1 above.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4. Quantity of Electricity Generated in Districts (Electrical enterprise only)

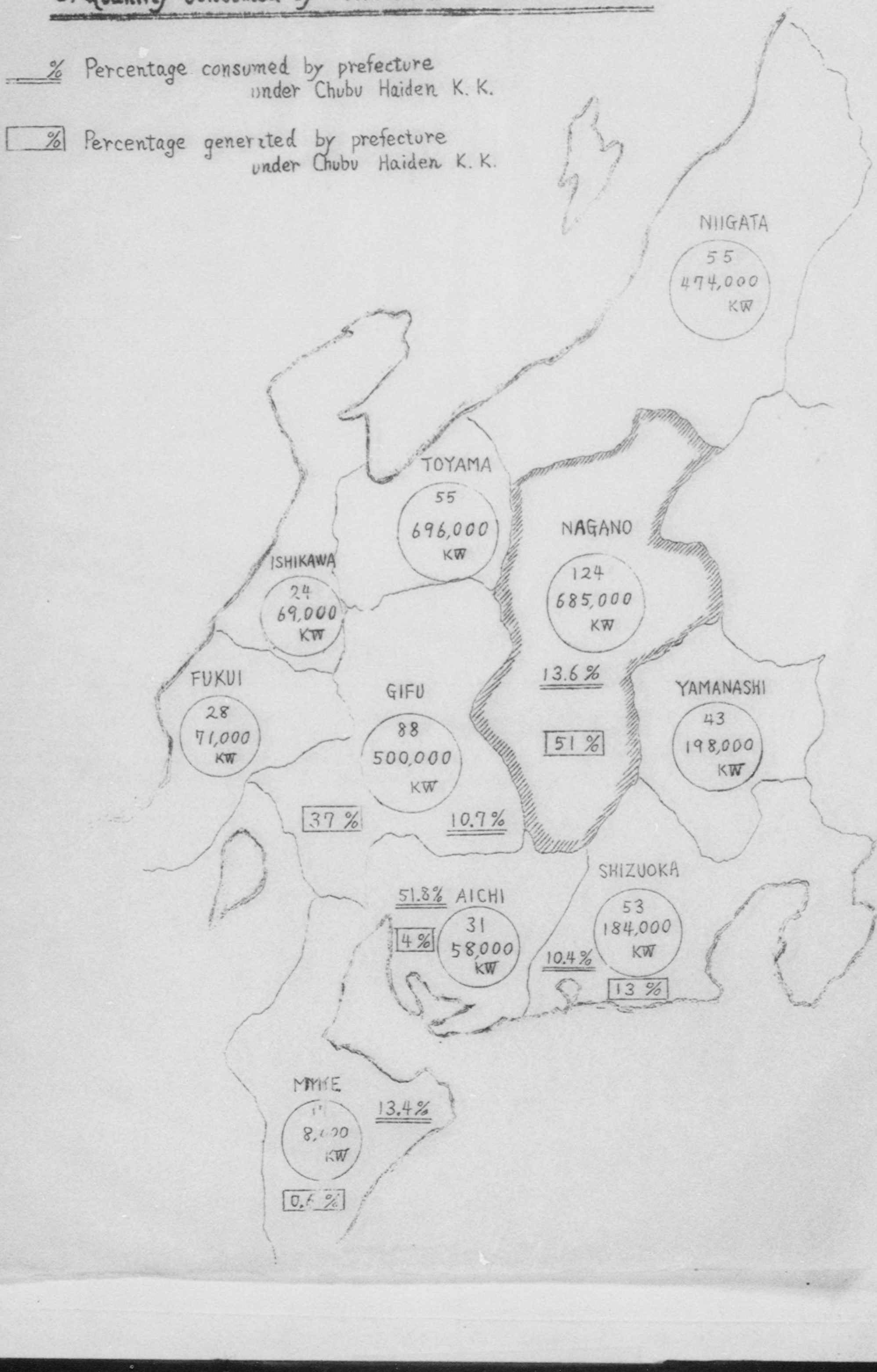
Capacity of Steam power plant

	No. of plant	Permitted quantity Kw	Capacity in 1948
HOKKAIDŌ	6	58,000	35,000
TŌHOKU	2	7,000	0
KANTŌ	5	353,000	150,000
CHUBU	4	293,000	170,000
HOKURIKU	1	10,000	0
KANSAI	18	1,168,000	525,000
CHUGOKU	11	267,000	140,000
SHIKOKU	7	83,000	55,000
KYUSHU	11	521,000	250,000
TOTAL	65	2,760,000	1,325000



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

5. Quantity Consumed by Prefectures in Chubu District



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

6. Self-generating Power of Chubu Elec. Supply Co., Ltd. Nagano Branch and Power Purchased from Japan Elec. Power Generation & Transmission Co. in 1948

Month	Self-generating Power (KWH)	Power Purchased from Japan Elec. Power G & T Co.	Ratio (%)
Jan.	24,955,770	5,041,860	20.20
Feb.	20,283,780	10,842,360	5.34
Mar.	31,601,530	6,877,680	22.47
Apr.	45,586,680	1,278,130	2.80
May	44,298,376	7,642,434	17.25
June	41,446,068	3,278,152	7.90
July	44,360,960	- 416,780	0
Aug.	41,896,700	4,291,870	10.23
Sep.	44,597,120	4,221,220	9.46
Oct.	44,094,090	4,107,090	9.31
Nov.	44,783,370	- 1,918,910	0
Dec.	43,241,430	3,340,890	7.72
Total:	471,145,874	48,581,996	10.31

(Power generated by Chubu Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Nagano Branch covers almost all the consumption in Nagano Pref., and the power purchased from Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Co. was only 10% in 1948, as seen above. This shows the charactaristic in electricity of Nagano Prefecture.)

No. 7

Table of Revised Electric Light Charges
by Electric Power Distribution Company

(Electric Light)

Notes: The charges account for gross ones not including tax.

Item \ Classification by Company	Hokkaido	Tohoku	Kanto	Chubu	Hokuriku	Kansai	Chugoku	Shikoku	Kyushu
(1) Electric light charges for fixed-rate lamp	For less than 4 lamps or 400 V.A.								
A. Electric light charges for consummers (per consumer)	22.22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
charges in summer (period applicable)	May 1- Oct.31	Apr.1- Oct.31	"	"	"	"	Mar.1- Sept.30	Apr.1- Sept.30	Apr.1- Oct.31
B. Electric light charges									
Up to 20w	40.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 40"	60.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 60"	80.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 100"	120.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
C. Electric light charges for electric appliances									
Up to 20V.A.	26.70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 50 "	60.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 100 "	90.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Excess per 100 v.A.	90.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Charges in winter (period applicable)	Nov.1- Apr.30	Nov.1- Mar.31	"	"	"	"	Oct.1- Feb.29	Oct.1- Mar.31	Nov.1- Mar.31
D. Rate for excess	30%	20%	25%	25%	20%	35%	45%	40%	40%

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 45013

E. Deduction of charges for early payment	10% deduction of the above is granted for payment within 15 days.									
(2) Charges for electric light in volume	For electric lamp or small size electric appliances of less than 6 KW.									
Charges in summer (period applicable)	May 1-Oct.31	Apr.1-Oct.31	"	"	"	"	Mar.1-Sept.30	Apr.1-Sept.30	Apr.1-Oct.31	
A. Minimum charges	111.11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Volume limits in KWH	(12)	(16)	(11)	(16)	(16)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(10)	
Minimum excess in KWH	(30)	(34)	(34)	(29)	(34)	(37)	(30)	(29)	(30)	
B. Charges for KWH	3.67	2.33	2.11	2.56	1.89	3.33	4.33	3.89	4.67	
C. Charges for excess of the above	6.78	8.89	"	"	"	"	"	8.22	5.67	
Charges in winter (period applicable)	Nov.1-Apr.30	Nov.1-Mar.31	"	"	"	"	Oct.-Feb.	Oct.-Mar.	Nov.1-Mar.31	
A. Minimum charges	Same as those in winter season.									
Volume limits in KWH	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Minimum excess in KWH	(10)	(4)	(9)	(4)	(4)	(12)	(10)	(9)	(10)	
B. Charges for KWH	Same as those in winter season.									
C. Charges for excess of the above	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Deduction of charges for early payment	10% deduction of the above is granted for payment within 15 days.									

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 45013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(3) Electric light charges for big consumers	For electric lamp or small size electric appliances of more than 6 KW (one year contract)								
A. Charges for electric light requested									
Up to 6 KW	960.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 KW over allocation	160.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
B. Charges for electric light actually consumed									
1 KWH within allocation	3.36	2.17	1.98	2.40	1.71	3.13	4.00	3.57	4.36
1 KWH over allocation	6.78	8.89	"	"	"	"	"	8.22	5.67
C. Deduction for early payment	10% deduction of the above is granted for early payment within 15 days.								

(Electric power)

Notes: Figures in parentheses denote old charges.

Item \ Classification by company	Hokkaido	Tohoku	Kanto	Chubu	Hokuriku	Kansai	Chugoku	Shikoku	Kyushu
(1) Charges for electric power for business use	For the demand of more than 20 KW for electric light or electric power (one year contract)								
A. Charges for electric power requested									
Up to 20 KW	(3,600) 4,000.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 KW for 20 KW - 50KW	(180) 200.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 KW for 50KW - 500KW	(180) 200.00	(135) 150.00	(162) 180.00	(162) 180.00	(135) 150.00	(180) 200.00	"	"	
1 KW over 500 KW	(165) 170.00	(117) 121.00	(144) 148.00	(144) 148.00	(117) 121.00	(165) 170.00			

B. Charges for electric power actually consumed									
1 KWH for up to 2000KWH	(2.20) 2.44	(1.40) 1.56	(1.30) 1.44	(1.60) 1.78	(1.10) 1.22	(2.00) 2.22	(2.60) 2.89	(2.30) 2.56	(2.80) 3.11
1 " for 2000KWH-20000KWH	(2.05) 2.28	(1.30) 1.44	(1.20) 1.33	(1.45) 1.61	(1.05) 1.17	(1.90) 2.11	(2.45) 2.72	(2.20) 2.44	(2.65) 2.94
1 " for more than 20000KWH	(1.82) 1.99	(1.24) 1.28	(1.14) 1.18	(1.38) 1.42	(0.99) 1.02	(1.80) 1.86	(2.30) 2.37	(2.06) 2.12	(2.51) 2.59
C. 1 KWH over allocation	(6.10) 6.78	(8.00) 8.89	"	"	"	"	"	(7.40) 8.22	(5.10) 5.67

D. Deduction for early payment: 10% deduction of the above is granted for payment within 15 days.

E. Supply conditions:
(1) Increase or decrease of power factor
(2) Adjustment of the cost of fuel
(3) Decrease of load factor
(4) Charge for the use of transformer

(2) Electric power charges for small consumers: For demand up to maximum of 50 KW.

A. Charges for electric power requested									
per 1 KW	200.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
B. Charges for electric power actually consumed									
1 KWH up to allocation	1.34	0.87	0.79	0.97	0.69	1.20	1.60	1.43	1.74
" over allocation	6.78	8.89	"	"	"	"	"	8.22	5.67

C. Deduction for early payment: For demand of more than 50 KW.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77503/3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77501/3

(3) Electric power charges for big consumers — For demand of more than 50 KW

A. Charges for electric power requested

Up to 50 KWH	(9000) 10,000.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1 KWH for 50 KWH - 500 KWH	(180) 200.00	(135) 150.00	(162) 180.00	"	(135) 150.00	(180) 200.00	"	"	"
1 KWH over 500 KWH	(165) 170.00	(117) 121.00	(144) 148.00	"	(117) 121.00	(165) 170.00	"	"	"

B. Charges for electric power actually consumed

1 KWH up to 5000 KWH	(1.21) 1.34	(0.70) 0.78	(0.64) 0.71	(0.78) 0.87	(0.54) 0.60	(1.02) 1.13	(1.44) 1.60	(1.29) 1.43	(1.57) 1.74
" for 5000 KWH - 200,000 KWH	(1.09) 1.81	(0.63) 0.70	(0.56) 0.62	(0.69) 0.77	(0.45) 0.50	(0.90) 1.00	(1.30) 1.44	(1.16) 1.29	(1.41) 1.57
" over 200,000 KWH	(0.98) 1.00	(0.54) 0.56	(0.49) 0.51	(0.59) 0.61	(0.36) 0.39	(0.77) 0.79	(1.17) 1.21	(1.04) 1.07	(1.27) 1.31
" over allocation	(6.10) 6.78	(8.00) 8.87	"	"	"	"	"	(7.40) 8.22	(5.10) 5.67

C. Deduction for early payment

10% deduction of the above is granted for payment within 15 days.

D. Supply conditions

(1) Increase or decrease of power factor
(2) Adjustment of the cost of fuel
(3) Increase or decrease of load factor
(4) Charges for the use of transformer

8. The following is the outlines of coal, power factor, load factor and transformer conditions.

Item \ Classification by Company	Hokkaido	Tohoku	Kanto	Chubu	Hokuriku	Kansai	Chugoku	Shikoku	Kyushu
1) Coal situation	Are applied to electric power for business purposes and for big consumers.								
Supplementary revision of electric charges: Cost of KWH per difference of 1 sen (coal price) for every 1,000 K cal.	±0.058	±0.057	±0.057	±0.044	±0.047	±0.047	±0.032	±0.046	±0.043
Cardinal point for revision: Upper	0.57	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.72	0.57
Lower	0.47	0.73	0.93	0.63	0.80	0.60	0.59	0.62	0.47
Standard coal power stations	Ebetsu	Tsurumi	Tsurumi	Nako	Amagasaki Daini	Amagasaki Daini	Mihata	Saijo	Tobata
2) Power factor conditions	Are applied to the charges for electric light for big consumers, electric power for business purposes and that for big and small consumers.								
Standard power factor	85%								
Revision of standard charges	Against ±1%, the maximum electric power is revised to ±1%.								

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

8. The following is the outlines of coal, power factor, load factor and transformer conditions.

Item \ Classification by Company	Hokkaido	Tohoku	Kanto	Chubu	Hokuriku	Kansai	Chugoku	Shikoku	Kyushu
1) Coal situation	Are applied to electric power for business purposes and for big consumers.								
Supplementary revision of electric charges: Cost of KWH per difference of 1 sen (coal price) for every 1,000 K cal.	±0.058	±0.057	±0.057	±0.044	±0.047	±0.047	±0.032	±0.046	±0.043
Cardinal point for revision: Upper	0.57	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.72	0.57
Lower	0.47	0.73	0.93	0.63	0.80	0.60	0.59	0.62	0.47
Standard coal power stations	Ebetsu	Tsurumi	Tsurumi	Nako	Amagasaki Daini	Amagasaki Daini	Mihata	Saijo	Tobata
2) Power factor conditions	Are applied to the charges for electric light for big consumers, electric power for business purposes and that for big and small consumers.								
Standard power factor	85%								
Revision of standard charges	Against ±1%, the maximum electric power is revised to ±1%.								

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

3) Load factor conditions	Are applied to the charges for electric power for business purposes and that for big consumers.	
Rate of discount	Charges for electric power over 300 hours per month against the maximum electric power are discounted by 0.1% per hour. However this does not apply to the excess over the allocation.	
4) Charges for the use transformer		
Standard charges	10% should be added in the case of electric power being supplied in lower voltage.	
Charges for electric power	Electric power by measure in high voltage should be increased by 3%. Electric power by measure in low voltage should be deducted by 3%. (In case of small consumers of electric power)	

9. Comparative table of Charges for Electric light and power by classification of company.

Classification by purpose	Electric light or power requested		Summer or winter	Old charges	New charges: Chubu	Ratio of raise in percentage	Kanto	Ratio of raise in percentage	Hokuriku	Ratio of raise in percentage
Fixed-rate lamp	40W	1	Summer	212.00	327.00	54.2%	327.00	54%	327.00	54%
	60W	1								
	Radio	1	Winter	212.00	403.00	90.0%	403.00	90%	388.00	83%
	100 W Iron	1								

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Electric light by volume	Electric light	6	Summer	199.00	168.00	15.6%	169.00	-15.1%	154.00	-22.6%
	Small electric appliance(700VA)	1								
	Electric heating (750W)	1	Winter	199.00	267.00	34.1	276.00	38.8	264.00	32.7
	Quantity consumable	35 KWH								
Electric power for big consumers	Electric power contracted	12 KW	All year	3,495.00	3,885.00	11.2	3,565.00	2.0	3353.00	-4.1
	Quantity consumable	750KWH								
Electric power for business purposes	Electric power contracted	60KW	"	17,430.00	21,255.00	22.3	19,547.00	12.0	18,270.00	5.0
	Quantity consumable	5000KWH								
Electric power for small consumers	Electric power	6KW	"	1,140.00	1,556.00	36.8	1,505.00	32.0	1,476.00	29.3
	Quantity consumable	300KWH								
Electric power for big consumers (A)	Electric power	110KW	"	26,960.00	32,730.00	21.1	30,688.00	13.8	27,222.00	1.0
	Quantity consumable	13000KWH								

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 47501/3

Electric power for big consumers (B)	Electric power 900KW Quantity consumable 200,000KWH	All year	280,650.00 322,845.00	14.9%	287,559.00	2.3%	237,041.00	-15.5%

Notes: 1) Subsidiary charges are not included.

2) Are net and tax included ones.

3) Neither deduction nor add is allowed according to the terms of supply.

10. Influences to be exerted by raise in electric charges.

Classification by industry	Ratio of raise against old charges	Big consumers or small ones	Influences by the raise
Cotton spinning	2.45	Big	The ratio of electric power charges against the cost of manufacture was 5% but it is now 12.4%. So the raise of the charges is giving bad influences.
Wood-work	2.41	Small	Under the present tight money situation, the raise of the charge exerts a bad influence.
Card-board	5.10	Big	The charges for electric power per pound of manufactured goods increases 5 times by the raise. Such high cost results in decrease of purchasing power, thereby the industry is placed in a very unfaborable position.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Casting	1.82	Big	As electric furnaces are adopted in this industry, the raise of electric charges has caused 31% increase in cost. So the raise of this time is a matter of life or death.
Optical instrument	1.31	"	The percentage of electric charges will be raised to 1 - 5.4% from 1 - 1.3% for each piece of manufactured goods.
Synthetic resin	2.73	"	The raise in the charges will bring about a bad influence upon the management.
Printing	3.00	Small	Electric power charges will occupy more than 10% of the cost.
Transportation	2.57	Big	The charges for electric power will be raised from 4.73% to 11.34% of the cost of operation resulting in the increase in expenditure. The raise combined with the decrease of allocation necessitates the raise of freight charges and sharp reduction of transportation kilometers. So the influence by the raise is enormous.
Fertilizer	1.49 (calculated on the basis of no charges for coal power being included)	"	The increase in cost of calcium cyanamide amounting to 1,200 yen per ton is inevitable with great loss.

KS/NM

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 47550/3

Casting	1.82	Big	As electric furnaces are adopted in this industry, the raise of electric charges has caused 31% increase in cost. So the raise of this time is a matter of life or death.
Optical instrument	1.31	"	The percentage of electric charges will be raised to 1 - 5.4% from 1 - 1.3% for each piece of manufactured goods.
Synthetic resin	2.73	"	The raise in the charges will bring about a bad influence upon the management.
Printing	3.00	Small	Electric power charges will occupy more than 10% of the cost.
Transportation	2.57	Big	The charges for electric power will be raised from 4.73% to 11.34% of the cost of operation resulting in the increase in expenditure. The raise combined with the decrease of allocation necessitates the raise of freight charges and sharp reduction of transportation kilometers. So the influence by the raise is enormous.
Fertilizer	1.49 (calculated on the basis of no charges for coal power being included)	"	The increase in cost of calcium cyanamide amounting to 1,200 yen per ton is inevitable with great loss.

KS/aa

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COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

Economic and Scientific Section

9 September 1949

Mr. Ryotaro Takai, President
Kanto Electric Distribution Company, Limited
Tokyo

Dear Mr. Takai:

I wish to take this opportunity to compliment your company on the rapid restoration of service following the damage caused by typhoon "Kitty" on 31 August and 1 September 1949.

The planning and supervision by management and the prompt and tenancious performance of duties by the workers under severly adverse conditions displays gratifying evidence of their increasing realization of their responsibility to surmount all difficulties in their endeavor to supply the electric power consumers with the best possible service.

The prompt reports received through your Liaison Section were very helpful in informing us of damage sustained and restoration of service accomplished.

Very truly yours,

GLEN R. ROAMES
Chief, Utilities and Fuels Division

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Report of Electrical Status in Kanto District

January 7th 1950

Kanto Branch office of Nippon Hassoden

(1) Available power for supply at December 1949

		1st Dec., 1948	31st Dec., 1949
Water power			
Available mean power	A=B+C+D	1,120,693	1,099,985
Generated power	B	897,603	
Reserved power	C	0	1,057,385
Wasted power	D	223,090	0
Steam power	E		42,600
Total	F=A+E	139,600	166,000
		1,260,293	1,265,985

(2) Recoverd power station during month of December 1949

Sekigawa (G) 1,900 K.W. 17th

(3) Damage power station during month of December 1949

Nothing

(4) Utilized power in Kanto district December 1949

	Dec., 1949	Nov., 1949
Monthly power	821,978,163	760,173,658
Mean power	26,515,424	23,339,122
Maximum power	28,379,678	26,861,149

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(5) Program of Recovery at January 1950

Kemanashigawa No.3	(G)	1,070 K.W.	12th

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SPECIFIED DESCRIPTION OF FINE RECEIVABLE
As of 31, March, 1949

9 May 1949
Liaison Section
Kanto Haiden K.K.

Items			No.of Customers over-used	Fine	%
Japanese Government	Ministry of Railway, Concerned	lamp power	202 23	1,032,396.73 605,325.91	
	Ministry of Communication	lamp power	264 20	1,663,538.45 516,957.00	
	Metropolitan Office	lamp power	2,789 281	12,877,052.90 4,252,809.53	
	Water Supply Bureau	lamp power	94 20	174,016.36 2,960,493.45	
	Prefectural Office	lamp power	414 26	1,970,570.23 773,536.00	
	Others	lamp power	1,152 426	7,723,870.02 22,042,085.91	
	Total			56,592,652.49	11 %
Foreign Nationalities (Exclude Allied Personnals)		lamp power	5,771 584	15,308,707.01 6,396,128.00	
Total				21,704,835.01	4 %
Larger Power Service			2,217	68,703,008.64	14 %
Smaller Power Service			25,528	98,499,967.10	20 %
Light Service			130,082	258,371,908.61	51 %
Grand Total		lamp power	139,768 29,125	299,122,060.31 204,750,311.54	
				503,872,071.85	100 %

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

30 June Est 1949

CONTENTS OF DATA

Reporting to Military Gov't

I. Execution Principles in Collection of Electric Surcharge.

II. Collecting Status of Electric Surcharge in the area under Supervision of this Bureau (Bill Amount of Surcharge Assessed, Received & Receivable in Arrears).

III. Collection Schedule of Surcharge Receivable.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

I

Execution Principles in Collection of Electric Surcharge

Against the delinquent in payment of Electric Surcharge, the following principles have been applied since this February.

That is; any consumer who does not pay the electric surcharge, any consumer who overused more than 30 % of monthly allocation of power for over two months successively, and any consumer who overused more than 100 % of allocation, 15 days power suspension shall be applied to the use of power. Therefore, chief of Tokyo Bureau of Commerce & Industry is to issue a designated type of Warning and Order, and also instruct the electric power supplier to interrupt the power supply to the violator.

Details of the above disposal are as follows:

I. Number of Case to which the Warning has been handed and the power supply interrupted so far.

Prefecture	No.of case to which Warning was handed	No.of case power supply was suspended
Tokyo	13,172	830
Kanagawa	5,335	38
Saitama	771	1
Chiba	196	7
Ibaraki	349	3
Tochigi	300	1
Gumma	0	0
Yamanashi	69	0
Total (Kanto Haiden)	20,192	880
Nagano (Chubu Haiden)	49	2
Niigata (Tohoku Haiden)	820	4
Grand Total	21,061	886

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

24 Toden No. 1411

February 25, 1949

Mr. President, (issued to each president of the Electric Supply Company under supervision by the present Bureau)

Chief of the Tokyo Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

Subject: Order for Suspension of Electricity Supply in Accordance with Article 27 of Electric Power Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation

Of the consumers supplied by your company, those using electricity either exceeding the allocated power consumption or for facilities of services of the 4th category which are not permitted to use electricity under Article 12 of the Electric Power Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation, shall hereby be suspended from electricity supply in accordance with Article 27 of the said Regulation, the execution of this order being to be conducted according to the following points:

(1) Consumers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd categories, who fall, in the use of electricity, under any of the following items, shall be suspended from its supply for the duration of 15 days.

a. Those who have not paid the additional charge for excessive consumption.
b. Those who have used more than 30% in excess of the allocated consumption per service for the duration of more than 2 successive months.
c. Those who have used more than 100% in excess of the allocated consumption.
d. Those of other consumers, deemed ill-natured or illegal by the Chief of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, in their manner of using electricity.

(2) Those consumer of the 4th Category who are using electricity in violation of No. 1 and/or No. 2 of Article 12 of the Electric Power Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation, shall be subject to suspension of electricity supply for the duration of periods stipulated in the said Regulation.

(3) Execuation for suspension of electricity supply against consumers subject to this procedure shall be conducted, in principle, in accordance with the respective items under the preceding paragraph (1); since, however, consumers of such description may be assumed to exist in appreciably considerable number, as the first step in the execution of this counter-measure, it shall be started with that against those consumers who have failed to pay the additional charge for excessive consumption.