

C. Legal Affairs

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

1. Courts of Appeals (Koso-in)

Below the Supreme Court (Daishin-in), which sits only in Tokyo are 7 collegiate courts of appeals, located in the following cities: Tokyo, Nagasaki, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka and Sapporo. The Oita District Court is under the jurisdiction of the Nagasaki Court of Appeals.

2. District Courts (Chiho Saibansho)

In general there is one district court in each prefecture of Japan, the Oita-ken District Court being located at Minamishin-cho, Oita-shi.

3. Local Courts (Ku-Saibansho)

There are 8 local courts in Oita-ken with 37 branches, located as follows:

- Oita Local Court (Oita-shi, Minamishin-cho)
 - Beppu Branch Court (Beppu-shi, Suehiro-cho)
 - Tsurusaki Branch Court (Oita-gun, Tsurusaki-machi)
 - Wasada Branch Court (Oita-gun, Wasada-mura)
 - Hatada Branch Court (Oita-gun, Nishishonai-mura)
 - Nake-hetsugi Branch Court (Oita-gun, Hetsugi-machi)
 - Inukai Branch Court (Ono-gun, Inukai-machi)
 - Kawaminam Branch Court (Hayami-gun, Yufuin-mura)
 - Sakanoichi Branch Court (Kitaamabe-gun, Sakanoichi-machi)
- Kitsuki Local Court (Hayami-gun, Kitsuki-machi)
 - Higi Branch Court (Higashikunisaki-gun, Nishiaki-machi)
 - Setoda Branch Court (Higashikunisaki-gun, Nishiaki-machi)
 - Tsurukawa Branch Court (Higashikunisaki-gun, Kunisaki-machi)
- Usuki Local Court (Kitaamabe-gun, Usuki-machi)
 - Saganoseki Branch Court (Kitaamabe-gun, Saganoseki-machi)
 - Tsukumi Branch Court (Kitaamabe-gun, Tsukumi-machi)
 - Notsuichi Branch Court (Ono-gun, Notsuichi-mura)
- Saeki Local Court (Saeki-shi)
 - Nakano Branch Court (Minamiamabe-gun, Nakano-mura)
 - Kamae Branch Court (Minamiamabe-gun, Kamae-machi)
 - Onoichi Branch Court (Ono-gun, Onoichi-mura)
- Takeda Local Court (Naori-gun, Takeda-machi)
 - Tamarai Branch Court (Naori-gun, Tamarai-machi)
 - Nagayu Branch Court (Naori-gun, Nagayu-mura)

Makiguchi Branch Court (Ono-gun, Makiguchi-mura)
Tanaka Branch Court (Ono-gun, Ono-machi)
Kuju Branch Court (Naori-gun, Kuju-machi)
Nakatsu Local Court (Nakatsu-shi, Nino-cho)
Shimogo Branch Court (Shimoge-gun, Shimogo-mura)
Yokkaichi Branch Court (Usa-gun, Yokkaichi-machi)
Nagasu Branch Court (Usa-gun, Nagasu-machi)
Usa Branch Court (Usa-gun, Usa-machi)
Ajimi Branch Court (Usa-gun, Ajimi-machi)
Higashiyabakei Branch Court (Shimoge-gun, Higashiyabakei-mura)
Innai Branch Court (Usa-gun, Innai-mura)
Tomatsu Local Court (Nishikunisaki-gun, Takata-machi)
Imi Branch Court (Higashikunisaki-gun, Imi-mura)
Usuno Branch Court (Nishikunisaki-gun, Usuno-mura)
Hida Local Court (Hida-shi)
Oyama Branch Court (Hida-gun, Oyama-mura)
Tochino Branch Court (Hida-gun, Nakatsue-mura)
Mori Branch Court (Kusu-gun, Mori-machi)
Machida Branch Court (Kusu-gun, Yawata-mura)
Nogami Branch Court (Kusu-gun, Nogami-mura)

4. Police Courts (Keizai-Saibansho)

Police courts are presided over by police officers and held in police stations. (For location see Chapter V. B. 1.). Their jurisdiction is limited to misdemeanors involving penalties not exceeding a fine of 20 yen, a detention of not over 20 days, or a combination of both.

D. HEALTH AND SANITATION

1. Public Health Organization and Services.

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

As of 1943, under the governor's direction and supervision, the Health (or Sanitation) Section (Eisei-ka) of the Department of Internal Administration (Naisei-bu) assisted by the Police Department carried out the prefectural phases of the national health program (consisting of sanitation, epidemic disease control, chronic disease prevention, collection of vital statistics, medical care, etc.) as well as local health activities. The organization of the Eisei-ka, the specific functions it serves, and the nature of the public health activities of the Police Department are not definitely known. Although detailed information is not available for Oita-ken on the organization of public health in cities, towns, and villages, it is believed to be the same as in other prefectures.

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

In 1938, the number of doctors was proportionately lower than that for all of Japan. However, Oita-ken is of particular significance to medical and public health personnel because it has one of the largest convalescent centers (at Beppu-shi) in the country.

Although the ranks of civilian medical personnel in the prefecture has most likely been depleted by war needs, the number of medical facilities (particularly military and naval) has increased considerably and public health service have been mobilized for emergency conditions.

2. Medical Facilities.

An incomplete list of hospitals (1938) shows Oita-ken as having one public hospital with 186 beds and 23 private hospitals with a total of 530 beds. This list does not include leprosaria or charity, mental, tubercular and prostitute hospitals.

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Beppu-shi in Oita-ken, is one of the most important convalescent centers in Japan. It has a 1,000 bed Naval Hospital, a relatively new Sanatorium for Wounded Soldiers, and reportedly numerous medical facilities for convalescents, all centering around the many hot springs in the area. The importance of Beppu-shi is further indicated by the establishment here of the Balneologic (Hot Springs) Research and Treatment Institute by the Kyushu Imperial University. In addition to Beppu-shi mineral spring areas in Oita-ken include those at Kamekawa and Yunohira-mura (Hot Springs), and Hamishiho (Cold Springs).

Other institutions in Oita-ken of significance because of their size, equipment or staff include the following: The Prefectural Tuberculosis Sanatorium and other prefectural hospitals in Oita-shi, the Nakatsu Health Center and the Musashi Sanatorium for wounded soldiers.

From the large number of the institutions (communicable disease hospitals, isolation wards, medical clinics (shinryojo), dental clinics, crachoma treatment centers, medical stations, and infant health centers) reported for Japan in 1938, it can be assumed that some of these institutions will be found in Oita-ken. Similarly, it is believed that military hospitals, in addition to those in the list below, will be found in the prefecture. Known institutions are as follows:

a. Oita-shi

- (1) Prefectural Hospital; Nishi-shim-cho*.
- (2) Prefectural Hospital; Take-cho.
- (3) Prefectural Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Erected in 1937-38, in operation in March 1939; 70 beds. This may be the hospital referred to in either (1) or (2) above.
- (4) Ueno Municipal Hospital; Nanomoto. 32 beds, one doctor and one nurse (1939).
- (5) Military Hospital. Attached to the 47th Infantry Headquarters.

b. Beppu-shi**

- (1) Beppu Naval Hospital. 1,000 beds, 8 doctors, 70 to 80 nurses (mostly Red Cross Nurses). It is a hot springs treatment center and the convalescent hospital for the Kure Naval Hospital. However, it handles cases from all Naval hospitals in Japan. Two-thirds of the beds are used for internal medicine cases. (1939-40).

(2) Beppu Hot Springs Sanatorium for Wounded Soldiers. One chief medical officer (fifth grade), one medical officer. (1943)

(3) Municipal Hospital; 20 beds, 2 doctors, one nurse, and one pharmacist. (1939).

(4) Prefectural Clinic; Yamada-machi.

c. Nakatsu-shi.

(1) Nakatsu Health Center. Established under the National Health Center Act of 1937.

d. Miscellaneous***

(1) Musashi Sanatorium for Wounded Soldiers; Musashi-machi, Higashikunisaki-gun. One chief medical officer (fourth grade), one administrative official (fifth grade), 5 medical officers (3 fifth grade, 2 seventh grade).

(2) Institute for Balneologic (hot springs) Research and Treatment, Ishigaki, Hayami-gun. This institute is run by the Kyushu Imperial University.

* The Oita-ken Branch of the Japanese Red Cross is located at the same address (1938).

** Beppu-shi is one of the most famous mineral spring resorts in Japan. It specializes in steam, hot sand, and mud baths. It is reported to have numerous medical facilities for convalescents, and a large number of bath houses.

***In 1938, Oita-ken was reported to have a total of 2 mental disease hospitals, at least 3 tuberculosis sanatoriums (the one in Oita-shi may be the fourth), 23 private hospitals and from 2 to 4 bacteriological laboratories. No charity hospitals or leprosaria were reported for this prefecture (1938).

3. Medical Personnel and Schools.

The ratio of practicing physicians to population in Oita-ken in 1938 was one doctor to every 1,594 persons (6.3 per 10,000). This figure is less than the national ratio of 7.2 per 10,000 for the same year. Of more specific interest is the ratio of practicing physicians to population in urban and rural areas. In Oita-ken, there were 6.9 practicing physicians per 10,000 urban population and 6.1 per 10,000 rural population. For the same year, 1938, corresponding national figures were 11.9 and 4.7 respectively.

The number of midwives exceeded the number of practicing physicians in Oita-ken (1938) and the number of practitioners of traditional treatments (acupuncture, moxa, and massage) was 3 times as large as the number of doctors in actual practice (1936), because of the reported extensive use of them by the

rural population of Japan. The number of these practitioners is shown in Table 36.

There are no medical, dental, pharmacy, or nurses' training schools reported for Oita-ken as of 1938. The Nakatsu Health Center, provides intensive training for public health personnel needed for local health programs. Information is not available as to whether the Kyushu Imperial University's institute for Balneologic Research and Treatment is used for training purposes.

TABLE 36

Medical Personnel, 1936 & 1938, Oita-ken

Year	Doctors	Dentists	Pharma- cists	Veterin- arians	Mid- wives	Nurses	Practitioners of acupuncture, moxa & massage
1936	723	257	206	**	733	790	1,889
1938	775*	291	250	658	720	992	**

* Of this number 21 are women. Of the total 775, only 612 doctors were in actual practice. These were distributed as follows: 169 in urban and 443 in rural (i.e., machi and mura) areas.

**Figures not available.

4. Vital Statistics.

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

Birth and death rates for Oita-ken are shown in Table 37.

TABLE 37

Vital Statistics, 1938, Oita-ken.
(per 1,000 population)

	Birth Rates (average yearly rate) Intercensal periods			Yearly rates	
	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35	1937	1938
Oita-ken	34.70	33.89	32.41	33.44	27.40
Japan	34.82	33.70	31.75	30.61	26.70
U.S.	22.7	20.0	17.4	17.1	17.6

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	Death Rates				
	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35	1937	1938
Oita-ken	22.85	21.40	20.56	20.55	19.98
Japan	22.22	19.50	17.98	16.95	17.44
U.S.	12.1	11.9	11.00	11.3	10.6

As in the case of general death rates, infant death rates in Oita-ken are higher than the national rates and are considerably higher than U.S. rates. For the period 1934 through 1938, yearly infant death rates per 100 live births in Oita-ken were 13.2, 11.1, 13.6, 11.9, and 12.8 respectively. Corresponding national rates were 12.5, 10.7, 11.7, 10.6, and 11.4. The U.S. infant death rate for 1940 was 2.9 per 100 live births.

Leading causes of death in Oita-ken are shown in Table 38.

TABLE 38

Leading Causes of Death, 1938, Oita-ken & Japan.

Causes of death	Oita-ken		Japan	
	Deaths	Crude death (rate per 100,000)	Deaths	Crude death (rate per 100,000)
Cerebral hemorrhage (82)*	2,084	212.6	126,861	177.2
Tuberculosis (23-32)	1,933	202.8	148,827	207.9
Pneumonia (107-109)	1,928	196.7	118,153	165.1
Senility (162)	1,925	196.4	98,772	138.0
Diseases of early infancy (157-161)	1,321	134.7	79,246	110.7
Nephritis (130-132)	962	98.1	61,996	86.6
Diarrhea & enteritis (over one year of age) (120)	815	83.1	58,491	81.7
Meningitis (79)	746	76.1	36,748	51.3
Cancer (45-53)	732	74.7	50,447	70.5
Diseases of the heart (90-95)	701	71.5	47,460	66.3
Diarrhea & enteritis (less than one year of age) (119)	681	69.5	58,465	81.7
Cause of death ill defined or unknown (200)	605	61.7	36,255	50.7
Bronchitis (106)	565	57.6	26,178	36.6
Pleurisy (110)	359	36.6	20,980	29.3
Peritonitis due to unknown causes (129)	343	35.0	20,384	28.5
Liver & gall bladder diseases (124-127)	319	32.5	13,567	19.0
Non-specific diseases of stomach & duodenum (118)	298	30.4	7,646	23.6
Influenza (11)	251	25.7	7,646	10.7

Ulcer of stomach & duodenum (117)	204	20.8	13,279	18.6
Total deaths, all causes	20,014		1,259,805	

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

Respiratory diseases are of prime importance among the leading causes of death in Oita-ken. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy and influenza accounted for 25 percent of all deaths (1938). Of much less military significance, the major degenerative diseases, cerebral hemorrhage, nephritis, cancer and diseases of the heart, were responsible for 22 percent of all deaths (1938). In all likelihood the latter figure would be appreciably higher were it not for the inadequate diagnoses reflected in such vague categories as "senility", "cause of death ill-defined", "peritonitis due to unknown causes", and "non-specific diseases of the stomach and duodenum". There were 3,171 deaths attributed to these vague causes.

Among the causes of death not shown in Table 38 are diabetes (37 deaths), beri beri (152), puerperal disease (74), and suicide (144)

5. Communicable Diseases.

As shown in Table 39, epidemic, contagious and parasitic diseases accounted for 16 percent of all deaths in Oita-ken in 1938, which represents no change in percentage from the preceding year.

TABLE 39

Deaths from Communicable Diseases, 1938,
Oita-ken & Japan.

(Population 1938)	Number of Deaths	
	Oita-ken	Japan
Intestinal typhoid fever (1)**	975,768*	71,570,244
Paratyphoid fever (2)	52	7,819
Measles (7)	4	297
Scarlet fever (8)	95	4,997
Whooping cough (9)	2	398
Diphtheria (10)	105	8,871
Influenza (11)	25***	4,135
Dysentery (13a)	251	7,646
Ekiri (13b)	32***	5,550
	182***	16,416

Erysipelas (15)	53	3,409
Cerebrospinal meningitis epidemic (16)	11	715
Sleeping sickness (17)	12	1,088
Cerebrospinal meningitis (18)	3	580
Tetanus (22)	23	1,775
Tuberculosis of respiratory organs (23 a, b, c)	1,392	107,442
Tuberculosis of all other organs (24-32)	596	41,385
Tuberculosis (all forms)(23-32)	1,988	148,827
Leprosy (33)	6	337
Syphilis (34)	84	4,412
Gonococcus infection & other venereal diseases (35)	1	47
Sepsis (non-puerperal)(36)	189	9,203
Other diseases due to protozoa, helminths & hemorrhagic jaundice due to spirochaete (39)	22	1,545
Bacterial diseases of duodenum (40)	13	280
Other diseases of helminths (42)	19	493
Mycosis (43)	6	418
Other epidemic or parasitic diseases (44)	1	149
All epidemic infections and parasitic diseases	3,168	229,708
All diseases (1-200)	20,014	1,259,805
Percentage of deaths caused by (-44)	16	18

* By interpolation: 1935 and 1940 populations.

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

***Another source lists 44 deaths for typhoid fever, 19 deaths for diphtheria, 30 deaths for dysentery, and 167 deaths for ekiri. Corresponding national figures are similarly in disagreement.

There have been no recent epidemics of bubonic plague or cholera in Oita-ken, and there is no history of repeated epidemics in the past. Also there are no reports that mite or louse-borne typhus epidemics have occurred here and malaria and filariasis are not indicated as being prevalent in this prefecture. However, dengue fever is reported to be prevalent and schistosomiasis is said to be endemic in Oita-ken. An epidemic of dengue fever in Kyushu and southwest Honshu in 1942 was reported to have affected some 13,000 people.

No deaths from smallpox were reported (1938) in Oita-ken. Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory and is given in 2 periods: (a) within 6 months after birth, and if negative, repeated before the following June; and (b) in the 10th year after birth. For 1936, first period vaccinations in Oita-ken

totaled 26,144 and second period vaccinations totaled 20,861. In all, 45,874 persons were vaccinated one or more times against smallpox in that year.

Morbidity data for certain communicable diseases is shown in Table 40.

TABLE 40
Morbidity Data, 1938, Oita-ken.

	Cases		Case fatality (rate per 100 cases)		Morbidity rate (per 100,000 population *)		Crude deaths (rate per 100,000 pop.)	
	Oita	Japan	Oita	Japan	Oita	Japan	Oita	Japan
Diphtheria	46	28,420	41	14	4.7	39.7	1.9	5.4
Typhoid fever	208	42,132	21	17	21.2	58.9	4.5	9.7
Paratyphoid fever	180	6,117	2	5	18.4	8.5	0.4	0.4
Dysentery (inc. ekiri)	388	80,221	51	25	39.6	112.1	20.1	28.2
Ekiri	245	32,728	68	47	25.0	45.7	17.0	**21.7

* Population for 1938 determined by interpolation. 1935 and 1940 population.

Data for this table taken from a source which differs from that used for Table 39. See footnote * to latter Table.

Oita-ken had a higher case-fatality rates and lower morbidity and mortality rates than Japan as a whole for diphtheria, typhoid fever, dysentery and ekiri. The morbidity rate for paratyphoid fever was relatively very high in Oita-ken (1938).

Results of physical examinations of children in public and private elementary schools in 1935 showed that 18.5 percent had trachoma and 0.2 percent had one or more contagious diseases. Comparable national percentages were 10.3 and 2.1. The size of the sample was not reported.

6. Medical Supply.

There are no large drug manufacturing plants listed for Oita-ken as of 1944. There were 24 medicine manufactures (small establishments) in the prefecture out of a total of 4,218 for all Japan in 1936. For the same year, there were 3,796 retailers and 1,598 peddlers of patent medicines in the prefecture.

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It is believed that medical supplies will be found at military and naval establishments (e.g. at Oita-shi and Beppu-shi), in the area, in underground warehouses reported to have been constructed recently throughout Japan, and in the larger hospitals.

Oita-ken, like other prefectures, has been dependent upon Osaka and Tokyo laboratories for its vaccines and serums.

7. Sanitation, Port Quarantine and Public Health Laws.

Water supply and sewage disposal are covered in Chapter IV, C, 2 and 3.

There were 15 slaughterhouses in Oita-ken in 1938. Of these, 2 were established by cities, 12 by towns or townships and one by private persons or a private organization. For the same year there were 658 veterinaries in the prefecture.

Beppu-shi, the only municipal hot springs area in Japan, being a resort city and having numerous bath houses (e.g. the Furosen Public Bath House) apparently has special personnel for maintaining and inspecting the sanitary control measures at these resort facilities.

Specific data on food inspection and other phases of sanitation in Oita-ken, as distinguished from other prefectures, are not available.

None of the permanent or temporary quarantine stations reported for Japan in 1938 were located in this prefecture. However, it is believed that medical inspection and other quarantine procedures are available at the larger ports (e.i. Oita-shi and Beppu-shi).

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

E. PUBLIC WELFARE

1. Organization

The Public Welfare program in Oita-ken is conducted on a national basis according to standards and policies established by the Ministry of Welfare (Kosei-sho). Provincial administration is conducted by the Chief of Social Welfare Section (Shakai-ka) under the Prefectural Department of Internal Administration (Naisei-bu). The mayors of the cities and the heads of the town and townships are responsible for the distribution of relief. These officials are assisted by paid welfare directors in the cities. There are 20 welfare districts (homen) in the urban areas of Oita-ken. These districts are serviced by District Welfare Committees (homen-iin) who do the actual field work. They also maintain in the municipal offices, an index file (homen-caado) of families receiving assistance.

Oita-shi is divided into 9 relief districts served by 34 volunteer social welfare workers. There are 3 public orphanages (capacity 120), 3 private orphanages (capacity 130), and 3 private day nurseries (capacity 180). The only agency identified by name is the Ai Rin Kan which works with young children, girls and young women and is maintained by an independent Christian organization.

Beppu-shi is divided into 8 relief districts served by 26 volunteer social workers. There are 2 private orphanages (capacity 110) and 5 day nurseries (capacity 300). One agency is named Kouuri Aiji In (day nursery), and maintained by the Catholic Church.

Nakatsu-shi is divided into 3 relief districts served by 10 volunteer social workers. There are 2 day nurseries (capacity 100).

2. Kind of Assistance

a. Poor Relief. For the aged and infirm over 65 children under 13 persons ill or disabled and maternity cases. Application is made through the volunteer social workers (homen-iin) at the municipal offices. Financial support: one large national, one-half prefectural. The amount of money spent for relief in Oita-ken is less than the national average but is in accord with that of surrounding prefectures. Relief standards appear low.

b. Mothers' and children's relief. For children under 14 and responsible adults. Application is made through the volunteer social workers at the municipal offices. Financial support: one-half national, one-fourth prefectural, one-fourth municipal.

c. Veterans's relief. For the incapacitated veterans and their dependents and for survivors of deceased military personnel. Application is made through the municipal offices of "The Information Service for Soldiers' Families". Financial support

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is entirely national.

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

e. Minimum cost services, one public works, 14 pawn shops.

f. Institutions: 8 children's institutions, one receives government subsidy, 10 day nurseries, one old peoples home receives governmental subsidy, one reformatory.

F. EDUCATION

1. Educational System.

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

- a. National Government schools.
- b. Public schools.
 - (1) Those established by prefectures.
 - (2) Those established by cities.
 - (3) Those established by towns and townships.
- c. Private schools.

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

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

2. Elementary Schools.

In 1935 there were 84,275 boys and 82,327 girls of elementary school age (6 to 14 years) in the prefecture. Of this number 176 boys and 177 girls were exempted from attendance at school.

There were at this time 476 primary schools, including 80 ordinary elementary schools, (jinjo Shogakko), and 396 higher elementary schools (jinjo koto shogakko) including detached classes or branch schools (bunkyojo). There were 3,706 elementary school classes in the prefecture.

In 1935 there were 4,282 elementary school teachers in the prefecture or an average of 7.3 teachers per

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school, as follows:

a. Regular Elementary school teachers:	3,459
Ordinary:	2,795
Higher:	664
b. Teachers holding licenses for special Subjects :	471
Ordinary:	386
Higher:	85
c. Assistant Teachers:	47
Ordinary:	45
Higher:	2
d. Substitute Teachers:	305
Ordinary:	279
Higher:	26

Each town and township in the prefecture had at least one elementary school. (See Table 41).

TABLE 41

Public Schools, 1938, Oita Ken.
(exclusive of vocational schools)

	Ordinary elementary schools (6 grades)	Ordinary higher elementary schools (8 grades)	Detached classes	Middle schools	Girls high schools
OITA-SHI	10	4	-	1	2
SAEKI-SHI	3	5	3	1	1
BEPPU-SHI	6	5	2	1	1
NAKATSU-SHI	-	7		1	1
HIDA-SHI	1	8	6	1	1
NISHIKUNISAKI*GUN					
Takata-machi	1	1	1		1
Kagachi-machi	-	1	-		
Kewachi-mura	-	1	1		
Tahara-mura	-	1	1		
Asada-mura	-	2	-		
Higashitogo-mura	-	1	-		
Nishitogo-mura	-	1	1		
Kusachi-mura	-	1	-		

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Kuresaki-mura	-	1	-		
Kamimatama-mura	-	1	-		
Usono-mura	-	1	-		
Miura-mura	-	1	-		
Matama-mura	-	1	-		
Mie-mura	-	1	-		
Tashu-mura	-	1	2		
HIGASHIKUNISAKI-GUN					
Taketazu-machi	-	1	-		
Kuncoura-machi	-	1	-		
Tomiku-machi	2	1	-		
Kunisaki-machi	1	1	1	1	1
Musashi-machi	-	1	-		
Nishiaki-machi	-	1	1		
Aki-machi	-	1	-		
Imi-mura	1	2	1		
Himeshima-mura	-	1	-		
Kumage-mura	1	2	-		
Kamikunizaki-mura	-	1	-		
Toyosaki-mura	-	1	-		
Asahi-mura	-	1	-		
Nakamusashi-mura	-	1	-		
Nishimusashi-mura	-	1	-		
Asaku-mura	1	-	-		
Minamiaki-mura	-	1	-		
Nakae-mura	-	2	-		
HAYAMI-GUN					
Toyooka-machi	-	1	-		
Hiji-machi	-	1	-	1	1
Kitakitsuki-machi	-	1	-		
Nakayamaga-machi	-	1	-		
Tateishi-machi	2	1	-		
Fujiwara-mura	1	1	-		
Kawasaki-mura	-	1	-		
Oga-mura	-	1	-		
Yasaka-mura	-	1	-		
Higashiyamaga-mura	-	1	-		
Yamaura-mura	-	1	-		
Kami-mura	-	1	-		
Minamihata-mura	2	2	-		
Kitsuki-machi	-	2	-	1	1
Yufuin-mura	-	4	-		
OITA-GUN					
Tsurusaki-machi	-	3	1		
Hetsugi-machi	2	1	-		
Hinooka-mura	-	1	-		
Momozono-mura	-	1	-		
Meiji-mura	-	1	-		
Takata-mura	-	1	-		
Matsuoka-mura	-	1	-		
Handa-mura	-	1	-		

Restricted

Yoshino-mura	-	1	-		
Takenaka-mura	1	2	-		
Higashiwasada-mura	-	1	-		
Wasada-mura	-	1	-		
Notsuharu-mura	1	2	4		
Kaku-mura	-	1	-		
Sekijogawa-mura	1	1	-		
Yufugawa-mura	1	1	-		
Hazama-mura	-	1	1		
Tani-mura	-	1	1		
Anami-mura	1	2	-		
Higashishonai-mura	-	1	1		
Nishishonai-mura	2	1	-		
Minamishonai-mura	1	1	-		
Yunohira-mura	-	1	-		
KITAAMABE-GUN					
Sakanoichi-machi	-	3	-		
Saganoseki-machi	1	1	1		
Usuki-machi	3	4	-	1	1
Tsukumi-machi	-	5	1		
Kawazoi-mura	-	1	2		
Ozai-mura	-	1	-		
Kanzaki-mura	2	1	-		
Isshakuya-mura	-	1	1		
Sashiu-mura	-	1	-		
Shitanoi-mura	-	1	-		
Amabe-mura	-	1	-		
Shimokitatsura-mura	-	1	-		
Kamikitatsuru-mura	-	1	1		
Minamitsuru-mura	1	2	-		
Hishiro-mura	-	1	2		
Youra-mura	-	2	3		
Hotoshima-mura	-	1	-		
MINAMIAMABE-GUN					
Higashikamiura-machi	-	2	2		
Kamae-machi	-	1	3		
Meiji-mura	-	2	1		
Kamino-mura	-	1	-		
Nakano-mura	-	1	1		
Imbi-mura	-	1	3		
Kawaragi-mura	-	1	-		
Naomi-mura	-	1	-		
Kirihata-mura	-	1	-		
Shimokatada-mura	-	1	-		
Aoyama-mura	-	1	-		
Kitachi-mura	-	1	-		
Nishinakaura-mura	2	1	-		
Nakaura-mura	-	1	-		
Higashinakaura-mura	1	2	-		
Yonozu-mura	1	2	1		
Kaminyuzu-mura	1	1	1		
Shimonyuzu-mura	-	2	-		

Restricted

Nagoya-mura	-	1	3		
ONO-GUN					
Mie-machi	-	2	2		1
Ono-machi	-	5	-	1	
Inukai-machi	-	1	-		
Kawanobori-mura	-	1	1		
Tano-mura	-	1	-		
Notsuichi-mura	1	1	-		
Tonoue-mura	-	1	1		
Minaminotsu-mura	-	1	1		
Sugao-mura	-	1	-		
Momoeda-mura	-	1	-		
Arata-mura	-	1	1		
Shigeoka-mura	-	1	1		
Onoichi-mura	-	2	2		
Hakusan-mura	1	1	1		
Aikawa-mura	-	1	-		
Makiguchi-mura	-	1	-		
Hasegawa-mura	-	1	1		
Kamiogata-mura	-	1	1		
Kofuji-mura	-	1	-		
Ogata-mura	1	1	-		
Kamita-mura	-	1	-		
Nishiono-mura	-	2	-		
Imaichi-mura	-	1	1		
Nagatani-mura	-	1	-		
Chitose-mura	-	2	-		
NAORI-GUN					
Takeda-machi	-	3	-	1	1
Tamarai-machi	-	1	-		
Kuju-machi	-	1	-		
Matsumoto-mura	-	1	-		
Nyuta-mura	-	1	-		
Ubatake-mura	-	1	-		
Miyado-mura	-	1	1		
Kashiwabarumura	-	1	-		
Ogi-mura	-	1	-		
Sugo-mura	-	1	-		
Miyagi-mura	-	2	-		
Kibaru-mura	-	1	-		
Shirani-mura	-	2	1		
Miyakono-mura	-	1	-		
Nagayu-mura	-	1	-		
Asono-mura	-	1	-		
Shimotakeda-mura	-	1	1		
KUSU-GUN					
Mori-machi	2	2	2		1
Kusu-machi	1	1	2		
Higashihanda-mura	-	1	1		
Nogami-mura	-	1	2		
Handa-mura	1	1	1		
Minamiyamada-mura	2	1	2		

Restricted

Kitayamada-mura	3	1	2	
Yawata-mura	-	2	1	
HIDA-GUN				
Higashiarita-mura	2	1	-	
Ono-mura	-	1	1	
Otsuru-mura	-	2	-	
Yoake-mura	-	1	1	
Mabaru-mura	1	1	-	
Gowa-mura	2	1	-	
Maetsue-mura	2	2	1	
Nakatsue-mura	2	2	-	
Kamitsue-mura	-	2	3	
Oyama-mura	-	2	3	
Nakagawa-mura	-	3	-	
Itsuma-mura	2	1	-	
SHIMOGE-GUN				
Imazu-machi	-	1	-	
Wada-mura	-	1	-	
Miho-mura	-	1	-	
Yamaguchi-mura	-	1	-	
Masaka-mura	-	1	-	
Mimagusa-mura	1	1	-	
Higashiyabakei-mura	-	2	-	
Yabakei-mura	1	1	-	
Tsutami-mura	-	1	1	
Kozu-mura	-	1	1	
Higashidani-mura	-	1	-	
Nishidani-mura	-	1	-	
Shinyabakei-mura	1	-	2	
Yamautsuri-mura	-	1	-	
Shimogo-mura	-	1	3	
Misato-mura	-	1	3	
Mizobe-mura	-	1	-	
Tsukinoki-mura	-	1	1	
USA-GUN				
Ajimi-machi	-	1	-	
Yokkaichi-machi	-	1	-	1
Yanagigaura-machi	-	1	-	
Nagasu-machi	-	1	-	
Usa-machi	-	1	-	1
Ryuo-mura	-	1	-	
Meiji-mura	-	1	1	
Minamiinnai-mura	-	1	3	
Innai-mura	-	1	1	
Higashiinnai-mura	-	1	1	
Takanami-mura	-	1	1	
Sada-mura	-	1	1	
Tsubusa-mura	-	1	1	
Futakawa-mura	-	1	-	
Toyokawa-mura	-	1	-	
Yakkan-mura	-	1	-	

			Restricted
Nishimaki-mura	-	1	-
Nagamine-mura	-	1	-
Yokoyama-mura	-	1	-
Aso-mura	-	1	-
Amatsu-mura	-	1	-
Yawata-mura	-	1	-
Takae-mura	-	1	-
Itoguchi-mura	-	1	-
Kitamaki-mura	-	1	-
Fube-mura	-	1	-
Wama-mura	-	1	-

3. Secondary Schools.

In 1935 there were 11 boys' middle schools (chugakko), with 241 instructors and 6,043 students. (Table 41), and the Oita Municipal Night Middle School in Gojo-dori, Oita-shi.

There were in 1935 16 girls' high schools with 209 instructors and 5,961 students, 15 of which are located on Table 41.

Among the vocational and trade schools were:

a. 5 industrial schools, with 43 instructors and 925 students.

b. 6 agricultural schools, with 63 instructors and 1,285 students.

c. 4 commercial schools, with 59 instructors and 1,642 students.

d. 4 trade schools, with 26 instructors and 506 students.

The locations of the following vocational schools are known:

Oita Higher Commercial School located in Oita-shi, Ueno-cho; had, in 1939, in its 3 year course 420 students; and a faculty of 28; its library contained 32,978 volumes.

Oita Prefectural Technical School,----Oita-shi, Seike
 Oita Prefectural Commercial School,----
 Oita-shi, Hagahama-cho
 Nakatsu Prefectural Commercial School,
 Nakatsu-shi, Kakise-cho
 Mie Prefectural Agricultural School,
 Ono-gun, Mie-machi
 Yokkaichi Prefectural Agricultural School,
 Usa-gun, Yokkaichi-machi
 Kusu Prefectural Agricultural School,
 Kusu-gun, Mori-machi

Restricted

Kunasaki Prefectural Agricultural School,
Higashikunisaki-gun, Kunisaki-machi
Usuki Prefectural Commercial School,
Kitaamabe-gun, Usuki-machi
Hida Prefectural Forestry and Technical School,
Hida-shi
Tsurusaki Prefectural Technical School,
Oita-gun, Tsurusaki-machi

4. Special and Higher Schools.

a. Deaf and Dumb and Blind Schools. In 1935 there was one public blind school with 15 teachers and 210 students in Oita-shi, Kenaike-cho, and one deaf and dumb school with 11 teachers and 134 students.

b. Normal Schools. There are known to be 2 normal schools in the prefecture, in Oita-shi, with 40 teachers and 519 students: Oita Teachers Training School, Dagehara and Oita girls Teachers Training School, Nagahama-cho: There is also a Young Men's School Teachers Training Institute in Ono-gun, Mie-machi.

5. Young Men's Schools.

In 1935 there were 294 Young Men's Schools with 305 teachers and 25,971 students.

6. Private Schools.

There were known to be 32 private schools in the prefecture in 1939 as follows:

a. One school similar to a middle school, with 4 teachers and 129 students.

b. One school similar to a girls high school, with 6 teachers and 40 students.

c. Eighteen business schools, with 95 teachers and 1,250 students.

d. Twelve various other schools, with 81 teachers and 1,363 students.

The location of the following private schools is known:

Iwata Practical Girls' High School
Oita-shi, Nakashima-cho
Iwata Girls' High School
Oita-shi, Niage-cho
Senjo Girls' High School
Nakatsu-shi, Tono-cho
Konokami Middle School
Oita-gun, Wasada-mura
Miyo Girls' School
Shimoge-gun, Higashiyabakei-mura
Kaisei Girls' School
Usa-gun, Yokkaichi-machi
Tsuruhudani Girls' School
Saeki-shi

G. ASSOCIATIONS

Associations known to exist in Oita-ken are as follows:

Dai Nippon Young Men's and Boy Scouts' Association
Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Beppu-shi
Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nakatsu-shi
Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Oita-shi
Beppu Bamboo Ware Manufacturing Association,
C/O Shokusan-kan, Beppu-shi; Members: 90

H. CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. Temples

Usa Hachiman Jingu in Oita-shi, is a Shinto shrine originally founded in 725 and rebuilt after the original style in wood and stucco in the middle of the 16th century. It has a handsome setting among ancient trees, and is marked also by much rich carving.

Fuku-ji in Oita-shi, is one of the best examples of temples of the Fujiwara period.

Hiko-san (Ehiko-san), an ancient Shinto shrine situated on the summit of Hoji-yama, a volcanic peak on the Fuknoka-ken border. The shrine is said to have even preceded the reign of the first emperor, and later became the headquarters of the Yamabushi Sect of Buddhism. In the 16th century there were said to have been as many as 3,000 buildings within its enclosure. After the restoration of 1868 the Buddhist element was eliminated and the shrine has largely fallen to decay. The Hoheiden is a famous example of the architectural style of the Momoyama period.

2. Castle

Oita Castle in Oita-shi, a type of "castle on the plain" built by Fukuharu in 1597. Later it came into the possession of the Lords of Hayakawa, Takena and Hibino and finally in 1658 it was occupied by Lord Ogi-Matsudaira whose family held it until the end of feudalism. The central portion remains in almost perfect condition and offers a good opportunity to study the construction of castle walls, moats, tower keeps and especially the "Ishioto shi" or holes through which stones were dropped on the besiegers.

3. Libraries and Museums

The Prefectural Products Museum contains a display of all the manufactured and natural products of the prefecture.

The Prefectural Library in Oita-shi was founded in 1902 and contains 26,341 volumes.

The Usuki Library in Usuki-machi was founded in 1905 and has 75,120 volumes.

VI. WHO'S WHO IN OITA-KEN

This chapter consists of a listing, divided into two parts, of prominent persons reported to be residents of Oita-ken. List "A" classifies persons, by cities, according to occupation. Those names starred with an asterisk (*) indicate persons who are believed to have some knowledge of English.

List "B" is an alphabetical directory which presents available biographical information concerning persons in List "A". A date in parenthesis placed after a statement, e.g. "1940", indicates the date of the report giving that information.

The use of the occupational List "A" will aid in locating experienced personnel in various fields. The alphabetical directory, List "B", will in some instances aid in identifying persons and in checking their background and experience.

Local Japanese records or files on persons should prove useful whenever they can be secured. Certain key sources of this nature are listed here:

1. The Koseki.

Each city, town, and township, maintains a record of all families domiciled within the unit, including the names of all members of the family, even though they may be living elsewhere, together with the dates of their birth, marriage, and death. The files of the village also indicate the following classifications of individuals: foreigners, Koreans, and laborers. It will be noted that every individual is listed in at least 2 different places the Koseki of his native city; town, and township and the police box of the district where he actually resides.

2. Police Registers.

a. The central files of the Special Higher Police (Tokubetsu Koto Keisatsu) which are kept in the police stations.

b. Kempei (Military Police) records of political offenders. The location of these files is unknown except that they would be under military custody.

c. Local police box records which list the name, age, address, and occupation of each person living within the district.

d. Finger-print files. Finger-printing is less extensively used than in the United States; only about 5,000,000 prints are available. Files are maintained by the Tokyo and Osaka metropolitan police.

Restricted

3. Files of National Employment Exchanges.

These exchanges, located in Beppu-shi, Nakatsu-shi, Oita-shi and Saeki-shi, maintain a record of all employable persons, listing their occupations and present employments. In townships and towns having no employment exchanges, the same information is found in the town office or city hall.

4. Files of Public Welfare Offices.

Lists are kept of the homeni-in, prominent persons in the community doing volunteer welfare work. These persons are of the wealthy, leisured class, and have training in public relief techniques. The homeni-in number about 10 to 200 persons in each city, depending upon its size.

5. Postal Savings Accounts Records.

Records of postal savings accounts are kept in local post offices. Each account lists the name, address, occupation, and amount of deposit.

6. Other Sources.

Other sources of names are bank records, municipal tax rolls, corporation employment records, military draft records, and the Shokuin-Roku (Roster of Government Officials, an annual registry of the Imperial Cabinet).

A. LIST BY CITIES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION

ASSOCIATIONS

Tejima, M.	Rep. Beppu Takeseihiin Kogyo-kumiai (Beppu Bamboo Ware Manufacturing Assoc.)
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COMMUNICATIONS

MIZOGUCHI, Noki *NAGANO, Kiyoshi	Editorial Chief, Oita-shi newspaper Repr., Oita Goda Shimbun
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COURTS AND LAW

MATSUMOTO, Kampei	Chief, District Court, Oita-shi Procurator, District Court, Oita-shi
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EDUCATION

Oita-shi

*ISHIMARU, Yuzo *KITAZAWA, S. MASATO, Mrs. Ono *MORI, Bunsaburo	Director, Oita Commercial College English Prof., Higher Commercial School Instructor, Nakatsu Higher Girls School Pres., Oita Higher Commercial School
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Restricted

*SHIRAI, Torao
SOENO, Makoto
*TAKITA, Manabu

English Prof., Oita Middle School
Principal Higher Commercial School
English Prof., Higher Commercial School

GOVERNMENT

Prefectural Government Officials

HAYAKAWA, Gen
NADAO, Hirokichi
NAKAMURA, Motoji

Former Governor (1943)
Former Governor (1942)
Governor (1945)

Governor's Secretariat

SASAKI, Kogi(Atsuyoshi) Head, Secretariat
KIMURA, Hikoroku Chief, Investigations Sect.
MIURA, Takayuki(Michiyuki) Chief, Bus. Affairs Sect. & Personnel
TAGUCHI, Masayoshi Chief, Accounts Sect.

District Offices

ABE, Kansuke
ABE, Takataka
HORI, Yukichi
INOUE, Noboru
KOBAYASHI, Meiji
KONDO, Shinryu
MATSUNE, Matsukichi
SHIMOOKA, Densaku
SUGISAKI, Chiyoki
TAKADA, Masazo
TAKADA, Yasu
UDO, Itaro

Chief, Hayami-gun
Chief, Oita-gun
Chief, Usa-gun
Chief, Kusu-gun
Chief, Minamiamabe-gun
Chief, Higashikunisaki-gun
Chief, Nishikunisaki-gun
Chief, Kitaamabe-gun
Chief, Naori-gun
Chief, Ono-gun
Chief, Hida-gun
Chief, Shimoge-gun

Economics Department

MITANI, Shigetada
FUJINO, Shozo
HATANNO, Shun
HIRANO, Shigeichi
KITSUTSUTAKA, Yoshio
MATSUNAGA, Ichiro
MORI, Hikoichi
MUKOYAMA, Toyonoshi
SHIRAIISHI, Minoru
TSUTSUMI, Kempei

Head, Economics Dept.
Chief, Silk Sect.
Chief, Cooperatives Sect.
Chief, Public Works Sect.
Chief, Forestry Affairs Sect.
Chief, Cultivated Land Sect.
Chief, Agr. Affairs Sect.
Chief, Marine Products Sect.
Chief, Livestock Sect.
Chief, Commerce & Industry Sect.

Internal Administration Department

SAKATA, Keizo
IWAMOTO, Kaoru

Head of Dept.
Chief, Social Education Sect.

Restricted

KASAJIMA, Kakujiro
MIURA, Hikaru
TAKAGI, Sadatoshi
TOMINAGA, Masami
WATANABE, Hayao

Chief, Social Welfare Sect.
Chief, Sanitation Sect.
Chief, Promotion Sect.
Chief, Educational Affairs Sect.
Chief, Shrines, Temples & Military
Affairs Sect.

Police Department

ODAGIRI(ODAGE), Kiyoshi
FURUYA, Hisao
KAWANO, Michinaga
ODAGIRI, Masami
TAZATO, Yasushi
TOJIMA, Mamoru

Head, Police Dept.
Former Head, Police Dept. (1943)
Chief, Police Affairs Sect.
Chief, Employment Sect.
Chief, Special Higher Police Sect.
Chief, Labor Admin. Sect.

Beppu-shi Officials

SUEMATSU, Kaiichiro
YENKAI, Bunzo
YAMADA, Kohei
HASHIMOTO, Takeo
FUCHIGAMI, Seki

Mayor
Deputy-Mayor
Treasurer
Chief, Police Station
Head, Nat'l. Employment Exch.

Hida-shi Officials

SHUDO, Imashiro
INOUE, Masago
NAKAJIMA

Mayor
Deputy-Mayor
Treasurer

Nakatsu-shi Officials

SATO, Konosuke
NAGANO, Sotaro
KIMOTO, Ishinosuke
HATA, Hisakatsu

Mayor
Treasurer
Chief, Police Station
Head, Nat'l. Employment Exch.

Oita-shi Officials

MOTO, Hideichi
TAKATA, Tamotsu
ONO, Ren
SHUDO, Yukio (Sakio)
NAGAMATSU, Kenichi
ETO, Shigeo
ISHISAKA, Yoshio(Yos-
hiro)

Mayor (1944)
Former Mayor (1943)
Former Mayor (1942)
Deputy-Mayor
Treasurer
Chief, Police Station
Head Nat'l. Employment Exch.

Saeki-shi Officials

ANAMI, Takashi

Mayor

Restricted

TAKATSUKASA, Masanao	Deputy-Mayor
TAKASE	Treasurer
TAKAHASHI, Takeo	Chief, Police Station
MURATANI, Kazuo	Head, Nat'l. Employment Exch.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

ONODERA, Naosuke	M.D., Beppu-shi
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HOUSING

Architects

HORIGOE, Yutaka	Principal, Tsuruzaki Tech. School
IMAMURA, Junichi	Principal, Oita Tech. School
KATAOKA, Minoru	Head, Bldg.Dept., Oita Tech School
MIURA, Reizo	Head, Bldg.Dept., Tsuruzaki Tech School
MORI, Takenari	Mem., Bldg. Institute
ONO, Embei	MEM., Bldg. Institute

MANUFACTURING

ASO, Masuyoshi	Brewer; aud., Hydro-elec. Co., Kusu-gun.
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MINING

TANIGUCHI, N.	Min. Engr., Saganoseki-machi
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MISCELLANEOUS

Presumed to speak English

- *KUSUYAME, Yoshitaro
- *OISHI, Rev. Shigeji, Oita-shi
- *TANAKA, Tadashi, Beppu-shi
- *TANAKA, Mrs. Tadashi, Beppu-shi
- *TSUKASAKI, Motoyoshi, Usa-gun

Officers of Beppu Geophysical Laboratory, Beppu-shi

HASEGAWA, Mankichi	Officer
NAMICHU, Harutaka	Director
SENO, Kinzo	Officer
TAMURA, Yuichi	Officer
YAMASHITA, Kaoru	Officer

B. ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY

- ABE, Kansuke: chief, Hayami District Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
 ABE, Takataka: chief, Oita District Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
 ANAMI, Takashi: mayor, Saeki-shi, 1943.
 ASO, Masuyoshi: brewer; auditor, Kyushu Hydro-electric Co.,
 Kyushu Electric Industry Co.; High taxpayer; b. 1885, Oita-
 ken, address, Kusu-gun. Listed in Who's Who, 1941.
 ETO, Shigeo: chief, Police station, Oita-shi, 1943.
 FUCHIGAMI, Seki: head, Nat'l Employm. Exch., Beppu-shi, 1943.
 FUJINO, Shozo: chief, Silk Sect., Economics Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
 FURUYA, Hisao: head, Police Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
 HASEGAWA, Mankichi: officer, Beppu Chikyu-Butsurigaku Kenkyujo
 (Beppu Geophysical Laboratory); address, Beppu-shi, 1939.
 HASHIMOTO, Takeo: chief, Police Station, Beppu-shi, 1943.
 HATA, Hisakatsu: chief, Nat'l. Employm. Exch., Nakatsu-shi, 1943.
 HATANO, Shun: chief, Cooperatives Sect., Economics Dept., Pref.
 Govt., 1943.
 HAYAKAWA, Gen: governor, Oita-ken, 1943.
 HIRANO, Shigeichi: chief, Public Works Sect., Economics Dept.,
 Pref. Govt., 1943.
 HORI, Yukichi: chief, Usa District Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
 HORIGOE, Yutaka: constr. engr., Prin., Tsurusaki Tech. Sch.,
 Tsurusaki-machi, Oita-gun, 1940.
 IMAMURA, Junichi: constr. engr., Prin., Oita Techn. Sch., Oita-
 shi, 1940.
 INOUE, Masago: assistant mayor, Hida-shi, 1943.
 INOUE, Noboru: chief, Kusu District Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
 *ISHIMARU, Yuzo: director, Oita Commercial Coll.; b. 1882; grad.
 Tokyo Imp. Univ., English Law, 1912; secr. Foreign Office;
 Advisor Intn'l Labor Congress, 1924; Chief, Science & Arts Sect,
 Educ. Bur. of Educ. Dept., 1929-36; present post, 1936; address,
 Nagahama, Oita-shi; listed, Who's Who, 1940-41.
 ISHISAKA, Yoshiro (Yoshio): chief, Nat'l. Employm. Exch., Oita-
 shi, 1943.
 IWAMOTO, Kaoru: chief, Social Educ. Sect., Internal Admin. Dept.,
 Pref. Govt., 1943.
 KASAJIMA, Kakujiro: chief, Social Welfare Sect., Internal Admin.
 Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
 KATAOKA, Minoru: constr. engr.; head, Bldg. Dept., Oita Tech.
 Sch., Oita-shi, 1940.
 KAWANO, Michinaga: chief, Police Affairs Sect., Police Dept.,
 Pref. Govt., 1943.
 KIMOTO, Ishinosuke: chief, Police Station, Nakatsu-shi, 1943.
 KIMURA, Hikoroku: chief, Investigations Sect., Governor's Sec-
 retariat, 1943.
 *KITAZAWA, S. : prof. of English, Oita Koto Shogyo Gakko (Oita
 Higher Commercial School); b. 1895. Studied at Univ. of Calif.
 & Harvard Sch. of Business; is a Christian, 1936.
 KITSUTSUTAKA, Yoshio: chief, Forestry Affairs Sect., Economics
 Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
 KOBAYASHI, Meiji: chief, Minamiyama Dist. Office, Pref. Govt.,
 1943.

- KONDO, Shrinryu: chief, Higashikunisaki Dist. Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
- *KUSUYAME, Yoshitaro: attended Univ. of Virginia, (date unknown).
- MASATO, Mrs. Ono: Instructor, Nakatsu Higher Girls Sch., Nakatsu-shi, 1944.
- MATSUMOTO, Kampei: chief, Oita District Court, Oita-shi, 1944.
- MATSUNAGA, Ichiro: chief, Cultivated Land Sect., Economics Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
- MATSUNE, Matsukichi: chief, Nishikunisaki Dist. Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
- MITANI, Shigetada: head, Economics Dept., Oita Pref. Govt., 1943.
- MIURA, Hikaru: chief, Sanitation Sect., Internal Admin. Dept. Pref. Govt, 1943.
- MIURA, Reizo: constr. engr.; head, Bldg. Dept., Tsurusaki Tech. Sch., Tsurusaki-machi, Oita-gun, 1940.
- MIURA, Takayuki (Michiyuki): chief, Bus. Affairs Sect. & Personnel Sect., Governor's Secretariat, 1943.
- MIZOGUCHI, Noki: editorial chief, Oita Godo Shimbun, Oita-shi, 1943.
- MORI, Bunsaburo: Pres., Oita Higher Com. Sch.; b. Saga Pref., 1889; grad Tokyo Imp. Univ., econ., 1914; prof., Oita Higher Com. Sch., 1918; same of Nagasaki Higher Com. Sch.; studied in Eur. & America; present post since 1941; address, Uenomachi, Oita-shi; listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.
- MORI, Hikoichi: chief, Agr. Affairs Sect., Economics Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
- MORI, Takenari: constr. engr., mem., Bldg. Institute; address, Ozai-mura, Kita-Amabe-gun, 1930.
- MOTO, Hideichi: Lt. General, mayor of Oita-shi, 1944.
- MUKOYAMA, Toyonoshi: chief, Marine Products Sect., Economics Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
- MURATANI, Kazuo: head, Nat'l. Employm. Exch, Saeki-shi, 1943.
- NADAO, Hirokichi: former governor, Oita-ken, 1942; b. 1899, Hiroshima-ken; grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1926; sec. Soc. Bur. of Home Office; Home Ministry Secretariat, 1928. Address: Niage-cho, Oita-shi, listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.
- NAGAMATSU, Kenichi: treasurer, Oita-shi, 1943.
- *NAGANO, Kiyoshi: attended Univ. of N. Carolina, 1917-18, M.A.; Columbia S.S., 1918, Journalism; b. 1883. Rep. Oita Godo Shimbun, Oita-shi.
- NAGANO, Sotaro: treasurer, Nakatsu-shi, 1943.
- NAKAJIMA: treasurer, Hida-shi, 1943.
- NAKAMURA, Motoji: governor, Oita-ken, 1944-45; b. 1898, Kanagawa-ken; grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1924 (Law); served as head of Economics Dept., Aomori-ken; also as chief of police depts of Hiroshima, Fukui, Wakayama, Niigata-ken; Army chief Civil Administrator 1942-44; address, Oita-shi.
- NAMICHU, Harutaka: dir. Beppu Chikyu-Butsurigaku Kenkyujo (Beppu Geophysical Laboratory), 1939.
- ODAGIRI, Kiyoshi (ODAGE): chief, Police Dept., Pref. Govt, 1944; former administrator of the Home Affairs, Finance & Foreign Affairs Ministries, Address, Oita-shi, 1944.
- ODAGIRI, Masami: chief, Employment Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Govt, 1943.

- *OISHI, Rev. Shigeji: attended Emory Univ., USA, address, Methodist Church, Oita-shi.
- ONO, Embei: constr. engr., mem., Bldg. Institute; address, Sakanoichi-machi, Kitaamabe-gun, 1930.
- ONO, Ren: former mayor, Oita-shi; b. 1875, Oita-ken; educ: Chuo Univ. 1902. Elected member of House twice; member of Seiyukai party; pref. assemblyman; former mayor of Beppu-shi; address: c/o Oita-shi Municipal Office, listed, Who's Who, 1941-42.
- ONODERA, Naosuke: M.D.; dir., Onsen Chiryogaku Kenkyujo (The Institute of Balneotherapeutics), Tsurumihara, Beppu-shi, 1939.
- SAKATA, Keizo: head, Internal Admin. Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
- SASAKI, Kogi (Atsuyoshi): head, Governor's Secretariat, 1943.
- SATO, Konosuke: mayor, Nakatsu-shi, 1943.
- SENO, Kinzo: officer, Beppu Chikyu-Butsurigaku Kenkyujo (Beppu Geophysical Laboratory), Beppu-shi, 1939.
- SHIMOOKA, Densaku: chief, Kitaamabe Dist. Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
- *SHIRAI, Torao: teacher of English, Oita Middle Sch.; grad. Waseda Univ., Tokyo; about 40 years old, Oita-shi, 1936.
- SHIRAISHI, Minoru: chief, Livestock Sect., Economics Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
- SHUDO, Imashiro: mayor, Hida-shi, 1943.
- SHUDO, Yukio (Sakio) deputy mayor, Oita-shi, 1943.
- SOENO, Makoto: principal, Oita Higher Commercial Sch., Oita-shi, 1936.
- SUEMATSU, Kaiichiro: mayor, Beppu-shi, 1943.
- SUGISAKI, Chiyoki: chief, Naori Dist. Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
- TAGUCHI, Masayoshi: chief, Accounts Sect., Governor's Secretariat, 1943.
- TAKADA, Masazo: chief, Ono Dist. Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
- TAKADA, Yasu: chief, Hida Dist. Office, Pref. Govt., 1943.
- TAKAGI, Sadatoshi: chief, Promotion Sect., Internal Admin. Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
- TAKAHASHI, Takeo: chief Police Station, Saeki-shi, 1943.
- TAKASE: treasurer, Saeki-shi, 1943.
- TAKATA, Tamotsu: mayor, Oita-shi, 1943.
- TAKATSUKASA, Masanao: deputy-mayor, Saeki-shi, 1943.
- *TAKITA, Manabu: Prof. of English, Oita Koto Shogyo Gakko (Oita Higher Commercial Sch.); studied at Univ. of Calif.; address, Oita-shi, 1936.
- TAMURA, Yuichi: officer, Beppu Chikyu-Butsueigaku Kenkyujo (Beppu Geophysical Laboratory), Beppu-shi, 1939.
- *TANAKA, Tadashi: attended Vanderbilt Univ., 1928; address, Beppu-shi.
- *TANAKA, Mrs. Tadashi: attended Vanderbilt Univ. 1927; address, Beppu-shi.
- TANIGUCHI, N: engr., Saganoseki Copper Smelter Japan Mining Co., Saganoseki-machi, Kitaamabe-gun; member, Amer. Inst. Min. Engrs, 1940.
- TAZATO, Yasushi: chief, Special Higher Police Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Gov., 1943.

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TEJIMA, M: repr., Beppu Takeseihin Kogyo-Kumii, Beppu-shi.
TOJIMA, Mamoru: chief, Labor Admin. Sect., Police Dept., Pref. Govt, 1943.
TOMINAGA, Masami: chief, Educational Affairs Sect., Internal Admin. Dept., Pref. Govt, 1943.
*TSUKASAKI, Motoyoshi: b. 1879; educ: Tokyo Imp. Univ.(L.L.B.), Columbia Univ. Sch. of Business, 1921; address, Usa-gun.
TSUTSUMI, Kempei: chief, Commerce & Industry Sect., Economics Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
UDO, Itaro: chief, Shimoge Dist. Office, Pref. Govt, 1943.
WATANABE, Hayao: chief, Shrines, Temples & Military Affairs Sect., Internal Admin. Dept., Pref. Govt., 1943.
YAMADA, Kohei: Treasurer, Beppu-shi, 1943.
YAMASHITA, Kaoru: officer, Beppu Chikyu-Butsurigaku Kenkyujo (Beppu Geophysical Laboratory) Beppu-shi, 1939.
YAMASHITA, Noboru: procurator, Oita Dist. Court, Oita-shi, 1944.
YENKAI, Bunzo: deputy-mayor Beppu-shi, 1943.

Restricted

APPENDIX I
MANUFACTURES

A. LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

TEXTILES

1. Fuji Gasu Boseki KK (Fuji Gas Spinning Co.). Main office, Tokyo. Branch plants: Oita-shi; Nakatsu-shi. Established 1896; capital 50,000,000 yen. Spin, weave and bleach cotton, staple fibre, waste silk and waste tussah(wild silk).
2. Kanegafuchi Boseki KK (Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.). Main office Tokyo. Established 1887; capital 120,000,000 yen. Manufacturers cotton yarn and cotton piece goods.
3. Katakura Seishi Boseki KK (Katakura Silk Spinning Co.). Main office, Tokyo. Established 1920; capital 48,250,000 yen. Manufactures raw silk.
4. Nippon Jinzo Yomo KK. Main office, Tokyo; branch plant at Oita-shi. Established 1934; capital 10,000,000 yen. Manufactures viscose rayon and staple fibre.

CHEMICALS

5. Hodogaya Kagaku Kogyo KK; Hiji-machi; Hayami-gun. Chemicals (especially alkalis)
6. Kyusnu Denki Kogyo KA, Kawasaki-mura, Hayami-gun. Calcium carbide, annual capacity 8,800 metric tons.
7. Nippon Kogyo KK, Saganoseki-machi. Sulphuric acid (chamber), annual capacity 1,800 metric tons.
8. Nippon Senryo Seizo KK, Tsurusaki-machi. Dye intermediates, light oils and coal tar fractions. Supplies 5 percent of Japan's intermediates.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND APPLIANCES

9. Abe Tekkosho, 343 Seki, Saganoseki-machi, Kitamabe-gun Kerosene engines.
10. Funikoshi Kozai Kogyo KK, Oita-shi. Precision machines; ball bearings; steel balls; special steel products.
11. Hasegawa Shoten Gomei Kaisha, 3 of 205 Shimada, Nakatsu-shi. Engines.
12. Hirabayashi Tekkosho, 1402 Tajiri, Saganoseki-machi, Kitamabe-gun; kerosene engines.

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13. Itai Tekkosho, 2 of 60 Gonoshima, Shimo Aoe, Tsukumi-machi, Kitaamebe-gun. Engines.
 14. Katakura Seishi Bosek KK; Oita-shi. Aircraft parts.
 15. Katano Tekkosho; Tojiri, Saganoseki-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Kerosene engines.
 16. Kimura Tekkosho; 1 of 493 Shiki, Usuki-machi, Karadocho, Kitaambe-gun. Engines.
 17. Kokura Tekkosho; 1 of 231 Tesade, Nakatsu-shi. Farm tools and machinery.
 18. Mitamura Tekkosho, Usuki-machi, Kitamabe-gun. Internal combustion engines.
 19. Mori Kogyosho, Oita-shi, engine parts.
 20. Nozaki Tekkosho, Shimo Aoe, Tsukumi-cho, Kitaamabe-gun. Engines.
 21. Otsuka Tekkosho, 99 Usuki, Usuki-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Internal combustion engines.
 22. Sanada Tekkosho; 2227 Sekisaseki-cho, Kitaamabe-gun. Kerosene engines.
 23. Usumura Tekkosho, 796 Ichihame, Kitaamabe-gun. Internal combustion engines.
- TRANSPORTATION
24. Asabu Zosensho; Tsunozaki, Tsukumi-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Ship repairs.
 25. Asabu Zosensho, Chinu, Tsukumi-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Ship repairs.
 26. Higashi Kyushu Kisen. Location unknown. Wooden ships.
 27. Hinako Zosensho, Shimone, Tsukumi-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Cargo vessels.
 28. Honda Zosensho, saeki-machi, Minamiamabe-gun. Shipbuilding.
 29. Kamei Zosensho; Kataura, Tsukumi-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Steam fishing vessels.
 30. Kamei Zosensho; 47 Usuki, Usuki-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Steam fishing vessels.

Restricted

31. Oita Shipbuilding Yards. Oita-shi. Wooden vessels.
32. Tsutsui Zosensho, Shimo Aoe, Tsukumi-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Ships.
33. Usuki Tekkosho; Ichihama, Usuki-machi, Kitaamabe-gun. Sailing vessels.
34. Wakabayashi Zosensho; Tokuura, Tsukumi-machi, Kitaamabe-gun, Japanese-type ships.

B. PRODUCTS

(Numbers refer to companies in List A.)

TEXTILES

Cotton fabrics 1,2
Cotton yarn 2
Raw silk 3
Rayon yarn 4
Silk thread 3
Staple fiber yarn 1,4
Thrown silk 3

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Alkalis 5
Calcium carbide 6
Coal tar (fractionates) 8
Kye intermediates 8
Oils, light 8
Sulphuric Acid 7

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPLIANCES.

Agriculture & machinery 17
Aircraft parts 14
Ball bearings 10
Engines 9,11,12,13,15,16,18,20,21,22, 23
Engine parts 19
Machine tools 10

TRANSPORTATION

Ships 28,32
Ship repair 24,25
Ships, Japanese type 34
Vessels, cargo 27
Vessels, sailing 33
Vessels, steam fishing 29, 30
Vessels, wooden 26, 31.

APPENDIX II
RAILROAD LINES

The following railroad lines are discussed in this appendix:

1. Yabakei RR.
2. Nippo Main Line.
3. Kunizaki RR.
4. Hohi Main Line.
5. Kyudai (Daito) Line
6. Hiju RR.
7. Miyatoko Line.
8. Oita Electric Tramway.
9. Logging RR.
10. Beppu-Yuyen Cable Car RR.

Mileages given in the tables of this appendix are correct within one percent in nearly all cases. Bridges and tunnel lengths are approximate unless carried out to inches or decimals. Bridges up to 200 feet in length are designated as "short span" bridges.

1. Yabakei RR.

Personnel: 119 employees (1942).

Income: passenger, 149,000 yen; freight, 63,000 yen (1942).

Rolling stock: 18 passenger cars, 40 freight cars (1942).

Passenger traffic: Nakatsu-Shinyaba section, 15 trains daily each way; Shinyaba-Hida section, 13 trains daily each way (1937 and estimate 1945). 737,000 passengers carried (1942). Average speed for fast trains is 20 mph.

Freight traffic: 67,568 tons (1942).

TABLE 42

Stations, Yabakei RR, Oita-ken

Mileage from Nakatsu-shi Station	Features
0.0	Northern terminal of line opposite Nakatsu station on Nippo Main Line
2.1	Kojo Station
2.7	Osada-koen Station
3.9	Uenoharu Station

Restricted

Mileage from Nakatsu-shi Station	Features
4.6	Station
5.8	Masaka Station
6.6	Noji Station
9.0	Hida Station
10.1	Rakanji Station
11.0	Kabushino
12.7	Yabakei-Hirata Station
14.5	Tsutami Station
15.4	Shin-Yaba Station
19.6	Nakama Station
20.6	Hinzenya Station
21.3	Yabakei-Onsen Station
22.4	Morizane
31.9	Hida

TABLE 43

Bridges, Yabakei RR, Oita-ken.

Mileage from Nakatu Station	Type & Length	Obstacle
0.5	Short Span	Creek
1.0	Short Span	Creek
5.7	Short Span	Creek
8.7	Short Span	Creek
9.3	250 feet	Yamakuni-gawa
9.6	Short Span	Creek
14.6	Short Span	Tsutami-gawa
15.0	Steel 300 ft.	Yamakuni-gawa
15.6	250 ft.	Yamakuni-gawa
18.1	250 ft.	Yamakuni-gawa
22.2	Short Span	Creek

TABLE 44

Tunnels, Yabakei RR, Oita-ken

Mileage from Nakatsu	Length (in feet)
7.0	200
7.1	200
14.4	400
14.9	200
15.8	400
16.8	100
19.4	400

Restricted

2. Nippo Main Line.

Passenger traffic: Fukuoka border, Nakatsu section, 12 trains daily each way (1937); 11 trains daily each way (estimate 1945); Nakatsu-Yanagigaura section, 13 trains daily each way (1937), 12 trains daily each way (est. 1945); Yanagigaura-Beppu section, eastbound, 12 trains daily (1937), 11 trains daily (est. 1945), westbound, 11 trains daily (1937), 10 trains daily (est. 1945); Beppu-Oita section, eastbound, 18 trains daily (1937), 17 trains daily (est. 1945), westbound, 16 trains daily (1937), 15 trains daily (est. 1945); Oita-Saeki section, eastbound, 10 trains daily (1937); 9 trains daily (est. 1945), westbound, 11 trains daily (1937), 10 trains daily (est. 1945); Saeki-Miyazaki border, eastbound, 7 trains daily (1937), 6 trains daily (est. 1945), westbound, 8 trains daily (1937), 7 trains daily (est. 1945). Average speed for express trains, eastbound 24 mph., westbound 30 mph. Freight traffic, 4,200,000 metric tons (incl. weight of rolling stock) hauled between Oita and Fukuoka-ken border (est. 1945).

TABLE 45

Stations, Nippo Main Line, Oita-ken

Mileage from Fukuoka-ken border	Feature
0.0	Fukuoka-Oita-ken border
0.7	Nakatsu Station
3.7	Osada Station
5.8	Imazu Station
9.2	Buzen-Zenkoji Station
11.6	Yanagigaura Station
12.6	Buzen-Nagasu Station
15.6	Usa Station
21.5	Tateishi Station
24.7	Nakayamaga Station
30.2	Kitsuki Station
35.2	Hiji Station
37.8	Kashiranari Station
40.0	Kamegawa Station
43.6	Beppu Station
44.9	Hamawaki Station
49.6	Nishi-Oita Station
51.2	Oita Station, spur 0.4 miles long extending to southeast
52.6	Junction with Hohi Line from south
54.3	Takajo Station
56.2	Tsurusaki Station
58.3	Ozai Station
60.3	Sakanoichi Station
62.9	Kozaki Station
68.7	Shitanoe Station

Restricted

Mileage from Fukuoka-ken border	Feature
70.9	Kumasaki Station
72.8	Kamiusuki Station
73.7	Usuki Station
79.8	Isukumi Station
83.2	Hishiro Station
85.5	Azamui Station
89.7	Kanzaki Station
91.5	Saeki Station
94.4	Kamioka Station
98.3	Naomi Station
101.3	Gonoharu Station
107.9	Shigeoka Station
113.2	RR leaves prefecture

TABLE 46

Bridges & Overheads*, Nippo Main Line
Oita-ken

Mileage from Fukuoka-ken border	Length & Type	Obstacle
0.0	Steel, 700 ft.	Yamakuni-gawa
1.7	Short Span	Creek
2.5	Short Span	Creek
5.6	150 ft.	Inumaru-gawa
6.0	Short Span	Creek
7.8	150 ft.	Iroha-gawa
8.6	Short Span	Creek
10.2	150 ft.	Widewater
16.5	Short Span	Lowlands
*12.0	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
12.0	Steel, 800 ft.	Yakkan-gawa (Komatsu Bridge)
*12.6	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
13.2	Short Span	Creek
13.4	Short Span	Creek
14.1	Short Span	Creek
14.6	Steel, 400 ft.	Yorimo-gawa (Neko Bridge)
16.9	Short Span	Mukono-gawa
18.6	Short Span	Creek
22.9	Short Span	Stream
24.1	Short Span	Stream
25.1	Short Span	Tateishi-gawa
26.3	Short Span	Tateishi-gawa
26.8	Steel, 116 m.	Yasaka-gawa
28.9	Steel, 104 m.	Yasaka-gawa
29.6	Steel, 104 m.	Yasaka-gawa

Restricted

Mileage from Fukuoka-ken border	Length & Type	Obstacle
*30.5	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
30.6	Steel, 141 m.	Yasaka-gawa
36.9	Short Span	Creek
37.5	Short Span	Creek
37.8	Short Span	Tidewater
38.2	Short Span	Creek
38.3	Short Span	Creek
39.2	Short Span	Creek
40.6	Short Span	Creek
41.0	Short Span	Haruki-gawa
*43.0	Short Span	Unimproved road
*44.2	Short Span	City street
44.4	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
47.5	Short Span	Creek
*49.5	150 ft.	Prefectural highway and creek
50.7	Short Span	Bishamon-gawa
52.2	Steel, 1,100 ft.	Oita-gawa
*52.6	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
55.2	Short Span	Creek
55.7	Steel, 600 ft.	
*56.4	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
56.6	Steel, 149 m.	Otozu-gawa
56.8	Steel, 279 m.	Ono-gawa
*57.6	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
*59.7	200 ft.	Prefectural Highway and stream
59.8	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
(intervening bridges are not tabulated)		
*108.3	150 ft.	National Highway
*108.4	150 ft.	National Highway
*108.8	Short Span	National Highway
111.4	Short Span	Creek
*111.9	Short Span	National Highway
112.9	Steel, 500 ft.	Abunii-gawa
113.2	Steel, 300 ft.	Abunii-gawa

TABLE 47

Tunnels, Nippo Main Line,
Oita-ken

Mileage from Fukuoka-ken border	Length (in feet)
20.2	1,000
25.3	900
26.7	600
26.9	500
27.5	1,100
28.3	900
39.6	400

Restricted

Mileage from Fukuoka-ken border	Length (in feet)
47.5	800
61.4	1 mile
65.2	4,500
75.8	6,000
77.1	2,600
80.4	3,000
81.6	4,500
83.6	2,600
105.0	300
105.4	200
105.6	900
105.9	600
106.0	200
106.4	200
106.5	300
106.9	300
107.2	1,800
108.5	400
108.7	200
108.9	600
109.2	600
109.6	1,100
109.9	300
110.3	700
110.5	300
110.7	100
111.1	200
111.3	500
111.5	200
111.6	300
111.8	300
112.3	200
112.5	500
112.7	200
112.8	300

3. Kunizaki RR.

TABLE 48

Stations, Kunizaki RR, Oita-ken

Mileage from Kitsuki-machi Station	Feature
0.0	Southern terminal at Kitsuki Station on the Nippo Main Line
0.7	
1.9	Kitsuki-gion Station
3.1	North Kitsuki

Restricted

Mileage from Kitsuki-machi Station	Feature
3.7	Ouchi Station
4.8	Nadate
5.8	Nabekura
7.4	Karishuku Station
9.0	Nata
10.8	Aki Station
18.2	Tsurakawa Station
18.8	Tabuka Station
21.4	Tomiku-ura, northern terminal

TABLE 49

Bridges, Kunizaki RR, Oita-ken

Mileage from Kitsuki- machi Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
1.2	Short Span	Creek
4.8	250 ft.	Inlet to Suo-nada
5.4	Short Span	Creek
9.1	Short Span	Creek

4. Hohi Line.

Passenger traffic: Oita-Bungotakeda section, 8 trains daily each way (1937 and est. 1945); average speed for fast trains is 25 mph.

TABLE 50

Stations, Hohi Main Line,
Oita-ken

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Feature
0.0	Northern terminal at Oita Station on Nippo Main Line
1.4	Leaves Nippo Main Line
3.0	Tomioka Station
7.1	Nakahanda Station
10.5	Takenaka Station
13.9	Inukai Station
18.8	Sugao Station
22.0	Mie-machi Station
26.0	Makiguchi Station
29.1	Ogata Station
33.0	Asaji Station

Restricted

Mileage from
Oita-shi Station

Feature

36.6	Bungo-Takeda Station
38.4	Tamarai Station
44.2	Bungo-ogi Station
47.7	Oita-Kumamoto-ken border.

TABLE 51

Bridges & Overheads* Hohi Main Line,
Oita-ken

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
0.0 - 1.4	(For intervening bridges, see Nippo Main Line)	
3.9	Short Span	Creek
4.1	Short Span	Creek
6.3	Short Span	Creek
7.6	Short Span	Creek
8.1	Short Span	Creek
8.7	Short Span	Creek
9.1	Short Span	Creek
*9.9	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
10.0	Short Span	Creek
11.6	Short Span	Creek
11.8	Short Span	Creek
12.2	Short Span	Creek
13.2	Short Span	Creek
13.7	Short Span	Creek
14.1	Steel, 250 ft.	Shibakita-gawa
14.5	Steel, 200 ft.	Akane-gawa
16.7	Steel	Ono-gawa
24.1	Steel, 300 ft.	Okudake-gawa
26.9	150 ft.	Ogata-gawa
30.0	Short Span**	Ono-gawa
35.0	250 ft.	Ogata-gawa
35.8	Wrought iron, Pratt truss	Nigoribuchi-gawa
37.0	Steel, 250 ft.**	Ono-gawa

**Single bowstring trusses, designed for E-26 loading.

TABLE 52

Tunnels, Hohi Line, Oita-ken

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Length (in feet)
7.9	800
10.1	1,000
12.0	300
14.7	1,000
17.8	600
23.7	1,700
26.2	400
30.8	300
31.1	400
31.5	600
32.3	400
32.6	400
32.8	400
33.2	300
34.4	600
36.0	200
36.2	900
36.8	200
38.1	200
38.2	400
39.4	600
40.4	200
41.2	300
41.4	700
41.8	600
42.0	700
42.2	200
42.3	600
42.4	1,800

5. Kyudai (Daito) Line.

Passenger traffic: Oita-Hida section, 8 trains daily each way (1937 and est. 1945); Hida-Fukuoka-ken section, 10 trains daily each way (1937 and est. 1945).

TABLE 53

Stations Kyudai (Daito) Line,
Oita-ken

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Feature
0.0	Oita station, eastern terminal
2.9	Sangatamachi Station

Restricted

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Feature
4.5	Kaku Station
8.4	Mukainoharu Station
10.4	Onigase Station
13.1	Onoya Station
14.1	Tejinyama Station
16.3	Shiyonai Station
19.3	Yunohira Station
23.6	Minamiyufu Station
25.7	Kitamiyufu Station
32.3	Noya Station
35.5	Bungo-nakamura Station
37.0	Hikiji Station
39.0	Era Station, branch line, crosses into Kumamoto-ken at 8 miles
41.6	Bungo-mori station
44.9	Kitayamada Station
47.3	Yano
57.0	Hida
61.0	Yoake
63.0	Oita-Fukuoka-ken border

TABLE 54

Bridges & Overheads,* Kyudai (Daito)
Line, Oita-ken

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
*0.4	Short Span	Nippo Main Line
4.8	Short Span	Kaku-gawa
4.9	Short Span	Creek
8.2	Short Span	Creek
8.6	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
13.4	Short Span	Hazama-gawa
*16.9	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
20.0	Short Span	Creek
20.4	Short Span	Oita-gawa
20.6	Short Span	Oita-gawa
22.0	Short Span	Oita-gawa
22.3	Short Span	Oita-gawa
*23.0	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
29.4	Steel, 500 ft.	Gully and Oita-gawa
31.7	Short Span	Nogami-gawa
32.2	Short Span	Nogimi-gawa
32.7	Short Span	Nogami-gawa
34.0	Short Span	Nogami-gawa
34.2	Short Span	Nogami-gawa
35.3	Short Span	Nogami-gawa
36.1	Short Span	Nogami-gawa

Restricted

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
35.4	Short Span	Naruko-gawa
37.2	Short Span	Naruko-gawa
37.5	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
39.6	Short Span	Matsugi-kawa
41.7	Short Span	Prefectural Highway
41.9	Short Span	Creek
42.9	Short Span	Creek
43.2	Short Span	Creek
45.2	Short Span	Creek
46.5	Short Span	Creek
63.0	Steel, 500 ft.	Chikugo-gawa

TABLE 55

Tunnels, Kyudai (Daito) Line,
Oita-ken

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Length (in feet)
11.9	200
15.4	200
19.6	1,000
20.7	500
27.6	1,900
28.1	1,800
29.4	2,200
29.5 (Mizuwake tunnel)	5,400
46.6	1,200
53.2	200
54.5	700
59.6	1,000
60.7	300
60.9	600
62.3	800
62.6	300
62.8	1,000

6. Hiju Ry.

TABLE 56

Stations, Hiju Ry., Oita-ken

Mileage from northern terminal	Feature
0.0	Northern terminal of line near Buzon- Zenkoji on Nippo Main Line

Restricted

Mileage from northern terminal	Feature
1.3	Station
2.4	Yokkaichi
3.5	Shinto-yokawa station
4.2	Haita Station
5.9	Matsumata-gawa Station
6.7	Koshita Station
7.1	Enza Station
7.7	Futsukaichi Station, southern terminal

TABLE 57

Bridges, Hiju RA, Oita-ken

Mileage from northern terminal	Length & Type	Obstacle
3.9	Steel, 400 ft.	Yakkan-gawa
5.0	Steel, 300 ft.	Yakkan-gawa
7.2	Short Span	Yakkan-gawa

7. Miyatoko Line.

This is a recently constructed line. The southern terminal is at Yoake-mura. The line extends northward approximately 4.5 miles where it crosses into Fukuoka-ken.

8. Oita Tramway.

Personnel: 153 employees (1942); passenger income: 673,000 yen (1942); rolling stock: 36 passenger cars (1942); traffic: 4,498,000 passengers (1942).

TABLE 58

Stations, Oita Electric Tramway,
Oita-ken

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Feature
0.0	Eastern terminal near Oita Station on Nippo Main Line
0.4	Station, branch line 0.3 mile long to hospital and gendarmerie post
4.3	Station
4.6	Station
6.8	Station, near Hamawaki Station on Nippo Main Line

Restricted

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Feature
7.3	Station, east central Beppu, western terminal of line as of 1931
11.6	Present western terminal

TABLE 59

Bridges, Oita Tramway, Oita-ken

Mileage from Oita-shi Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
2.2	Short Span	Creek
6.4	Short Span	Creek
7.0	Masonry, 200 ft.	Asami-gawa

9. Logging Line.

TABLE 60

Stations, Logging Line
(Shimoge-gun, Oita-ken)

Mileage from Southeast Terminal	Feature
0.0	Southeastern terminal at a prefectural road near the Yamahuni-gawa near Morizane
5.8	Short span bridge across the creek
6.8	Spur extending 0.4 miles west
7.2	Northwestern terminal

10. Beppu-yuyen Cable Car RR.

Equipment: 3,300 volt AC 24 kw, capacity motors.

APPENDIX III.

Electric Generating Plants.
(10,000 KW. Capacity and Over)

The following abbreviations are used in this appendix:

Technical terms

a	ampers
ac	alternating current
adv	advertisement
ave	average
Btu	British thermal unit
C	centigrade
cap	capacity
conn	connection
cont	continuous
cm	centimeter
cm ²	square centimeter
cyc	cycles
dc	direct current
D-D	delta-delta (transformer connection)
D-Y	delta-Y (transformer connection)
econ	economical
eff	effective
est	estimated
F	Fahrenheit
ft	feet
ft ²	square feet
hp	horsepower
in	inch
inc	includes
in ²	square inch
kg	kilogram
kg/cm ²	kilograms per square centimeter
km	kilometer
kv	kilovolt
kva	kilovolt-ampere
kw	kilowatt
kwh	kilowatt-hour
lb	pound
lbs/in ²	pounds per square inch
m	meter
m ²	square meter
m ³	cubic meter
m ³ /sec	cubic meters per second
max	maximum
max pk	maximum peak
min	minute
mini	minimum
no	number

opp	opposite
pf	power factor
ph	phase
qv	which see
reg	regular capacity
reg pk	regular peak
res	reserve, reserve capacity
rpm	revolutions per minute
sec	second
spec	special capacity
supp	supplement, supplementary capacity
t	ton
t/hr	tons per hour
v	volt
Y-Y	transformer connection
⊙	each
*	indicates that kw have been estimated from kva at 80 percent power factor

Non-Japanese trade names

AC	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
AEG	Allegemeine Elektricitats-Gesellschaft
ASEA	Allmanna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolag
B	Boving & Co., Ltd.
BBC	Brown, Boveri & Co., Ltd.
BTH	British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.
B & W	Babcock & Wilcox Co.
D	Dicker
EC	Erie City Boiler Co.
EE	English Electric Co., Ltd.
EW	Escher, Wyss Co.
G	Green Economizer Co.
GE	General Electric Co.
H	Heine
IPM	I. P. Morris Co.
MV	Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.
P	Pelton Steel Casting Co.
R	Russell
S	Shepardson
SB	Sulzer Brothers, Ltd.
SS	Siemens Schukert Werke A. G.
STAL	Svenska Turbin fabriks Aktiebolaget Ljungstrom
V	Voith
W	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
WE	Western Electric Co.

AYUKAWA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use:(in kw): 1,000, as of Dec. 1934.
 Source of power: Oita-kawa.
 Date of construction: Unknown; in operation as early as
 Dec. 1926 and as recently as Mar. 1940.

Restricted

Details: particular capacities (in kw): 1,000 installed cap; 1,000 reg.
Eff head: 320 ft.
Plant, equipment:
Turbines: 1 @ 1,750 hp, Francis-type. Dengyosha-make.
Generators: 1 @ 1,000 kw, 3-ph, 3,500 v, 600/720 rpm, 50/60 cyc, Shibaura-make.

HATAKE HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 1,000, as of June 1928.
Source of power: Hanaai-kawa and Kuramoto-kawa of the Oita-kawa system.
Date of construction: completed about Oct. 1918; in operation Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw): 1,000 installed cap; 950 reg; 50 spec.
Eff head: 300 ft.
Dam: of earth, 19.7 m high above foundation, making a reservoir in Yamashitaiketan.
Plant equipment:
Turbines: 1 @ 1,750 hp, Francis-type, Dengyosha-make.
Generators: 1 @ 1,000 kw, 3-ph, 3,500 v, 750/900 rpm, 50/60 cyc, Shibaura-make.

IMAHATA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use in (kw): 2,200, as of Dec. 1936.
Source of power: Seri-kawa of the Oita-gawa system.
Date of construction: completed Dec. 1924; in operation Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw): 2,200 installed cap; 1,250 reg; 950 spec.
Layout: believed to be aqueduct-type.
Eff head: 500 ft.
Plant, equipment:
Turbines: 1 @ 3300 hp, Francis-type, Hitachi-make.
Generators: 1 @ 2200 kw, 3-ph, 1100 v, 600 rpm, 50 cyc, Hitachi-make.

ISHII HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 1,000, as of Dec. 1934.
Source of power: Mikuma-gawa of the Chikugo-gawa system.
Date of construction: Founded July 1925; in operation Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw): 1,000 installed cap; 560 reg; 440 spec.
Eff head: 45 ft.
Plant equipment:
Turbines: 2 @ 800 hp, Francis-type, Voith-make.
Generators: 2 @ 500 kw, 3-ph, 3450 v, 360 rpm, 60 cyc, Shibaura-make.
Transformers: 4 (incl 1 res) @ 500 kva, 1-ph, 3.45-

Restricted

22 kv, D-D conn, water-cooled, 60 cyc, Shibaura-make.

JIKUMARU HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 6,600, as of Dec. 1936.
Source of power: Ono-gawa.
Date of construction: Founded Apr. 1920; in operation Mar. 1940.

Details: Particular capacities (in kw): 8,000 installed cap; 4,000 reg; 2,600 spec.

Eff head: 62.1 m; flow: 13.9 m³/sec.

Plant, equipment:

Turbines: 2 @ 6,000 hp, Francis-type, horizontal-shaft, Hitachi-make.

Generators: 2 @ 5,000 kva, 3-ph, 11,000 v, 500/600 rpm, 50/60 cyc, Hitachi-make.

Transformers: 3 @ 3,300 kva, 1-ph, 20, 11, 10.5, 10/66 kv, D-D conn, water cooled, 50 cyc, shell-type. Hitachi-make.

Area served: Oita-ken and Fukuoka-ken, as of 1933.

Serves Saganoseki copper works.

KAKIHARA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 4,000, as of Dec. 1936.
Source of power: Asono-gawa of the Oita-kawa system.

Date of construction: founded Oct. 1918; in operation Mar. 1940.

Details: particular capacities (in kw): 4,000 installed cap; 4,000 reg.

Eff head: 315 ft.

Plant, equipment:

Turbines: 2 @ 3,770 hp, Francis-type, Dengyosha-make.

Generators: 2 @ 2,000 kw, 3-ph, t, 600 v, 500/600 rpm, 50/60 cyc, Shibaura-make.

Transformers: 4 (incl 1 res) @ 1700 kva, 1-ph, 6.6/66, 53 kv, D-D- conn, water-cooled 50 cyc, shell-type, Shibaura-make.

MACHIDA NO. 1 HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 1,574, as of Dec. 1934.

Source of power: Kusu-kawa and Naruki-gawa of the Chikugo-gawa system.

Date of construction: unknown; in operation as early as Dec. 1926 and as recently as Mar. 1940.

Details: particular capacities (in kw): 1,440 installed cap; 1,295 reg; 279 spec.

Layout: Aqueduct-type.

Eff head: 188 ft.

Dam: 31.82 m high, of earth.

Penstocks: 1.

Plant, equipment:

Turbines: 1 @ 2,600 hp, Francis-type, Dengyosha-make.

Restricted

Generators: 1 @ 1,440 kw, 3-ph, 11,000 v, 600 rpm, 50 cyc, Shibaura-make. This generator is operating above its name-place capacity.

MACHIDA NO. 2 HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 6,000, as of Dec. 1936.
Source of power: Kusu-kawa and Naruko-gawa of the Chikugo-gawa system.

Date of construction: unknown; in operation as early as Dec. 1926 and as recently as Mar. 1940.

Details: particular capacities (in kw): 6,000 installed cap; 4,940 reg; 1,060 spec.

Layout: Aqueduct-type.

Eff head: 720 ft.

Plant equipment:

Turbines: 2 @ 5,250 hp, Pelton-type, Dengyosha-make.

Generators: 2 @ 3,000 kw, 3-ph, 11,000 v, 500 rpm, 50 cyc, Shibaura-make.

Transformers: 4 (incl 1 res) @ 3,000 kva, 1-ph, 11.5, 11,10.5,10/66,63,60 kv, D-D conn, water-cooled, 50 cyc, shell-type, Shibaura-make.

MIGITA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 1,450, as of Dec. 1934.

Source of power: Nogami-gawa of the Chikugo-gawa system.

Date of construction: unknown; in operation as early as Dec. 1926 and as recently as Mar. 1940.

Details: particular capacities (in kw) 1,670 installed cap; 1,450 reg.

Eff head: 114 ft.

Plant, equipment:

Turbines: 1 @ 3,000 hp, Francis-type, Dengyosha-make.

Generators: 1 @ 2,100 kva, 3-ph, 11,000 v, 600 rpm, 50 cyc, Shibaura-make.

Restricted

MIYOSHI HYDRO PLANT .

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 2500 as of July 1937.
Source of power: Kuma-gawa of the Chikugo-gawa system.
Date of construction: onstruction was begun Feb. 1930
and was completed July 1937; in operation Mar. 1940.
Details: Particular capacities (in kw) 1,400 reg; 1,100
spec; 3,200 reg. pk; 4,600 max pk.
Layout Aqueduct-type.

NOBATAKE HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use(in kw): 2740, as of Dec. 1936.
Source of power: Asono-kawa.
Date of construction: Completed Nov. 1936; in operation
Mar. 1940
Details: Particular capacities (in kw) - 1370 reg; 1,370
spec.

NOGAMI HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 1,400, as of Mar. 1936.
Source of power: Kusu-gawa of the Chikugo-gawa system.
Date of construction: Unknown; in operation as early as
Dec. 1926 and as recently as Mar. 1940.
Details: Particular capacities(in kw): 1,600 installed
cap; 900 reg; 500 spec.
Eff head - 142 ft.
Penstocks - 1
Plant, equipment
Turbines - 1 @2900 hp. Francis-type, Dengyosha-make.
Generators: 1 @1,600 kw, 3-ph, 11000 v, 600rpm, 50 cyc,
Shibaura-make.
Transformers: 3 @ 1,350 kva, 1-ph, 11,10/66 kv, water-
cooled, 50 cyc. Shibaura-make.

ONAGOHATA HYDRO PLANT*

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 15,000 as of Mar. 1931.
Source of Power: kusu-gawa and Oyama-gawa of the Chikugo-
gawa system.
Date of construction: Completed Nov. 1913; in operation,
Mar. 1940.
Details: Particular capacities(in kw) 9,750 reg; 5,250 spec.
18,750 reg. pk; 26,750 max pk; *23,000 installed cap.
Layout: Aqueduct-type.
Eff head 71.2 m; flow 34.8 m³/sec.
Dams 1 9.69 m high, of earth construction.
2 20.3 m high, 26.1 m long, of earth construction.
3,26.3 m high, 176.9 m long, of earth construction.
4,26.78 m high, overflow, gravity-type.
Penstocks: 6 large ones, in 2 groups of 5 and 1, and 1
small one.
Plant, external features. Of reinforced concrete constru-
ction, 2 and 3 stories high, built in 4 sections, one
of which with peaked roof.

Plant, equipment

Turbines: 5 @ 5,600 hp. Francis-type, Voith-make.
 1 @ 14,100 hp, Francis-type, Voith-make.
 1 @ 325 hp, Francis-type, Voith-make.
 Generators 5 @ 3750 kva, 3-ph, 6,600 v, 500/600 rpm.
 50/60 cyc, GE-make.
 1 @ 10,000 kva, 3-ph, 6,600 v, 250/300 rpm,
 50/60 cyc, Hitachi-make.
 Transformers 9 @ 2,500 kva, 1-ph, 6.6/66 kv, D-D conn,
 water-cooled, 50 cyc, shell-type, Shibaura-make.
 6 @ 2,500 kva, 10ph, 6.6/66 kv, D-D conn,
 water-cooled, 50 cyc, shell type, Mitsubishi-make.
 3 @ 2,500 kva, 1-ph, 6.6/66 kv, D-D conn,
 water-cooled, 50 cyc. shell-type.
 3 @ 1500 kva, 1-ph, 6.6.6.3/22,21 kv, D-D conn,
 self-cooled, 50 cyc, core-type, Shibaura-make.
 3 @ 500 kva, 1-ph, 3.45,3.3,3.15/23,22,21kv,
 D-D conn, self-cooled, 50 cyc, core-type, Yasykawa-make
 Other equipment: Semi-automatic (1-man control) equipment
 installed.
 Area served - Fukuoka-ken and Oita-ken

OTATSU HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in Use (in kw): 2,000 as of Dec. 1936.
 Source of power; Asono-gawa of the Oita-gawa system.
 Date of Construction: Founded Sept. 1917, in operation,
 March 1940.
 Details: Particular capacities (in kw): 2,000 reg; *2400
 inst. cap.

Eff. head 105 ft.

Plant, equipment

Turbines 1 @ 3,600hp, Francis-type, Dengyosha-make
 Generators: 1 @ 2,400 kw, 3-ph, 6,600v, 375/400 rmp,
 50/60 cyc. Shibaura-make.
 Transformers: 4 (incl 1 res) @ 1,000 kva, 1-ph,
 6.6/66,53 kv. D-D conn, water cooled, 60 cyc,
 shell-type, Shibaura-make.

SAEKI FACTORY STEAM PLANT

Installed capacity (in kw): Est. 7,500, as of Nov. 1936.
 Date of Construction: Unknown; in operation as early as
 1929 and as recently as Mar. 1940.
 Details: Plant, equipment:

Fuel supply: Uses waste gas from cement kilns.

Turbines 1 @ 2500 kw

Generators 1 @ 2500 kw, 3-ph.

Other turbo generator units are in operation.

Supplies Nippon Cement KK

SHIMOKAWA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 1,200, as of Dec. 1934.
Source of power; Nebekura-gawa of the Oita-kawa system.
Date of Construction: Unknown; in operation as early as
Dec. 1926 and as recently as Mar. 1940.
Details: Particular capacities (in kw) 1200 installed cap;
850 reg; 350 spec.
Eff Head 113 ft.
Plant, equipment
Turbines: 1 @ 2200 hp, Francis-type, Hitachi-make.
Generators 1 @ 1200 kw, 3-ph, 3,500 v, 500/600 rpm,
50/60 cyc, Hitachi-make.

SHINCHINDA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw); 7,200 as of Dec. 1936.
Source of power: Hirai-kawa of the Ono-gawa system.
Date of Construction: Founded Aug. 1923; in operation
Mar. 1940.
Details: Particular capacities (in kw) *7200 installed
cap; 4,800 reg; 2400 spec.
Eff. head 128 ft.
Plant, equipment
Turbines: 3 @ 4,000 hp, Francis -type, Deng-
yosha-make.
Generators 3 @ 3000 kva, 3-ph, 11,000v,
375/450 rpm, 50/60 cyc Shibaaura-make
Transformers 4 (incl 1 res) @ 300 kva, 1-ph,
11, 10.5, 10/66 kv, D-D conn, water-cooled,
50 cyc. shell-type, Shibaaura-make
Serves Saganoseki copper works,

SHINOHARA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 2,000, as of Dec. 1936
Source of power: Oita-kawa.
Date of construction: Founded Aug. 1914; in operation Mar.
1940.
Details: Particular capacities (in kw) *2,000 installed cap;
2,000 reg.
Eff head 102 ft.
Plant equipment
Turbines 2 @ 1800 hp. Francis-type, EW-make
Generators 2 @ 1,000 kw, 3-ph, 3,300 v, 450 rpm.
60 cyc SS-make.
Transformers 4 (incl 1 res) @ 2,500 kva, 1-ph,
10, 11, 20/23/66, 63, 60, 53 kv, D-D conn, water-
cooled, 50 cyc, shell-type, Hitachi-make.
3 @ 1000 kva, 1-ph, 61, 60, 59/23, 22, 21 kv,
D-D conn, self-cooled, 60 cyc, shell-type, Hi-
tachi-make 6 @ 440 kva, 1-ph, 3.3/30.6, 28.9 kv,
D-D conn, water cooled, 60 cyc. shell-type,
SS-make.

Restricted

YUKINO HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 1,600 as of Dec. 1934.

Source of power: Oita-kawa.

Date of construction: Founded Dec. 1915; in operation Mar. 1940.

Details: Particular capacities (in kw) 1,600 installed cap; 1,600 reg.

Eff head 322 ft.

Plant, equipment

Turbines: 2 @ 1450 hp. Francis-type, Dengyosha-make.

Generators 2@ 800 kw, 3-ph, 3,450v, 720 rpm, 60 cyc, Shibaura-make.

Transformers 3 @ 2,500 kva, 1-ph, 3,5,3,4,3, 3/66, 22 kv, D-D conn, water-cooled, 50 cyc, shell-type, Hitachi-make.

YUYAMA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw): 8,317, as of Dec. 1936.

Source of power: Kuma-gawa and Sunokawa-gawa of the Chikugo-gawa system.

Date of Construction: Completed, May 1921; in operation Mar. 1940.

Details: Particular capacities (in kw): *9,000 installed cap; 4,617 reg; 3,700 spec.

Layout: Aqueduct-type 3/sec

Eff. head 87 m; flow - 12.5 m

Penstocks 3.

Plant, equipment

Turbines 3 @ 4,250 hp, Francis-type, horizontal-shaft, Dengyosha-make.

Generators: 3 @ 3750 kva, 3-ph, 6,600 v, 600 rpm 50 cyc, Shibaura-make.

Transformers 4 (incl 1 res) @ 3750 kva, 1-ph, 6.6/66 kv, D-D conn, water-cooled, 50 cyc, shell-type, Shibaura-make.

Other equipment 3 exciters @ 65 kw.

Area served: Fukuoka-ken and Oita-ken.

Restricted

APPENDIX IV.

PLACE NAMES AND LOCATIONS.

<u>SHI</u>		<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG. E.</u>
BEPPU		33.17	131.30
HIDA		33.20	130.57
NAKATSU		33.36	131.11
OITA		33.15	131.36
SAEKI		32.57	131.54
<u>MACHI</u>	<u>GUN NO.**</u>	<u>LAT.N.</u>	<u>LONG. E.</u>
Ajimi	12.	33.26	131.21
Aki	3.	33.28	131.41
Hetsugi	9.	33.10	131.40
Hida	2. (See note 11.)		
Higashikamiura	6.	32.56	132.00
Higi	1.	33.22	131.32
Imazu	11.	33.34	131.15
Inukai	10.	33.04	131.37
Kagachi	8.	33.40	131.31
Kamae	6.	32.48	131.56
Kitakitsuki	1.	33.26	131.35
Kitsuki	1.	33.25	131.36
Kuju	7.	33.01	131.18
Kunisaki	3.	33.33	131.42
Kunoura	3.	33.38	131.39
Kusu	5.	33.17	131.09
Mie	10.	33.00	131.36
Mori	5.	33.21	131.12
Musashi	3.	33.30	131.42
Nagasu	12.	33.34	131.22
Nakayamaga	1.	33.27	131.30
Nishiaki	3.	33.30	131.39
Ono	10.	32.59	131.29
Saeki	6. (See note 4.)		
Saganoseki	4.	33.15	131.53
Sakanoichi	4.	33.13	131.45
Takata	8.	33.33	131.26
Takeda	7.	32.58	131.24
Taketazu	3.	33.40	131.34
Tamarai	7.	32.57	131.22
Tateishi	1.	33.29	131.28
Tomiku	3.	33.31	131.41
Toyooka	1.	33.21	131.30
Tsukumi	4.	33.04	131.52

Restricted

Tsurusaki	9.	33.14	131.41
Usa	12.	33.31	131.22
Usuki	4.	33.07	131.48
Yanagigaura	12.	33.33	131.22
Yokkaichi	12.	33.32	131.19

<u>MURA</u>	<u>GUN NO.**</u>	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG. E.</u>
Aikawa	10.	32.54	131.28
Amabe	4.	33.10	131.47
Amatsu	12.	33.33	131.17
Anami	9.	33.12	131.26
Aoyama	6.	32.52	131.52
Arata	10.	32.57	131.33
Asada	8.	33.30	131.35
Asahi	2. (See note 11.)		
Asahi	3.	33.32	131.42
Asaku	3.	33.29	131.37
Aso	12.	33.28	131.15
Asono	7.	33.08	131.19
Beppo	9. (See note 7.)		
Chitose	10.	33.03	131.35
Fube.	12.	33.33	131.25
Fujiwara	1.	33.23	131.33
Futakawa	12.	33.28	131.19
Gowa	2.	33.17	130.53
Hakusan	10.	32.51	131.29
Handa	5.	33.11	131.14
Handa	9.	33.10	131.38
Hasegawa	10.	32.51	131.25
Hazama	9.	32.12	131.31
Higashi	1. (See note 2.)		
Higashiarita	2.	33.20	130.59
Higashidani	11.	33.26	131.13
Higashihanda	5.	33.16	131.12
Higashiinnai	12.	32.24	131.17
Higashinakaura	6.	32.56	132.00
Higashioita	9. (See note 1.)		
Higashishonai	9.	33.11	131.26
Higashitogo	8.	33.33	131.33
Higashiuwaura	6. (See Higashikamiura-machi)		
Higashiwasada	9.	33.11	131.36
Higashiyabakei	11.	33.30	131.10
Higashiyamaga	1.	33.26	131.32
Himeshima	3.	33.43	131.40
Hinooka	9.	33.15	131.29
Hishiro	4.	33.04	131.55
Hotoshima	4.	33.06	132.00
Ida	10. (See note 9.)		
Imaichi	10.	33.07	131.27
Imbi	6.	32.55	131.41
Imi	3.	33.41	131.36
Innai	12.	33.24	131.14

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Isshakuya	4.	33.12	131.51
Itoguchi	12.	33.33	131.18
Itsuma	2.	33.12	130.59
Josui	11. (See note 13.)		
Kaku	9.	33.13	131.33
Kami	1.	33.20	129.44
Kamiimi	3. (See note 6.)		
Kamiita	10.	33.00	131.27
Kamikatada	6. (See note 4.)		
Kamikitatsuru	4.	33.10	131.44
Kamikunizaki	3.	33.35	131.38
Kamimatama	8.	33.36	131.32
Kamino	6.	32.58	131.50
Kaminyuzu	6.	32.52	131.56
Kamiogata	10.	32.55	131.25
Kamitsue	2.	33.05	130.57
Kanzaki	4.	33.15	131.47
Kashiwabaruru	7.	32.54	131.17
Kawachi	8.	33.32	131.28
Kawanobori	10.	33.00	131.43
Kawaragi	6.	32.52	131.44
Kawasaki	1.	33.21	131.33
Kawazoi	4.	33.11	131.42
Kibaru	7.	33.00	131.20
Kirihata	6.	32.56	131.50
Kitachi	6.	32.54	131.56
Kitamaki	12.	33.31	131.24
Kitayamada	5.	33.17	131.04
Kitayufu	1. (See note 3.)		
Kofuji	10.	32.57	131.25
Kozai	4. (See note 8.)		
Kozu	11.	33.28	131.11
Kumage	3.	33.40	131.38
Kuresaki	8.	33.35	131.27
Kusachi	8.	33.35	131.28
Mabaru	2.	33.18	130.59
Maetsue	2.	33.12	130.53
Makiguchi	10.	32.57	131.29
Masaka	11.	33.31	131.11
Matama	8.	33.36	131.29
Matsumoto	7.	32.57	131.21
Matsuoka	9.	33.11	131.40
Meiji	6.	33.00	131.50
Meiji	7. (See note 10.)		
Meiji	9.	33.13	131.40
Meiji	12.	33.22	131.20
Mie	8.	33.38	131.33
Mihana	2. (See note 11.)		
Miho	11.	33.33	131.14
Mimagusa	11.	33.31	131.14
Minamiaki	3.	33.27	131.40
Minamihata	1.	33.21	131.25
Minamiinnai	12.	33.22	131.14

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Minaminotsu	10.	33.01	131.39
Minamishonai	9.	33.10	131.22
Minamitsuru	4.	33.06	131.43
Minamiyamada	5.	33.12	131.09
Minamiyufu	1. (See note 3.)		
Misa	9. (See note 7.)		
Misato	11.	33.24	131.03
Miura	8.	33.39	131.30
Miyado	7.	32.53	131.20
Miyagi	7.	32.59	131.18
Miyakono	7.	33.04	131.18
Miyoshi	2. (See note 11.)		
Mizobe	11.	33.25	130.58
Momoeda	10.	33.00	131.34
Momozono	9.	33.14	131.40
Nagamine	12.	33.31	131.16
Nagatani	10.	33.03	131.39
Nagayu	7.	33.05	131.21
Nagoya	6.	32.47	131.52
Nakae	3.	33.25	131.41
Nakagawa	2.	33.17	130.59
Nakamatama	8. (See note 5.)		
Nakamusashi	3.	33.32	131.39
Nakano	6.	32.57	131.45
Nakatsue	2.	33.10	130.53
Nakaura	6.	32.56	131.58
Naomi	6.	32.54	131.48
Nishiarita	2. (See note 11.)		
Nishidani	11.	33.25	131.11
Nishimaki	12.	33.30	131.21
Nishimatama	8. (See note 5.)		
Nishimusashi	3.	33.32	131.37
Nishinakaura	6.	32.56	131.56
Nishiono	10.	33.03	131.24
Nishishonai	9.	33.12	131.23
Nishitogo	8.	33.33	131.30
Nishiuwaura	6. (See note 4.)		
Nogami	5.	33.13	131.12
Notsuharu	9.	33.10	131.32
Notsuichi	10.	33.02	131.42
Nyu	4. (See note 8.)		
Nyuta	7.	32.55	131.22
Oga	1.	33.22	131.34
Ogata	10.	32.57	131.28
Ogi	7.	32.56	131.17
Ohata	11. (See note 13.)		
Okamoto	7. (See note 10.)		
Ono	2.	33.25	130.56
Onoichi	10.	32.50	131.29
Onyushima	6. (See note 4.)		
Otsuru	2.	33.23	130.54
Oyama	2.	33.13	130.58
Ozai	4.	33.15	131.43
Ryuo	12.	33.25	131.25
Sada	12.	33.27	131.24
Sashiu	4.	33.11	131.49

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Sekijogawa	9.	33.14	131.28
Shibahara	10. (See note 9.)		
Shigeoka	10.	32.52	131.41
Shimogo	11.	33.27	131.05
Shimokatada	6.	32.55	131.53
Shimokitatsuru	4.	33.10	131.46
Shimonyuzu	6.	32.50	131.59
Shimotakeda	7.	33.06	131.24
Shinsho	11. (See note 12.)		
Shinyabakei	11.	33.22	131.12
Shirani	7.	33.02	131.14
Shitanoe	4.	33.09	131.49
Sugao	10.	33.01	131.36
Sugo	7.	33.07	131.26
Tahara	8.	33.32	131.34
Takae	12.	33.14	131.02
Takanami	12.	33.26	131.17
Takase	2. (See note 11.)		
Takata	9.	33.12	131.41
Takenaka	9.	33.07	131.36
Takio	9. (See note 1.)		
Tani	9.	33.11	131.30
Tano	10.	32.50	131.40
Tashibu	8. (See Tashu-mura)		
Tashui	8.	33.23	131.31
Teruoka	2. (See note 11.)		
Tonoue	10.	33.03	131.39
Toyokawa	12.	33.31	131.20
Toyooka	7. (See note 10.)		
Toyosaki	3.	33.34	131.39
Tsubusa	12.	33.22	131.23
Tsukinoki	11.	33.30	130.59
Tsurui	11. (See note 13.)		
Tsuruoka	6. (See note 4.)		
Tsutami	11.	33.30	131.02
Ubatake	7.	32.53	131.22
Usono	8.	33.37	131.29
Wada	11.	33.35	131.15
Wama	12.	33.33	131.24
Wasada	9.	33.11	131.34
Yabakei	11.	33.28	131.07
Yakkan	12.	33.32	131.21
Yamaguchi	11.	33.31	131.12
Yamaura	1.	33.28	131.26
Yamautsuri	11.	33.25	131.09
Yasaka	1.	33.24	131.34
Yawata	5.	33.21	131.05
Yawata	6. (See note 4.)		
Yawata	9. (See note 1.)		
Yawata	12.	33.24	131.20
Yoake	2.	33.20	130.51
Yokoyama	12.	33.31	131.18
Yonozu	6.	32.53	131.58
Yoshino	9.	31.58	131.20
Youra	4.	32.21	130.40
Yufugawa	9.	33.13	131.28

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Yufuin	1.	33.17	131.22
Yunohira	9.	33.11	131.20

- *Gun:
1. Hayami
 2. Hida
 3. Higashikunisaki
 4. Kitaamabe
 5. Kusu
 6. Minamiamabe
 7. Naori
 8. Nishikunisaki
 9. Oita
 10. Ono
 11. Shimoge
 12. Usa

- (1) Incorporated into Saeki-shi
- (2) Incorporated into Kitsuki-machi
- (3) Kitayufu-mura and Minamiyufu-mura were amalgamated and renamed Yufuin-mura
- (4) Incorporated into Saeki-shi
- (5) Incorporated into Matama-mura
- (6) Incorporated into Imi-mura
- (7) Incorporated into Tsurusaki-machi
- (8) Incorporated into Sakanoichi-machi
- (9) Incorporated into Chitose-mura
- (10) Incorporated into Takeda-machi
- (11) Incorporated into Hida-shi
- (12) Incorporated into Imazu-machi
- (13) Incorporated into Nakatsu-shi

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TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weight

1 momme (10 fun)	- 0.1323 oz.	- 3.750 grams
1 kin (160 momme)	- 1.323 lb.	- 0.600 kilograms
1 kan (1000 momme)	- 8.267 lb.	- 3.750 kilograms
1 koku (fish) - 40 kan		
1 ounce	- 7.560 momme	
1 pound	- 120.958 momme	
1 short ton	- 241.916 kan	
1 gram	- 0.266 momme	
1 kilogram	- 266.666 momme	
1 metric ton	- 1666.66 kin	

Length

1 shaku (10 sun)	- 11.930 inch	- 30.303 centimeters
	- 0.994 foot	- 0.303 meter
1 ken (6 shaku)	- 5.965 feet	- 1.818 meters
1 cho (60 ken)	- 0.678 mile	- 109.090 meters
1 ri (36 cho)	- 2.440 miles	- 3.927 kilometers
1 shaku (cloth measure)	- 1.25 shaku	
1 tan (a roll of cloth)	- approx. 25-30 shaku	
1 hiki (cloth)	- 2 tan	
1 inch	- 0.084 shaku	
1 foot	- 1.006 shaku	
1 yard	- 3.017 shaku	
1 mile	- 885.123 ken	- 0.4098 ri
1 meter	- 3.300 shaku	
1 kilometer	- 550,000 ken	- 0.2546 ri

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Area

1 sq. shaku	-	0.988 sq. foot	
1 tsubo (36 sq. shaku)	-	3.954 sq. yards	
1 se (30 tsubo)	-	118.614 sq. yards	- 0.992 are
1 cho (100 se)	-	2.45 acres	- 0.0099 sq. kilometer
1 sq. ri	-	5.955 sq. miles	- 15.424 sq. kilometers
1 tan - 10 se			
1 sq. foot	-	1.0116 sq. shaku	
1 sq. yard	-	9.105 sq. shaku	
1 acre	-	40.804 se	
1 sq. mile	-	261.147 cho	
1 are	-	30.250 tsubo	
1 hectare	-	1.008 cho	
1 sq. kilometer	-	100.833 cho	

Capacity

1 sho (10 go)	-	3.812 pints (U.S.)	-	1.804 litres
1 cu. shaku	-	0.983 cu. foot	-	27.826 litres
1 cu. tsubo	-	7.861 cu. yards	-	6.010 kilolitres
1 koku (dry)	-	4.960 bushels (British)		
	-	5.119 bushels (U.S.)		
1 koku (timber)	-	approx. 10 cu. feet		
1 shakujime (timber)	-	approx. 12 cu. feet		
1 cu. foot	-	1.0176 cu. shaku		
1 cu. yard	-	27.474 cu. shaku		
1 gallon (U.S.)	-	2.098 sho		
1 bushel (British)	-	1.305 cu. shaku		
1 litre	-	0.554 sho		
1 kilolitre	-	35.937 cu. shaku		
1 cu. metre	-	35.937 cu. shaku		
1 koku (liquid)	-	10 to	-	100 sho
			-	1000 go

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