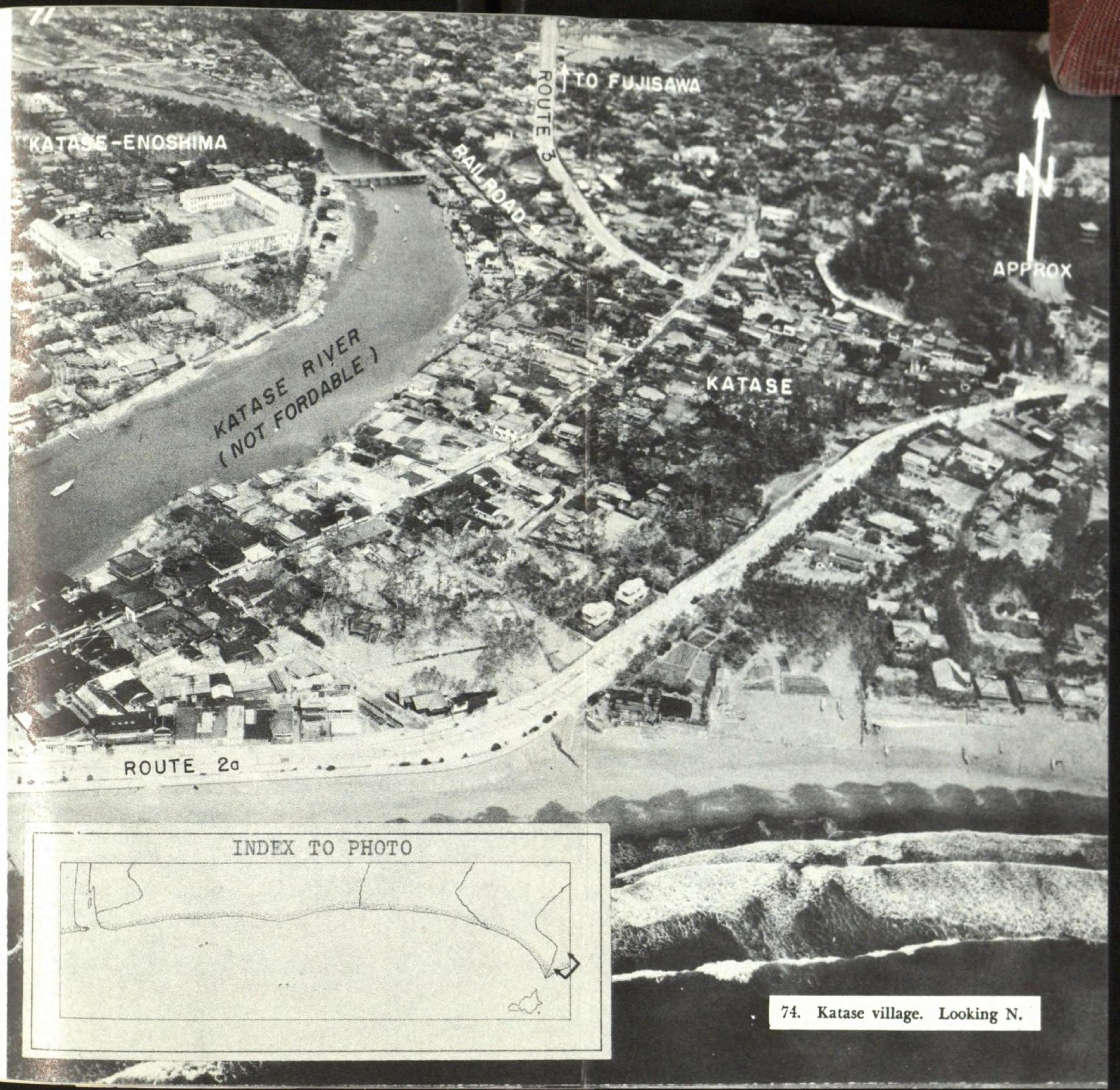


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74. Katase village. Looking N.



XV. RESOURCES

(Plate XV-1)

GENERAL

The Shonan area is relatively poor in natural resources. There are scattered industries in the vicinity of Fujisawa and Chigasaki, and agricultural districts are limited to irregular belts of cultivated land which generally parallel the beach about one-half mile inland. Timber resources are meager.

FOODSTUFFS

Rice is the predominant agricultural crop. Some rice paddies are permanently flooded. Only one crop per year is harvested. Dry grains such as wheat, barley oats, and rye are grown and double-cropping of these fields is practiced. Root vegetables include sweet potatoes and carrots.

Nanko and the small communities along Shonan Drive engage in small-scale fishing. The catch includes sardines, mackerel and bonito. Shell fish and cuttle fish are also taken. Seaweed is harvested from the rocks and reefs of Hirashima and Ubashima.

Meat and dairy products form a very small part of the local diet, and to a large extent are imported from sources outside of the Shonan district. Consumption of processed food is small.

FORAGE

Forage is extremely sparse and in most cases feed is imported from local stock. Individual farms often keep small quantities of livestock both as beasts of burden and as sources of food, but there is little or no grazing.

FUELS

Imported charcoal is the chief fuel. Local inhabitants are under local injunction not to cut pine along Shonan beach, since the trees form a windbreak and their roots retain sand and prevent it from drifting over roads. Industrial gas is used for cooking and heating in many homes and hotels in the Fujisawa-Katase area.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Construction materials are not plentiful. The river beds have enormous quantities of sand; gravels are abundant around the termini of "A" and "B" creeks. Beach sand is a coarse volcanic type and is good for construction purposes. Sedimentary sands from the Sagami River are preferable.

MINERAL RESOURCES

There are no important mineral resources in the region.

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G. WATER SUPPLY

The parts of the area serviced by municipal water systems are shown on Plate XV-1. In addition, wells are used in areas not reached by the distribution system. The water table lies between six and ten feet below the surface of the ground. Water table depth remains relatively constant and sandy soils allow rapid permeation to lower strata. The municipal water supply originates in the vicinity of Ichinomiya. Pressure is low and is not adequate for fire fighting without auxiliary pumping. Potability is dubious because of the permeability of soils over-lying the water table and possible contamination by seepage. The municipal water supply is not of sufficient purity for American consumption.

H. LABOR

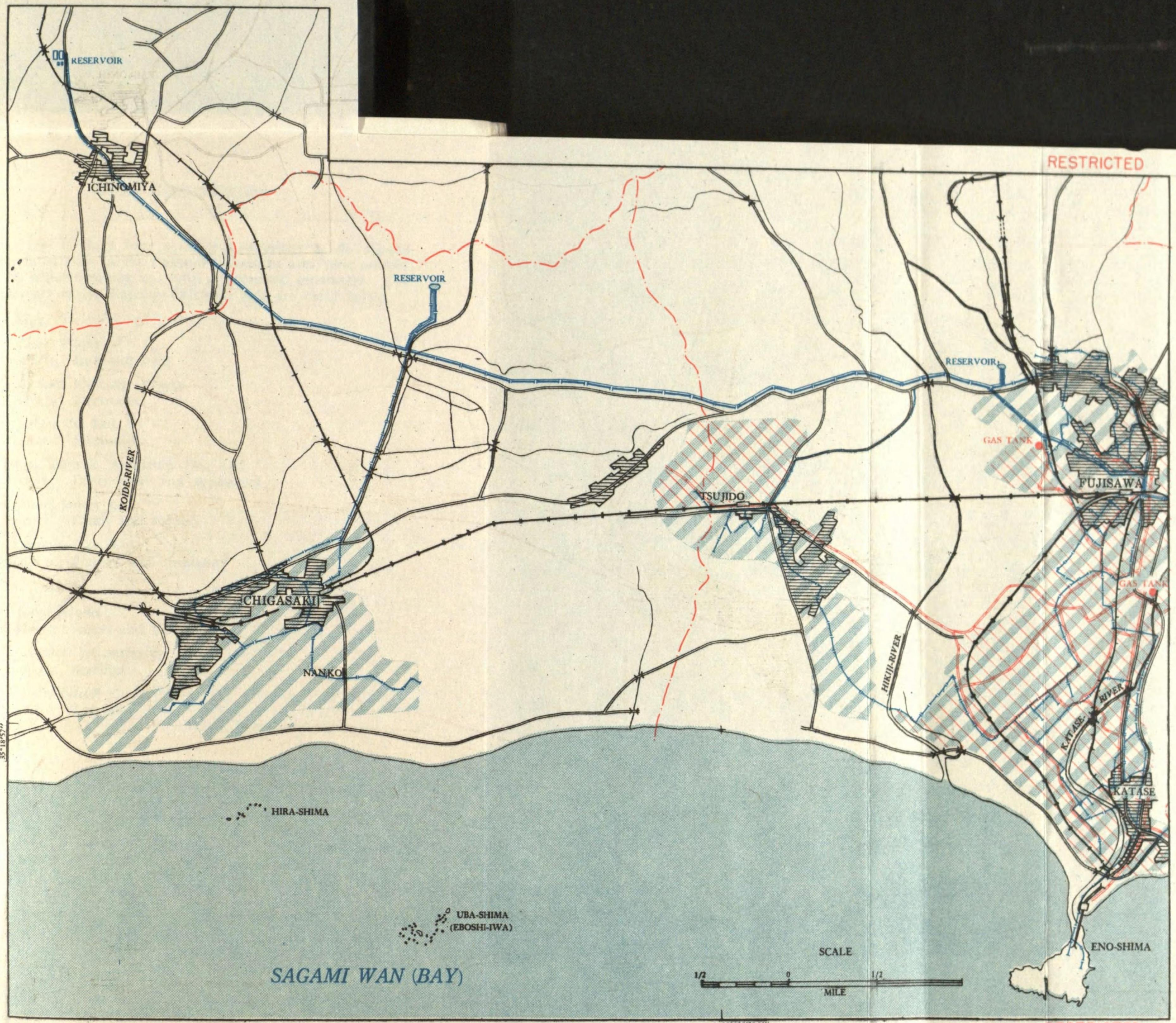
An adequate supply of skilled and unskilled labor is available in Fujisawa-Chigasaki region. Between 20 and 30 percent of the inhabitants, who are now engaged in agriculture or fishing, would constitute a source of unskilled labor. Industrial workers are available as a source of skilled labor.

I. REPAIR FACILITIES

Light repair and maintenance facilities may be found in the industrial plants of Shonan area, although tools and equipment in these factories are below American standards.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
 Construction materials are not plentiful. The river beds have quantities of sand; gravels are abundant around the river banks and in the "B" creeks. Beach sand is a coarse volcanic type and is not good for construction purposes. Sedimentary sands from the Sagami River are plentiful.

MINERAL RESOURCES
 There are no important mineral resources in the region.



RESTRICTED

LEGEND

- MAJOR WATER MAIN
- WATER DISTRIBUTION LINE
- ▨ AREAS HAVING MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE
- GAS MAIN
- ▨ AREAS HAVING MUNICIPAL GAS SERVICE
- - - CITY LIMITS

SOURCE:
 MAP COMPILED FROM JGS 1:25,000 ENOSHIMA SHEET, 1937, FUJISAWA SHEET, 1938, AMS L074 CENTRAL HONSHU 1:25,000 SHEETS 992 1 NF & 993 1 SE, 1945, AND FROM DATA COMPILED FROM GROUND SURVEY BY G-2, TH/INTELL GEO BR.

CENTRAL HONSHU
 JAPAN
 SHONAN AREA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 Military Intelligence Section
 General Staff

UTILITIES

G-2 GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION

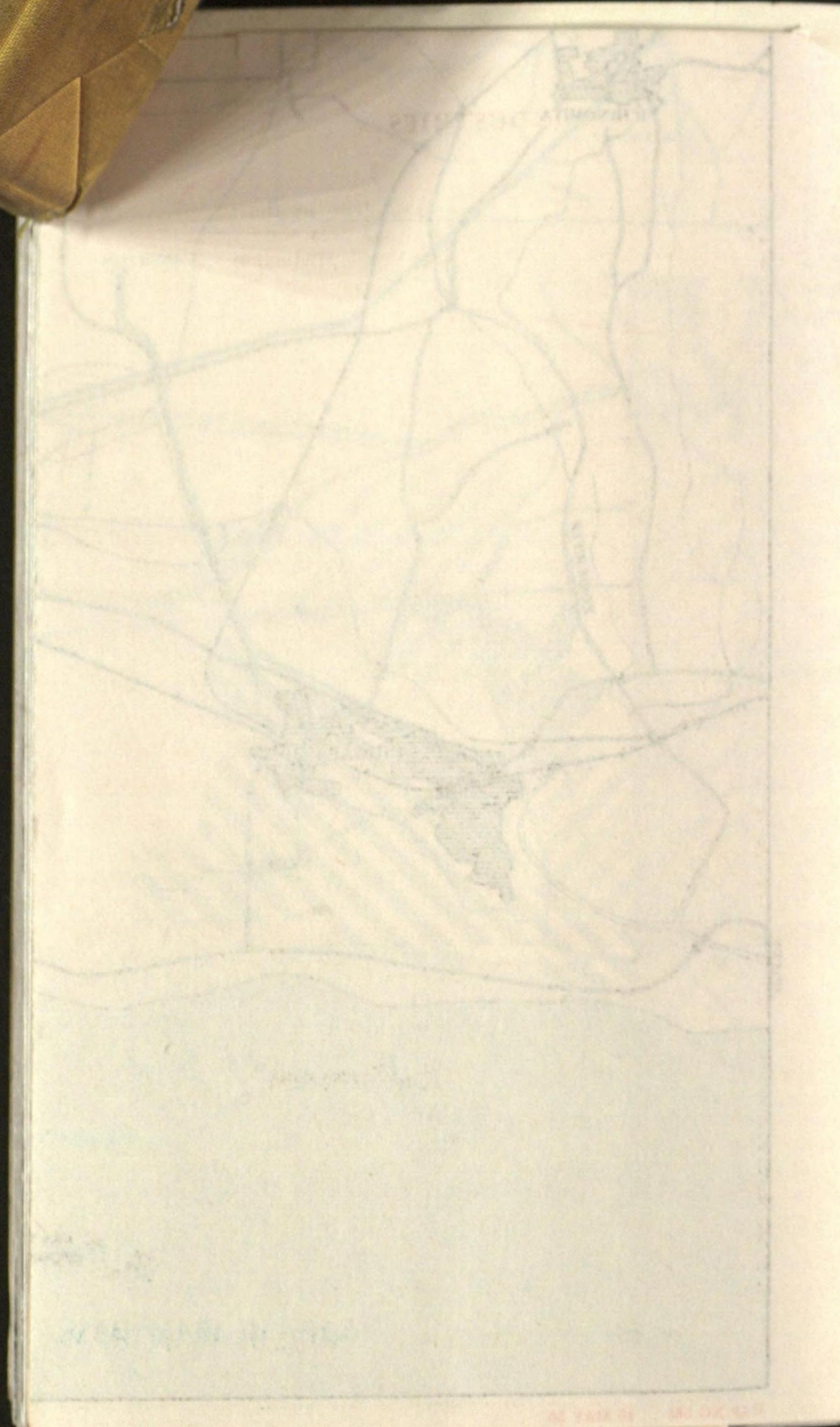
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XVI. INDUSTRIES

XVII. POPULATION AND ADMINISTRATION

During 1941-45 there were many war industries in the Shonan area. Several factories in the Chigasaki-Hiratsuka area were severely damaged by Allied bombing and have not resumed production. The major industries in the Fujisawa-Chigasaki area are listed below:

Chigasaki Area

Japan Steel Works

Products: Iron and steel

Tokai Carbon Electrode Works

Products: Electrodes

Toyo Carbon Co. Ltd.

Products: Electrodes

Matsushita Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.

Products: Instruments and appliances

Toho Confectionery Co.

Products: Candy and sugar

Toyo Ceramics Co., Ltd.

Products: Pottery and insulators

Fujisawa

Tokyo Screw Works

Products: Screws and bolts

Japan Precision Industrial Co.

Products: Bearings

Katakura Industrial Co.

Products: Textiles

EDUCATION

Since 1945, the Japanese educational system has been reformed along American lines by SCAP.

DETAILED POPULATION FIGURES

Chigasaki and its associated villages have a total population of 20,000 according to the census of 1945. Fujisawa and its associated villages have a total population of 41,000. The total area of the area is about 15 square miles.

GOVERNMENT

Present day Japan operates under an elective form of government. The national government is vested in the Diet, which has



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XVI. INDUSTRIES

During 1941-43 there were many war industries in the Chigasaki area. Several factories in the Chigasaki-Hiratsuka area were recently damaged by Allied bombing and have not resumed production. The war industries in the Fujisawa-Chigasaki area are listed below:

Japan Steel Works
Products: Iron and steel

Tokai Carbon Electrode Works
Products: Electrodes

Two Carbon Co. Ltd.
Products: Electrodes

Mitsubishi Electric Appliance Co. Ltd.
Products: Instruments and appliances

Toho Confectionery Co.
Products: Candy and sugar

Toyo Ceramics Co. Ltd.
Products: Pottery and enamels

Toyo Sewing Works
Products: Sewers and bolts

Japan Precision Industrial Co.
Products: Bearings

Kanetsu Industrial Co.
Products: Textiles

XVII. POPULATION AND ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

Since the end of the war and adoption of the new constitution, Japan has operated under a democratic government. The Emperor remains, as a symbol of government, and possesses no legal powers. The area covered by this report includes two cities and satellite towns and villages with political structures similar to those found elsewhere in Japan.

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Japanese are derived from a mixed stock of Mongol and Malay origins. At about the beginning of the Christian era, these people gradually spread over Honshu and partly absorbed and partly replaced the original inhabitants, the Ainu, of which a remnant alone is found in the northern island of Hokkaido.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND RELIGION

Since the renunciation of imperial divinity, at the end of the war, Shinto is no longer considered the state religion. However, the great majority of Japanese people continue to follow Shinto, and practice it in varied forms. Buddhism is strongly entrenched in Japan, and in many cases the people follow both Shinto and Buddhism accepting the tenets of each where no basic conflict is found. Christianity is making slow but steady headway in Japan, spurred on by the end of Shinto as a state religion and by the complete freedom of operation for missionaries of all sects.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Approximately 30 percent of the population engage in commercial occupations. They are storekeepers, policemen, truck drivers, bicycle riders, etc. Approximately 70 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture, fishing, and forestry.

EDUCATION

Since 1945, the Japanese educational system has been revised along American lines by SCAP.

DETAILED POPULATION FIGURES

Chigasaki and its associated villages have a total population of 115,000 according to the census of 1948. Fujisawa and its associated villages have a total population of 81,203. The total area of the two towns is about 18 square miles.

GOVERNMENT

Present day Japan operates under an elective form of government. The national government is vested in the Diet, which has



two houses. The Upper House, or House of Councilors, has 250 seats, filled by members elected on both a regional and a national basis. The Lower House, or House of Representatives, has 466 members elected from specific electoral districts in a manner similar to the election of members of the United States House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is the titular head of the party in power; he is chosen from the Lower House and must be elected directly to it. Most legislation originates in the Lower House. The Upper House or House of Councilors, has power to amend and block legislation in a manner similar to that of the British House of Lords.

There are four major political parties in present day Japan. They are the Liberal (extreme right wing), the People's Democratic (right wing coalition, recently formed), the Social Democratic (middle of the road), and the Communist (extreme left wing). Various coalition and splinter factions fill in the gaps in the nation's political structure to some extent, but the absence of moderate left wing and moderate right wing parties is significant.

The elective process extends down to the village level. A prefectural government and assembly is elected; a city assembly and mayor are elected in similar fashion; and even the small towns and villages elect their own mayor and village council.

H. POLICE

Both Fujisawa and Chigasaki maintain municipal police departments, with headquarters in each city. Fujisawa maintains a force of 104 policemen assigned to a central station, precinct stations and police boxes. Chigasaki maintains a force of 63 policemen.

No members of the National Rural Police (NRP) are stationed in the area. The nearest NRP headquarters is located at Yokohama. In an emergency, additional police personnel may be drawn from Kamakura, Hiratsuka and other cities in Kanagawa prefecture.

XVIII. MEDICAL PROBLEMS

A. GENERAL

Despite many advances in Japanese medical science along occidental lines, disease is still prevalent among the civil population and is a potential menace to military operations in the area.

Unless otherwise indicated, medical statistics given in this handbook are for Kanagawa Prefecture, in which the Shonan area is located.

B. DISEASES

1. Malaria

Cases of malaria occur but they are not numerous; 82 cases were reported in 1948 and 39 cases in 1949. One death was reported during this period. Benign tertiary malaria is the usual form.

2. Typhus

Louse-borne typhus occurs in Japan, and a relatively serious epidemic occurred in the Kanto area in early 1950. Forty-seven cases were reported in 1948, with one death; 11 in 1949, with no deaths; and 423 in the first four months of 1950, with 23 deaths.

3. Filariasis

Occasional cases of filariasis occur, but they are not required to be reported to the Ministry of Health and Welfare and hence no accurate statistics are available.

4. Relapsing fever

Relapsing fever of the louse-borne type occurs, but as it is not reported, figures are not available.

5. Encephalitis

A virus disease, "Japanese B encephalitis," transmitted by mosquitoes, is prevalent during the summer months. Fever with dulled mentality is followed by paralysis. The mortality rate is high, and those who recover may have a protracted convalescence. An epidemic occurred in 1948, with 588 cases and 170 deaths reported. In 1949, 115 cases were reported, with 36 deaths. No occurrence of the disease has been reported in early 1950.

6. Dysentery

Dysentery is common in Japan with the highest incidence in the Tokyo area. In 1948, 296 cases were reported, with 87 deaths; in 1949, 982 cases were reported, with 212 deaths; and 84 cases were reported in the first four months of 1950. Because of the use of human excreta as fertilizer, vegetables are potential sources of infection and water

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supplies are liable to pollution. In addition to the more serious strains of dysentery, common diarrhea, enteritis and food poisoning are common.

7. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers

The enteric fevers are common throughout Japan. Cases tend to occur in late summer and urban incidence is higher than rural. Paratyphoid is less prevalent than typhoid. There were 455 cases of typhoid, with 55 deaths, reported in 1948; 272 cases, with 35 deaths, in 1949; and 61 cases, with four deaths, as of April 1950. There were 117 cases of paratyphoid, with no deaths, in 1948; 62 cases, with three deaths, in 1949; and eight cases, with no deaths, as of April 1950.

8. Cholera

The most recently reported case of cholera in Japan occurred in 1946. There is always a possibility that the disease may occur, in all probability introduced from China. Troops should take usual precautions to protect food from flies and other sources of contamination.

9. Skin diseases

Scabies, eczema, and fungus infections are common throughout Japan.

10. Leprosy

Estimates vary as to the number of cases of leprosy in Japan, and authorities state that there are as many cases unconfined and probably unreported as are confined in colonies and leprosaria. In 1949, 784 new cases were reported in Japan, 18 of which were in Kanagawa Prefecture.

11. Venereal diseases

The incidence of VD is high in Japan, in spite of intensive anti-VD campaigns. Gonorrhea is the most common, followed by syphilis and chancroid. In 1948, 13,086 cases of gonorrhea were reported, 9743 of syphilis, and 1837 of chancroid. In 1949, reported infections of the three diseases increased to 17,599, 11,229 and 2084 respectively. Lymphogranuloma also occurs.

12. Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is the most common disease in Japan with an incidence of 745 per 100,000, and it has the highest death rate. In 1948, 15,066 new cases were reported, with a death rate of 190 per 100,000. There were 14,607 new cases reported in 1949, and 4239 in the first four months of 1950. The death rate is higher in urban than in rural areas, higher in females than in males, and higher for pulmonary than for other forms of the disease.

13. Respiratory diseases

Sixty-three cases of influenza, 3167 of pneumonia, and 1510 of whooping cough were reported in Kanagawa in 1948.

14. Smallpox

Vaccination is compulsory, and smallpox has all but disappeared. There were no cases in 1948, and only two cases in 1949. One case was reported in the first four months of 1950.

15. Infectious diseases

Diseases such as measles, scarlet fever, chickenpox, cerebrospinal meningitis, and "polio" occur with an incidence comparable to that in other mid-latitude climates.

16. Eye diseases

Trachoma is very common in Japan. In 1949, 3862 new cases were reported. Several forms of conjunctivitis occur, and myopia is very common.

17. Deficiency diseases

Beri-beri, caused by insufficient vitamin B in polished rice, the principal item in Japanese diet, is still a common disease, although much has been done to combat it by modifications in the milling of rice and the introduction of other dietary items.

18. Worm infestations

A high percentage of the population in some rural districts is infested with hookworm.

The round worm, is the most common intestinal parasite, affecting 40 percent of a series of groups examined in 1937.

Tape worms are common, as a good deal of uncooked fish is eaten.

Intestinal flukes of various types occur, and may be ingested with polluted water, infected water plants, or fish. Snails are intermediate hosts.

Schistosomiasis may result from drinking infected water or even from wading or bathing in it. Schistosomiasis has already been encountered by American forces in the Philippines and its prevention under active service conditions is a problem. The infection is common in Yamanashi and other prefectures surrounding Tokyo.

C. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

1. Water supplies (See Section XVI, 11)

There is ample rainfall in this area and streams are potential sources of water supply. Wells are frequently used.

All well and surface water must be considered as polluted; even the larger supplies should be tested before being declared fit for

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human use, as it is believed that many of the intestinal disease outbreaks have been due to water-borne infection.

2. Disposal of excreta and garbage

Flush toilets connected to sewerage systems and septic tank installations are not usual in Japan.

The common form of privy utilizes a cesspit which is emptied at intervals by nightsoil collectors. In the country the product is bought by farmers as fertilizer. In the cities where supply exceeds demand, the householder must pay a fee for removal.

Garbage in a number of the municipal areas is regularly collected and burned or buried. In smaller areas it is the householder's responsibility.

3. Disposal of the dead

Burial in cemeteries and cremation are both practiced in Japan.

D. HOUSING

In most Japanese houses there are spaces between floor and ground and between ceiling and roof which provide rat harborage. The roof, which is heavy and may be thatched, shingled or tiled, is supported on stones. There are no continuous walls. During the day the house is open to the outside air, but at night sliding wooden doors enclose it. In winter, during the day, light screens covered with translucent paper replace wooden doors. In cities most houses have two permanent light wooden walls.

Rooms are divided by opaque paper sliding partitions. Floors are covered by rush mats which are usually kept very clean. Shoes are removed before entering. If not kept clean these mats provide harborage for fleas.

Heating is provided by braziers, but the houses tend to be cold and draughty.

Before the war, bathing facilities were common to most Japanese houses in addition to public bath houses. Daily hot baths were traditional, but have been curtailed by fuel shortages.

E. PESTS AND DANGEROUS ANIMALS

1. Mosquitoes

A number of species of mosquitoes are prevalent, including the transmitters of malaria and encephalitis.

2. Flies

The common housefly is fairly numerous and is of great importance as a mechanical carrier of disease. Japanese authorities have conducted a number of campaigns against flies; anti-fly propa-

ganda leaflets were issued, and other measures were organized to prevent breeding.

3. Simuliidae

Gnats or "sandflies" are small but annoying pests, which can penetrate ordinary mosquito nets, and leave intensely itching lumps.

4. Fleas

Fleas are numerous in the tatami or floor mats in rural areas. Over ten varieties have been reported.

5. Bugs

Bed bugs may be found in foreign-type hotels in some parts of the country, but they are not indigenous to Japan.

6. Lice

Lice occur throughout Japan among the poorer classes. The crab louse also occurs.

7. Mites and ticks

The tick occurs in this area.

8. Beetles

Two species of beetle prevalent here are capable of causing blisters on the skin.

9. Rodents

Rats are important as carriers of plague, leptospirosis, rat bite fever, typhus, parasitic worms, etc. They are found throughout the area and their breeding is favored by the native style of house. Their unlimited spread has been prevented, however, through campaigns by various authorities for rat control.

Many species occur, but the commonest are the black rat, the roof rat, and the sewer rat.

Moles, which may be carriers of typhus and rat bite fever, are common along some rivers. Their ears are usually mite-infested.

10. Snakes

The only venomous snake in Japan, the Mamushi adder, is not usually deadly. It may attain a length of two feet. It lurks in damp places, and remains under cover by day.

XIX. CLIMATE AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

Like most of Japan this area has a monsoon type of climate, with rainy summers and relatively dry winters. The most serious storms to cross the area are the typhoons, which may bring winds of hurricane velocity and heavy rain. These typhoons occur chiefly in late summer and fall. Prevailing winds are northerly or northwesterly in winter and southerly in summer. Winter winds are steady and may reach gale force; summer winds are moderate and variable. The average annual rainfall at Chigasaki is 69 inches, monthly averages ranging from 2.0 inches in December to 10.8 inches in September. Generally the longest periods of either rainy weather or drought do not exceed 30 days. Very heavy rainfall, more than seven inches in 24 hours, has been experienced in this area. Average annual cloud cover at Chigasaki is 58 percent; the maximum, 77 percent, comes in June, and the minimum, 36 percent, comes in December. Wide variations from average rainfall and cloud cover may occur. In summer, maximum cloudiness usually occurs in early morning and again in the afternoon; minimum cloud cover occurs about midnight and about 0900 hours. Throughout the year, cloud cover averages greater in day time than at night. Visibility is generally less than three miles on eight or nine days per month in June, July and August. Principal causes of reduced visibility are rain, haze, smoke and fog. Fog may occur at Chigasaki on one or two days per month in summer. Mean maximum June and July temperatures are 75° and 82°F, respectively. Mean minimum temperatures for these two months are 62° and 70°F. Relative humidity averages 78 percent for the year, ranging from 68 percent in February to 86 percent in July. Mean relative humidity for June is 84 percent. Highest relative humidity usually occurs about sunrise, and lowest relative humidity in the afternoon.

Thunderstorms occur in Tokyo on an average of one day per month in June, two days per month in July, and three days per month in August. Frequency of such storms is probably slightly less in the Shonan Area. Thunderstorms associated with passage of fronts may be accompanied by squalls.

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Like most of Japan this area has a monsoon type of climate with rainy summer and relatively dry winter. The main reason for this is the area is the typhoon belt which may bring winds of hurricane velocity and heavy rain. These typhoons occur chiefly in late summer and fall. Prevailing winds are northerly or westerly in winter and southerly in summer. Winter winds are usually and may reach gale force; summer winds are moderate and variable. The average annual rainfall at Chigasaki is 69 inches, monthly average ranging from 2.9 inches in December to 10.8 inches in September. Generally the longer periods of either rain or drought do not exceed 30 days. Very heavy rainfalls, more than seven inches in 24 hours has been expected in this area. Average annual cloud cover at Chigasaki is 58 percent; the maximum, 77 percent, comes in June and the minimum, 36 percent, comes in December. Wide variations from average rainfall and cloud cover may occur. In summer, maximum cloudiness usually occurs in early morning and again in the afternoon; minimum cloud cover occurs about midnight and about 0900 hours. Throughout the year, cloud cover averages greater in day time than at night. Visibility is generally less than three miles on eight or nine days per month in June, July and August. Principal cause of reduced visibility are rain, haze, smoke and fog. Fog may occur at Chigasaki on one or two days per month in summer. Mean maximum June and July temperatures are 75° and 82° F. respectively. Mean minimum temperatures for these two months are 62° and 70° F. Relative humidity averages 78 percent for the year ranging from 68 percent in February to 88 percent in July. Mean relative humidity for June is 84 percent. Higher relative humidity usually occurs about sunrise and lower relative humidity in the afternoon.

Thunderstorms occur in Tokyo on an average of one day per month in June, two days per month in July, and three days per month in August. Frequency of such storms is probably slightly less in the Shonan Area. Thunderstorms associated with passage of fronts may be accompanied by squalls.

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