

Restricted

So-gun: (1) Shibushi-machi, center of town, about 100 yards south of town office. (2) Iwakawa-machi, junction of the 2 prefectural roads, north of town. (3) Sueyoshi-machi, a center of town at junction of prefectural highways, 200 yards southwest of town office.

Kimotsuki-gun: Onejime-machi, on waterfront near northern outskirts of town; at highway junction.

Kagoshima-gun: Taniyama-machi, 500 yards south of railway station of Ibusuki line, in northern outskirts of town.

Ibusuki-gun: (1) Ei-mura, northeast of junction of 2 highways in the village. (2) Ibusuki-machi.

Kawanabe-gun: (1) Kaseda-machi, center of town between 2 prefectural roads and south of their junction. (2) Chiran-machi, center of town, adjacent to town office, about 200 yards north of intersection of 2 prefectural highways. (3) Makurazaki-machi, center of town near waterfront and about 500 yards west-southwest of the road junction in northeast part of town.

Hicki-gun: (1) Ichiki-machi. (2) Ijuin-machi, 200 yards north of town office, in northern outskirts of town. (3) Izaku-machi, 700 yards east of railway station on Nansatsu Line, in extreme eastern part of town.

In addition to the foregoing, the 8 police stations located in the islands off the mainland of Kagoshima-ken, over which the Sendai police station has jurisdiction, are listed below (table 38) in approximate north to south order:

TABLE 38

Island Police Stations, Kagoshima-ken.

Police Station	Location	Towns, Townships Included
Koshiki-shima	Nakakoshiki-shima	Sato-mura Kamikoshiki-mura
Tanega-shima	Nishinoomote-machi Tanega-shima	Nishinoomote-machi Nakatane-machi Minamitane-mura
Yaku-jima	Miyanoura Yaku-jima	Kamiyaku-mura Shimoyaku-mura
O-shima	Nase-machi Amami-O-shima	Jitto-mura Kasari-mura Mikata-mura Nase-mura Sumiyo-mura

Kikai-shima	Akaren	Tatsugo-mura
Koniya	Kikai-shima	Yamato-mura
	Koniya-machi	Kikai-mura
	Amami-O-shima	Somachi-mura
		Chinzei-mura
		Koniya-mura
		Nishigata-mura
		Saneku-mura
		Uken-mura
Tekuno-shima	Kametsu-machi	Amagi-mura
	Tekuno-shima	Higashiamagi-mura
		Isen-mura
		Kametsu-machi
Okierabu-shima	Watomari-machi	China-mura
	Okierabu-shima	Watomari-machi
		Yoron-mura

Also in these islands are a number of police substations. Branches of the Tokuno-shima police station are reported to have been established at Isen-mura and Sam-mura, and a branch of the Okierabu-shima police station at Chabana on Yoron-jima.

A gendarmerie post is located in the northern part of Kagoshima-shi, about 150 yards south of the prefectural buildings.

2. Prisons.

The Kagoshima prefectural prison is located in the extreme west-central section of Kagoshima-shi on the Kotsuki-gawa near the power plant. Administrative personnel in 1938 consisted of: one governor of prisons, 7 chief wardens, one doctor, one interne, 2 chaplains, 6 assistants for industrial work, 73 warders, and 17 hired help with an estimated prison population of 950 inmates.

The governor of Kagoshima prison also has jurisdiction over Oshima branch prison in Oshima-gun, Nase-machi, which in 1938 had administrative personnel of one chief warden, 12 warders and 2 hired help.

Table 39 gives the comparative ratio of prisoners per 100,000 persons in Kagoshima-ken as compared to that of the national population.

TABLE 39

Prisoners, 1929-1938, Kagoshima-ken.
(per 100,000 persons)

Year	Kagoshima-ken	All Japan
1929	61.6	153.2
1930	75.4	166.8
	88	

1931	82.3	170.9
1932	99.9	188.6
1933	87.8	199.6
1934	76.6	202.2
1935	89.4	190.8
1936	81.9	197.5
1937	79.5	177.4
1938	51.7	157.5
Average	78.6	180.5

3. Firefighting and control.

As of 1937, fire-fighting stations, personnel and equipment in Kagoshima-ken consisted of 173 volunteer fire brigades; 10,832 volunteer fire-brigade personnel; 40 automobile pumps; one motorcycle pump; 108 other type gas-powered pumps; 2 steam engine pumps; 123 hose carts; 202 hand pumps; and 1,145 reservoirs for fire use. There were no special fire stations (police), fire boats or mechanical ladders in Kagoshima-ken at that time.

It was reported in August 1944 that all stone walls around homes and schools in the city of Kagoshima were being removed to facilitate the work of fire fighters.

4. Civilian defense.

In September 1944, it was reported that a defense section had been established in the Kagoshima Prefectural Police Department and that the head of the section was scheduled to be promoted to a police superintendent.

Apparently no special measures for civilian defense have been taken in Kagoshima-ken which have not been inaugurated on a national level.

5. Incidence of crime.

In 1940 in Kagoshima-ken, 5,799 persons were found guilty of crime, a ratio of 3.7 per thousand persons compared to a national ratio of 12 per thousand persons.

Table 40 shows the number of arrests for criminal offenses in Kagoshima-ken during the year 1937 as compared to the total arrests for the whole of Japan.

TABLE 40

Arrests of Criminals, 1937, Kagoshima-ken.

Crime	Kagoshima-ken	All Japan
Interfering with the execution of official duties	11	489

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Incendiarism and fires through negligence	252	12,245
Obstruction of traffic	4	831
House-breaking	693	9,268
Forgeries of currencies, documents, or seals	919	18,526
Obscenities, illicit intercourse, & bigamy	99	3,566
Gambling & lotteries	152	40,204
Malfesance & bribery	11	2,781
Murder & attempted murder	44	2,211
Assault & battery	384	26,590
Accidental injuries, fatalities & occupational accidental injuries	209	21,638
Abortion	4	472
Interfering with capture and imprisonment	1	130
Kidnapping & abduction	20	1,040
Defamation of honor & character	35	1,725
Theft	3,498	436,775
Burglary	8	1,603
Fraud, embezzlement, & blackmail	1,808	280,874
Dispossession	2,169	209,886
Others (miscellaneous)	342	24,624
Sub-total--Arrests for violation penal code	10,663	1,095,838
Army and Navy criminal code violations	10	502
Violations within police court jurisdiction		
Departments ordinance	562	163,919
Prefectural regulation	79	10,598
Violation of prefectural regulation	1,059	333,104
Other criminal law violations	1,092	503,026
Grand Total	13,465	2,106,987

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, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka and Sapporo.

2. District Courts (Chiho-saibansho).

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

3. Local Courts (Ku-saibansho).

There are 6 local courts in Kagoshima-ken with 47 branches located as follows:

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Kagoshima local court (Kagoshima-shi, Yamashita-cho)
Ijuin branch court (Hioki-gun, Ijuin-machi)
Izaku branch court (Hioki-gun, Izaku-machi)
Nishinoomote branch court (Kumage-gun, Nishinoomote-machi)
Nakatane branch court (Kumage-gun, Nakatane-machi)
Kamiyaku branch court (Kumage-gun, Kamiyaku-mura)
Shimoyaku branch court (Kumage-gun, Shimoyaku-mura)
Kajiki local court (Aira-gun, Kajiki-machi)
Kamo branch court (Aira-gun, Kamo-machi)
Kokubu branch court (Aira-gun, Kokubu-machi)
Shikine branch court (Aira-gun, Shikine-mura)
Yokogawa branch court (Aira-gun, Yokogawa-machi)
Kurino branch court (Aira-gun, Kurino-machi)
Sueyoshi branch court (So-gun, Sueyoshi-machi)
Okuchi branch court (Isa-gun, Okuchi-machi)
Takarabe branch court (So-gun, Takarabe-machi)
Chiran local court (Kawanabe-gun, Chiran-machi)
Kaseda branch court (Kawanabe-gun, Kaseda-machi)
Katsuura branch court (Kawanabe-gun, Kasasa-machi)
Makurazaki branch court (Kawanabe-gun, Makurazaki-machi)
Ei branch court (Ibusuki-gun, Ei-mura)
Kiire branch court (Ibusuki-gun, Kiire-mura)
Ibusuki branch court (Ibusuki-gun, Ibusuki-machi)
Sendai local court (Sendai-shi)
Ichiki branch court (Hioki-gun, Ichiki-machi)
Iriki branch court (Satsuma-gun, Iriki-mura)
Miyanojo branch court (Satsuma-gun, Miyanojo-machi)
Akune branch court (Izumi-gun, Akune-machi)
Nagashima branch court (Izumi-gun, Higashinagashima-mura)
Izumi branch court (Izumi-gun, Izumi-machi)
Kamikoshiki branch court (Satsuma-gun, Kamikoshiki-mura)
Shimokoshiki branch court (Satsuma-gun, Shimokoshiki-mura)
Kanoya local court (Kanoya-shi)
Mohiki branch court (Kimotsuki-gun, Mohiki-mura)
Tarumizu branch court (Kimotsuki-gun, Tarumizu-machi)
Onejimo branch court (Kimotsuki-gun, Onejime-machi)
Sata branch court (Kimotsuki-gun, Sata-mura)
Kushira branch court (Kimotsuki-gun, Kushira-machi)
Uchinoura branch court (Kimotsuki-gun, Uchinoura-machi)
Iwakawa branch court (So-gun, Iwakawa-machi)
Shibushi branch court (So-gun, Shibushi-machi)
Ozaki branch court (So-gun, Ozaki-machi)
Oshima local court (Oshima-gun, Nase-machi)
Kasari branch court (Oshima-gun, Kasari-mura)
Uken branch court (Oshima-gun, Uken-mura)
Toho (Higashi kata) branch court (Oshima-gun, Koniya-machi)
Kikai branch court (Oshima-gun, Kikai-mura)
Kametsu branch court (Oshima-gun, Kametsu-machi)
Isen branch court (Oshima-gun, Isen-mura)
Amagi branch court (Oshima-gun, Watomari-machi)
China branch court (Oshima-gun, China-mura)
Yoron branch court (Oshima-gun, Yoron-mura)

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4. Police Courts (Keizai-Saibansho)

Police courts are presided over by police officers and generally are 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 Kagoshima-ken, as in the other prefectures, public health activities and services stem from the prefectural office. Authority over these matters rests with the prefectural governor.

In Kagoshima-ken as of 1943, under the direction and supervision of the governor, the Health (or Sanitation) Section (Eisei-ka) of the Prefectural Department of Internal Administration (Naisei-bu), assisted by the Prefectural Department of Police (Keisatsu-bu) 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 Health Section, 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 Kagoshima-ken on the organization of public health in cities, towns and villages, it is believed to be the same as in other rural prefectures.

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

As of 1937, Kagoshima had no medical or dental schools, no medical research or public health institutes and no large urban areas (except Kagoshima-shi), to attract the most highly skilled medical and public health personnel. The ratio of physicians in actual practice to population (1938) was very low (4.6 per 10 thousand), and relatively few hospitals and other facilities were reported in the area. Although war needs have most likely depleted the already small ranks of medical personnel in Kagoshima-ken, it is believed that the number of medical facilities has been increased considerably and public health services have been mobilized for emergency conditions.

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2. Medical facilities.

For 1938, an incomplete listing of hospitals shows Kagoshima-ken as having 5 public hospitals with a total bed capacity of 260 and 35 private hospitals with a bed capacity of 755. The above list does not include leprosaria or charity, mental, tubercular or prostitute hospitals. There are at least 9 hospitals in Kagoshima-shi, including a Red Cross Hospital, a military hospital and a prefectural hospital.

One health center was established in 1937 under the National Health Center Act. It is believed to be in Sendai-shi. In addition to furnishing medical treatment, this institution is responsible for giving intensive training to public health personnel needed for local health programs.

Although only 2 hospitals for mental patients are reported, it may be assumed that other facilities are available for hospitalization since Kagoshima-ken has a relatively large number of these patients. In 1936 there were (reported cases) 2,037 male and 1,007 female patients. Similarly, it may be assumed that facilities in addition to the 2 tuberculosis institutions are provided for treating tuberculosis patients. Furthermore, from the large number of communicable disease hospitals, isolation wards, medical clinics (shinryojo), dental clinics, trachoma treatment centers, medical stations, and infant health centers, reported for Japan proper in 1938, it can be assumed that some of these institutions will be found in Kagoshima-ken.

Mineral springs used as health resorts for treatment, recuperation and bathing purposes are found throughout the prefecture; mainly in the north central area. Some of the spas are Ibusuki-machi, Izaku-machi, Yunamoto, Soeda, Daio, Kurinodake, Shikobitashi, Auraku, Yamoyo, Kirishima, Hinatayama.

An incomplete list of the medical institutions and facilities in Kagoshima-ken follows:

- a. Kagoshima Prefectural Hospital, Kagoshima-shi.
- b. Military hospital, Kagoshima-shi.
- c. Municipal Kagoshima Hospital, Kagoshima-shi, Yamashita-cho: 40 beds, one doctor, 2 nurses, and one pharmacist (1938)*.
- d. Municipal Kagoshima Sanatorium, Kagoshima-shi, Ushuku-cho (1938).
- e. Municipal Sujaki Hospital, Kagoshima-shi, Shioya-cho (1938).
- f. Municipal Oaje Hospital, Kagoshima-shi, Yokushi-cho (1938).

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g. Red Cross Society Tuberculosis Sanitorium**, Kago-shima-shi: There is a Red Cross hospital reported for Kago-shima-shi. It is believed to be the same institution as the one listed here.

h. Hoshizuka Keisai-en (National Leprosaria), Kanoya-shi: 720 beds, reported to have had 955 patients in June 1941, one medical officer (chief, 3rd grade), 4 medical officers (one 6th grade, 3 7th grade), one administrative official (5th grade) (1943).

i. Sendai Health Center, Sendai-shi (1937).

j. Makurazaki Clinic, Makurazaki-machi: one doctor, 2 nurses, one pharmacist (1938).

k. Prefectural Oshima Hospital, Oshima-gun, Nase-machi (1938).

l. Kagoshima Hoyoin**(prefectural mental) (exact location not known).

m. Kagoshima Sanitorium for Wounded Soldiers (exact location unknown): Five medical officers, one administrative official, and one pharmacist (1943).

* Dates shown are the dates of the information given.

**Two mental hospitals are reported for Kagoshima-ken, 2 tuberculosis sanitoria, 16 "substitute" venereal disease clinics, 2 to 4 bacteriological laboratories, and 35 private hospitals as of 1938.

3. Medical Personnel and Schools.

The ratio of practicing physicians to population in 1938 was one per 2,176 persons (4.6 per 10 thousand). This is appreciably lower than the national figure of 7.2 per 10 thousand for the same year. Of more specific interest is the ratio of doctors to population in urban and rural areas. In 1938, the ratio was one doctor per 1,654 persons (6 per 10 thousand) in urban districts and one per 2,303 persons (4.3 per 10 thousand) in rural districts. Corresponding national figures are 11.9 doctors per 10 thousand urban population and 4.7 per 10 thousand rural population. Thus Kagoshima (urban and rural combined) approximates the average of all rural Japan. Consequently, it is not surprising to note that there are approximately twice as many midwives and practitioners of acupuncture, moxa, cautery and massage as there are doctors in this prefecture. The number of practitioners of these traditional treatments is shown in Table 41 because of the reported extensive use of them by the rural population of Japan. Since Kagoshima-ken is

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predominantly rural, these practitioners must be considered as playing a significant role in the medical picture of the prefecture.

The number of veterinarians (913 in 1938) also exceeds the number of physicians and is consistent with Kagoshima's having the second largest number of slaughter houses (31) in Japan.

No medical or dental schools are reported for Kagoshima-ken. There is a veterinary school in the area: the Higher Professional School of Agriculture and Forestry (Kagoshima Koto Norin Semmon Gakko). No data is available concerning its enrollment.

Medical personnel in Kagoshima are listed in Table 41.

TABLE 41
Medical Personnel, 1936 & 1938, Kagoshima-ken.

Year	Doc-tors	Dent-ists	Pharma-cists	Veteri-narians	Midwives	Nurses	Practitioners of Acupuncture, Moxacautery and Massage
1936	1,046	272	167		1,527	897	1,230
1938	1,055*	309	177	913	1,332	1,068	

*Of this number 18 are women. Of the total of 1,055, only 730 doctors are in actual practice, 144 in urban centers and 586 in rural.

4. Vital Statistics.

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

Birth and mortality rates for Kagoshima are shown in Table 42 below:

TABLE 42
Birth and Death Rates, 1920-38, Kagoshima-ken.
(per 1,000 population)

	Average yearly rate, intercensal periods			Yearly rates	
	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35	1937	1938
			Birth Rates		
Kagoshima-ken	34.1	33.1	32.8	33.4	28.8

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Japan proper	34.8	33.1	32.8	30.6	26.7
U.S.	22.7	20.0	17.4	17.1	17.6
			Death Rates		
Kagoshima-ken	18.9	17.6	17.1	17.0	17.9
Japan proper	22.2	19.5	18.0	17.0	17.4
U.S.	12.1	11.9	11.0	11.3	10.6

Birth rates in Kagoshima-ken are slightly higher than the national average and are approximately twice as high as those for the United States. It will be noted, that in contrast to the U.S. and Japan, Kagoshima birth rates have remained constant from 1920 to 1937. In 1938 there was a sharp decline in both Kagoshima and Japan proper.

Kagoshima did not parallel the national lowering of the death rates for the period shown and, as in the case of Japan proper, had rates considerably higher than the United States.

Infant deaths are incompletely reported for Kagoshima. On the basis of incomplete figures, the rates per 100 live births for the years 1934 to 1938 are 9.8, 8.6, 9.2, 8.2, and 9.7 respectively. The rate for Japan proper in 1938 was 11.4.

The leading causes of deaths in Kagoshima-ken are shown in Table 43.

TABLE 43

Causes of Death, 1938, Kagoshima-ken & Japan.

	Kagoshima		Japan	
	Deaths	Rate per 100,000	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
Tuberculosis (23-32)*	3,091	194.7	148,827	207.9
Pneumonia (107-109)	3,003	189.2	118,153	165.1
Cerebral hemorrhage (82)	2,611	164.5	126,861	177.2
Senility (162)	2,097	132.1	98,772	138.0
Nephritis (130-132)	1,751	110.3	61,996	86.6
Diarrhea & enteritis (120) (over one year of age)	1,588	100.0	58,491	81.7
Diarrhea & enteritis (119) (under one year of age)	1,295	81.6	58,465	81.7
Cause of death ill-defined (200)	1,220	76.9	36,255	50.7
Disease of early infancy (157-161)	1,068	67.3	79,246	110.7
Meningitis (79) (non-tuberculous)	986	62.1	36,748	51.3
Disease of heart (90-95)	956	60.2	47,461	66.3
Cancer (45-53)	900	56.7	50,447	70.5
Bronchitis (106)	862	54.3	26,178	36.6
Pleurisy (110)	671	42.3	20,980	29.3
Drowning (183)	533	33.6	10,505	14.7

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Sepsis (non-puerperal)(36)	472	29.7	9,203	12.9
Non-specific disease of stomach & duodenum (118)	470	29.6	16,858	23.6
Peritonitis due to causes unknown (129)	452	28.4	20,384	28.5
Disease of liver & gall bladder (124-127)	422	26.6	13,567	19.0
Asthma (112)	388	24.4	9,648	13.5
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum(117)	327	20.6	13,279	18.6
Total deaths, all causes	28,874		1,259,805	

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

It is apparent from the cases reported that respiratory diseases are of primary importance in Kagoshima-ken. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy and asthma accounted for 8,015 deaths, or 28 percent of all deaths in 1938. The significance of tuberculosis is not unrecognized in Kagoshima-ken. The Japanese Red Cross Society established one of its sanatoria here and, in 1927, the prefectural office sent the director of the sanatorium to several foreign countries to investigate methods of prevention. Of the categories of disease listed in Table 43, 5 are indicative of inadequate diagnoses: "senility", "cause of death ill-defined", "sepsis", "non specific diseases of the stomach and duodenum" and "peritonitis due to causes unknown". For the first 2 of these vague categories, crude death rates per 100 thousand in New York City for the same year were 0.3 and 0.2 as compared with Kagoshima's very high rates of 132.1 and 76.9.

The large number of deaths (533) caused by drowning in 1938 may be attributed either to unusual storms or to the usual accidents incident to the extensive small-boat fishing off the southern coast of Kyushu by the people of the prefecture. Only 2 prefectures had a larger number of drownings: Hyogo (668) and Hokkaido (618).

In Kagoshima-ken in 1938, there were 105 deaths caused by beri-beri, 81 by diabetes, 123 by puerperal diseases, and 195 suicides.

5. Communicable Diseases.

Epidemic, contagious and parasitic diseases, as shown in Table 44, accounted for 17 percent of the deaths in Kagoshima and 18 percent of the deaths in Japan in 1938.

TABLE 44
Deaths from Communicable Diseases,
1938, Kagoshima-ken.

Disease	Number of Deaths	
	Kagoshima	Japan
(Population 1938)	(1,588,268*)	(71,570,244)

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Intestinal typhoid (1)**	19	7,819
Paratyphoid fever (2)	1***	297
Smallpox (6)	1	6
Measles (7)	277	4,997
Whooping cough (9)	203	8,871
Diphtheria (10)	28***	4,135
Influenza (11)	99	7,646
Dysentery (13a)	7***	5,550
Ekiri (13b)	61***	16,416
Erysipelas (15)	69	8,409
Cerebrospinal meningitis (16)	16	715
Sleeping sickness (17)	12	1,088
Meningococcus meningitis, epidemic (18)	9	580
Carbuncle (20)	1	10
Tetanus (22)	159	1,775
Tuberculosis of respiratory organs (23)	2,397	107,442
Tuberculosis of all other organs (24-32)	694	41,385
Tuberculosis, all forms (23-32)	3,091	148,827
Leprosy (33)	22	337
Syphilis (34)	124	4,412
Gonococcus infection and other venereal diseases (35)	3	47
Sepsis (non-puerperal) (36)	472	9,203
Malaria (38)	1	207
Other diseases due to protozoa, helminths and hemorrhagic jaundice due to spirochaete (39)	37	1,545
Bacterial disease of duodenum (40)	20	280
Amoebic cyst of liver (41)	2	4
Other diseases caused by helminths, excluding filariasis (42 a,b,c,d,f,g,)	4	364
Filariasis (42e)	48	129
Mycosis (43)	6	418
Other epidemic or parasitic diseases (44)	4	207
All epidemic, infectious & parasitic diseases (1-44)	4,838	229,708
All diseases (1-200)	28,874	1,259,805
Percentage of deaths caused by (1-44)	17	18

*By interpolation: 1935 and 1940 population.

**International List of Causes of Death.

***Another source lists no deaths for paratyphoid fever, 40 deaths for diphtheria, 15 deaths for dysentery and 84 deaths for ekiri. The corresponding figures for Japan proper are similarly in disagreement.

Kagoshima-ken had more than one-third of all the deaths in Japan from filariasis and one-tenth of all the deaths from tetanus. As shown in Table 45, the available data on morbidity indicates a much lower incidence of diphtheria, typhoid fever, dysentery and ekiri than Japan proper and a much higher case-fatality rate for diphtheria and ekiri. One death from smallpox was reported in 1938.

TABLE 45

Diphtheria, Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever, Dysentery
& Ekiri, (1938), Kagoshima-ken.

	Cases		Fatality rate per 100		Morbidity rate per 100,000*		Crude death per 100,000*		
	Kago-shima	Japan	Kago-shima	Japan	Kago-shima	Japan	Kago-shima	Japan	
Diphtheria	86	28,420	33	14	5.4		39.7	1.8	5.4
Typhoid fever	108	42,132	18	17	6.8		58.9	1.2	9.7
Paratyphoid fever	17	6,117	6	5	1.1		8.5	0.1	0.4
Dysenter (including ekiri)	477	80,221	25	25	30.1		112.1	4.3	28.2
Ekiri	78	32,728	47	47	4.9		45.7	3.8	21.7

*Population determined by interpolation: 1935 and 1940 population.

Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory. It is given in 2 periods: (a) within 6 months after birth, and in the case of negative result repeated before the following June; (b) in the 10th year after birth. In 1936, first period vaccinations in Kagoshima totaled 51,403 and second period vaccinations totaled 41,261. In all 86,833 persons received one or more vaccinations against smallpox.

Although morbidity data on venereal diseases are not available, the fact that 16 out of a total of 200 venereal disease clinics in Japan are located in Kagoshima-ken, indicates clearly the relatively high incident of these diseases.

Results of physical examinations for children in public and private elementary schools in 1935 showed that 15.1 per cent of those examined in Kagoshima-ken had trachoma and 0.30 per cent had one or more contagious skin diseases. Comparable national percentages were 10.33 and 2.09 respectively. The size of the sample examined was not reported.

6. Medical Supply.

There are no large drug manufacturing plants listed for Kagoshima-ken. Twenty-eight small medicine manufacturers were reported for this area out of a total of 4,218 for all of Japan in 1936. For the same year there were 4,565 retailers of patent medicines and 2,329 patent medicine peddlers in the prefecture.

No army or navy medical supply depots are listed for Kagoshima-ken. However, it is believed that medical supplies will

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be found at military and navy establishments, and it is likely that some of the underground warehouses, reported to have been constructed recently, will be found there. Kagoshima is dependent upon Tokyo and Osaka laboratories for its vaccines and sera.

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

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

From the large number of veterinarians in Kagoshima it is assumed that slaughter-house sanitation and meat inspection are adequately covered here.

In contrast to other areas in Japan, such as Osaka and Tokyo, where the percentage of cremations is over 90, in Kagoshima only approximately 5 percent of the dead were cremated in 1938. Local custom favors internment in Kagoshima-ken. Specific data on other phases of sanitation in the prefecture, as distinguished from other prefectures, are not available.

Of the 5 temporary quarantine stations in Japan, one is in Kagoshima-shi. Medical and veterinary inspection are provided here and facilities are available for destruction of rats and insects.

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 Kagoshima-ken as well. The substance of local health ordinances is unknown.

E. PUBLIC WELFARE.

1. Organization.

The public welfare program in Kagoshima-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 Social Welfare Section (Shakai-ka) under the Prefectural Department of Internal Administration (Naisei-bu). The mayors of the cities and the heads of towns and townships are responsible for the distribution of relief. These officials are assisted by paid welfare directors in the cities (shi.). There are 44 welfare districts (homen) in the urban areas of Kagoshima-ken. These districts are serviced by District Welfare Committees (homen-in) composed of volunteer social workers who do the actual field work. They also maintain in the municipal offices an index file (homen-caado) of families receiving assistance.

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a. Kagoshima-shi. Kagoshima-shi is divided into 5 relief districts which are served by 60 volunteer social workers. There are 3 orphanages; one public (capacity 60), 2 Catholic (capacity 340); 23 day nurseries (capacity 184); and 2 pawn shops. Of these, the following names and addresses are known:

Nazareto-ryo (orphanage) 30 Yokushi-cho. Catholic.
Shiragiku-Yoikuen (orphanage and day nursery) Komatsubara,
Taniyama-cho. Catholic.
Seimei Kishimusha (Holy Name Hostel for Girls) Gummoto-cho.
Catholic.
Yamashita Aijien (nursery and kindergarten) 190 Yamashita-
cho. Catholic.
Kei Ai Kwan (kindergarten). Methodist.

The amount of money spent for relief in Kagoshima-shi is higher than that of comparable cities in surrounding prefectures.

b. Sendai-shi. Sendai is divided into 15 relief districts served by 16 volunteer social workers. There are 5 day nurseries (capacity 260) and one pawn shop.

c. Makurazaki-machi. Makurazaki is divided into 15 relief districts served by 14 volunteer social workers. There are 2 private orphanages (capacity 180), and 3 day nurseries (capacity 240).

d. Ei-mura. Ei is divided into 7 relief districts served by 7 volunteer social workers. There are 4 day nurseries (capacity 289) and one pawn shop.

2. Kinds of assistance.

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

b. Mothers' and children's relief: for children under 14 and supporting 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. Veteran's relief: for 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: entirely national.

d. Other services of the Social Welfare Section: removal

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of neglected children from their homes, recommendation for tax cancellation, provision for burial of indigents.

e. Minimum cost services: 2 public markets, 12 public pawn shops.

f. Institutions: 5 childrens' institutions, 14 day nurseries, and 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 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 150,322 boys and 147,124 girls of elementary school age (6 to 14 years) in the prefecture. Of this number, 1,232 boys and 1,468 girls were exempted from attendance at school.

There were at this time 650 primary schools, including 147 ordinary elementary schools (jinjo shogakko), and 503 ordinary higher elementary schools (jinjo koto shogakko) in-

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cluding detached classrooms or branch schools (bunkyojo). There were 8,380 elementary school classes in the prefecture.

In 1935, there were 7,603 elementary school teachers in the prefecture or an average of 9.2 teachers per school, as follows:

- a. Regular elementary school teachers: 5,951.
 Ordinary: 4,806
 Higher: 1,145
- b. Teachers holding licenses for special subjects: 967.
 Ordinary: 423
 Higher: 544
- c. Assistant teachers: 123.
 Ordinary: 119
 Higher: 4
- d. Substitute teachers: 562.
 Ordinary: 449
 Higher: 113

With the exception of Ishiki-mura and Yoshida-mura (Kagoshima-gun), each town and mura in the prefecture had at least one elementary school (see table 46)

TABLE 46

Public Schools, 1938, Kagoshima-ken,
 Exclusive of Technical Schools & Boys' Middle Schools.

Place	Ordinary Elementary Schools (6 grades)	Ordinary Higher Elementary Schools (8 grades)	Detached Classes	Girls High Schools T-Technical
KAGOSHIMA-SHI	9	18	--	--
KANOYA-SHI	--	12	3	1
SENDAI-SHI	--	4	--	1
KAGOSHIMA-GUN				
Taniyama-machi	--	8	2	--
Ishiki-mura	--	--	--	--
Yoshida-mura	--	--	--	--
Nishisakurajima-mura	--	2	1	--
Higashisakurajima-mura	2	1	1	--
IBUSUKI-GUN				
Yamakawa-machi	--	3	--	--
Ibusuki-machi	--	4	--	1

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Kiire-mura	--	5	1	--
Imaizumi-mura	--	3	--	--
Ei-mura	--	10	--	--
KAWANABE-GUN				
Chiran-machi	--	7	--	1 (T)
Makurazaki-machi	--	5	--	1
Mansei-machi	--	3	--	--
Kaseda-machi	--	6	1	1
Kawanabe-machi	1	6	--	1 (T)
Kasasa-machi	--	4	--	--
Katsume-mura	--	2	--	--
Nishiminamikata-mura	1	5	--	--
HIOKI-GUN				
Ijuin-machi	--	3	--	--
Izaku-machi	2	5	--	1
Ichiki-machi	--	2	--	--
Kushikino-machi	1	7	--	--
Higashiichiki-machi	1	6	--	--
Kamijuin-mura	--	4	--	--
Shimoiuin-mura	--	5	--	--
Tabuse-mura	2	2	--	--
Ate-mura	--	3	--	--
Koriyama-mura	--	4	--	--
Hioki-mura	--	3	--	--
Nagayoshi-mura	--	2	--	--
Yoshitoshi-mura	--	2	--	--
SATSUMA-GUN				
Miyanojo-machi	2	2	--	1
Hiwaki-machi	3	2	--	--
Nagatoshi-mura	--	1	--	--
Iriki-mura	--	4	1	--
Takae-mura	--	3	--	--
Takagi-mura	--	6	--	--
Mizuhiki-mura	--	2	--	--
Shimotogo-mura	--	2	--	--
Kemitogo-mura	--	5	--	--
Yamazaki-mura	--	3	--	--
Kumiyo-mura	--	1	--	--
Tsuruta-mura	--	4	--	--
O-mura	2	2	--	--
Sashi-mura	--	1	--	--
Nagano-mura	--	1	1	--
Kuroki-mura	--	1	--	--
Kamikoshiki-mura	3	2	--	--
Shimokoshiki-mura	--	5	1	--
Imuta-mura	--	1	--	--
Sato-mura	--	1	--	--
IZUMI-GUN				
Izumi-machi	3	1	2	1

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Komenotsu-machi	1	3	3	--
Akune-machi	5	2	2	1
Takaono-machi	1	1	1	--
Mikasa-mura	1	2	1	--
Higashinagashima-mura	6	2	--	--
Nishinagashima-mura	2	2	--	--
Noda-mura	1	1	--	--
Okawachi-mura	1	1	--	--
ISA-GUN				
Okuchi-machi	--	3	--	1
Yamano-machi	--	2	1	--
Hishikari-machi	--	3	--	--
Hatsuki-mura	--	2	--	--
Honjo-mura	--	1	--	--
Nishitari-mura	--	1	1	--
AIRA-GUN				
Kajiki-machi	1	3	1	1
Kokubu-machi	2	1	--	1
Kamo-machi	3	2	--	1
Fukuyama-machi	2	3	1	--
Kurino-machi	4	1	--	--
Hayato-machi	--	4	--	--
Chosa-machi	--	3	--	--
Yokogawa-machi	--	3	--	--
Makisono-machi	2	4	--	--
Shigetomi-mura	1	1	--	--
Yamada-mura	2	2	--	--
Mizobe-mura	--	2	--	--
Shikine-mura	1	2	--	--
Kiyomizu-mura	4	1	--	--
Kirishima-mura	2	3	--	--
Yoshimatsu-mura	--	1	--	--
Hinatayama-mura	--	1	--	--
Higashikokubu-mura	2	3	1	--
SO-GUN				
Iwakawa-machi	--	4	--	--
Takarabe-machi	1	3	--	--
Sueyoshi-machi	3	6	--	1
Shibushi-machi	3	4	--	--
Ozaki-machi	--	4	--	--
Tsuneyoshi-mura	2	2	--	--
Ichinari-mura	--	2	--	--
Nogata-mura	1	1	1	--
Nishishibushi-mura	3	3	--	--
Matsuyama-mura	--	3	--	--
Tsukino-mura	1	1	--	--
KIMOTSUKI-GUN				
Tarumizu-machi	1	4	--	--
Koyama-machi	2	5	--	1

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Oneshima-machi	--	4	--	--
Uchinoura-machi	--	2	4	--
Kushira-machi	--	3	--	1 (T)
Higashikushira-machi	--	2	--	--
Nejime-machi	1	4	--	--
Takakuma-mura	2	1	--	--
Shinjo-mura	--	1	--	--
Ushine-mura	--	3	--	--
Sata-mura	1	5	1	--
Tajiro-mura	--	2	--	--
Mohiki-mura	1	1	1	--
Aira-mura	2	1	1	--
KUMAGE-GUN				
Nishinoomote-machi	4	7	1	1 (T)
Nakatane-machi	6	1	--	--
Minamitane-mura	2	5	--	--
Kamiyaku-mura	4	4	--	--
Shimoyaku-mura	--	4	--	--
OSHIMA-GUN				
<u>O-shima</u>				
Nase-machi	1	1	--	1
Koniya-machi	1	6	--	--
Mikata-mura	--	6	2	--
Yamato-mura	--	5	--	--
Sumiyo-mura	1	3	2	--
Tatsugo-mura	6	1	--	--
Kasari-mura	6	3	--	--
Jitto-mura	--	3	--	--
Nishigata-mura	--	4	2	--
Uken-mura	--	5	--	--
Saneku-mura	--	5	--	--
Chinzei-mura	--	6	--	--
<u>Tokuno-shima</u>				
Kametsu-machi	1	2	--	--
Isen-mura	--	3	4	--
Amagi-mura	--	3	1	--
Higashimagi-mura	1	3	--	--
<u>Kikai-shima</u>				
Kikai-mura	--	2	2	--
Somachi-mura	3	1	--	--
<u>Okierabu-shima</u>				
Watomari-machi	--	4	--	--
China-mura	--	5	--	--

3. Secondary Schools. (1935).

There were 15 boys' middle schools (chu-gakko), with 383 instructors and 9,183 students. Kagoshima-ken Middle School

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Number One is located in Kagoshima-shi, Yakushi-cho; and Middle School Number 2 is located in Kagoshima-shi, Kaminohana-cho.

There were 20 girls' high schools, (Table 46) with 326 instructors and 7,654 students; 4 girls' technical high schools, with 16 instructors and 495 students.

The 27 technical schools were classified as follows:

a. Four industrial schools, with 66 instructors and 1,040 students.

b. Nine agricultural schools, with 97 instructors and 1,778 students.

c. Six commercial schools, with 101 instructors and 1,995 students.

d. One fishery school, with 17 instructors and 189 students.

e. One vocational school, with 21 instructors and 408 students.

f. Six trade schools, with 88 instructors and 1,330 students.

The locations of the following technical schools are known:

Satsunan Prefectural Technological School:

Kawanabe-gun, Chiran-machi

Kajiki Prefectural Technical School:

Aira-gun, Kajiki-machi

Izumi Prefectural Technical School:

Izumi-gun, Izumi-machi

Kagoshima-ken Industrial School:

Kagoshima-shi, Kusamuta-cho

Girls' Municipal Industrial School:

Kagoshima-shi, Kaminohana-cho

Kanoya Prefectural Agriculture School:

Kimotsuki-gun, Kushira-machi

Miyanojo Prefectural Sericultural Farming School:

Satsuma-gun, Miyanojo-machi

Isa Prefectural Agriculture and Forestry School:

Isa-gun, Okuchi-machi

Kaseda Prefectural Agricultural School:

Kawanabe-gun, Kaseda-machi

Tanejimi Prefectural Agricultural and Forestry School:

Kamaga-gun, Nishinoomote-machi

Kagoshima Higher Commercial School: (Teachers:20, Student capacity: 450) (Library: 6,035 volumes)

Kagoshima-shi

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Kagoshima-ken Commercial School:
Kagoshima-shi, Shimoarato-cho
Kagoshima Government Higher Agriculture and Forestry School:
Kagoshima-shi, Kamiatato-cho
Courses: Agriculture, Agricultural chemistry, Forestry,
Sericulture.

Completion time: 3 years, Budget: ¥ 230,000, Library:
26,000 volumes.

Number of students: 331 (1936). Dependent institutions:
Detached farm, 54,489 acres; Toso Experimental Farm (for fruit
and vegetables), 20,137 acres; Takakuma Forestry Experimental
Station, 7,610,835 acres; Tanega-shima Stock Farm, 1,072,218
acres; Ebusuki Botanical Experiment Station, 4,447 acres; Sata
Forestry Experiment Station, 775,594 acres; Sakura-jima Lava
Experiment Station, 1,108 acres.

Kagoshima Higher Practical School:

Kagoshima-shi, Kitakorai-cho

Mukurazaki Prefectural Fisheries School:

Kawanabe-gun, Makurazaki-machi

Kagoshima-ken Navigation School:

Kagoshima-shi, Shimoarato-cho

Konejime Prefectural Vocational School:

Kimotsuki-gun, Nejime-mura

4. Special and Higher Schools.

a. Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Schools. In 1935 there was 1
prefectural deaf and blind school in Kagoshima-shi, Kusamuta-
cho, with 11 teachers for 52 blind students, and 12 teachers for
91 deaf students.

b. Normal Schools. There are in the prefecture 3 normal
schools, with 50 teachers and 945 students.

Kagoshima-ken Normal School:

Kagoshima-shi, Musashi-cho

Kagoshima Girls' Normal School:

Kagoshima-shi, Yamashita-cho

Seinen Teachers Training School:

Kagoshima-shi

c. Higher Schools. The Government Seventh Higher School
is located in Kagoshima-shi. In 1939, it had 41 teachers, 540
students and a library containing 46,600 volumes.

5. Young Men's Schools. In 1935 there were 179 young men's
schools, with 712 teachers and 45,767 students.

6. Private Schools. There were known to be 19 private
schools in the prefecture in 1939, as follows:

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- a. One on the elementary school level, with 41 girl students.
 - b. One on the middle school level, the Fukuyama Middle School in Aira-gun, Fukuyama-machi with 8 teachers and 66 students.
 - c. Fourteen business schools, with 121 teachers and 1,246 pupils (522 boys, 724 girls).
 - d. Three other schools, with 30 teachers and 56 pupils.
- Kagoshima Higher Colonization School is located in Kagoshima-shi, Jummoto-cho.

G. ASSOCIATIONS.

There is a Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Chikumachi, Kagoshima-shi, and a fisheries association in Yamakawamachi, Ibusuki-gun.

H. CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. Temples.

Nishi-hongan-ji, Kagoshima-shi. This immense Buddhist temple is a branch of the temple of the same name in Kyoto. It is marked by all the splendor and luxury usually associated with temples of this sect. The elaborate high altar is richly decorated in a manner reminiscent of the Nikko mausolea.

Terukuni-jinsha, Kagoshima-shi. A temple dedicated to Shimazu Nariakara, Daimyo of Satsuma, an exceptionally enlightened ruler who introduced many western inventions into his holdings.

Nanshu-jinsha located in Kagoshima-shi is dedicated to Saigo Takamori, the brave but misguided leader of the Satsuma rebellion, who lost his life in the insurrection.

Jokomyo-ji is in Kagoshima-shi, within the precincts of this shrine is located the tomb of Saigo and many of his followers who perished in the Satsuma rebellion.

2. Villas.

Iso Shimazutei, (Iso Goten) in Kagoshima-shi is a villa of the Shimazu family which stands in the midst of a garden rich in natural beauty.

3. Libraries.

The Kagoshima-ken Library in Kagoshima-shi, founded in 1934, is reported to have approximately 60,000 volumes.

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VI. WHO'S WHO IN KAGOSHIMA-KEN

This chapter consists of a listing, divided into 2 parts, of prominent persons reported to be residents of Kagoshima-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 community 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 million prints are available. Files are maintained by the Tokyo and Osaka metropolitan police.

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3. Files of National Employment Exchanges.

These exchanges, located in Kagoshima-shi, Sendai-shi, and Kanoya-shi, maintain a record of all employable persons, listing his occupation and present employment. In villages and towns having no employment exchanges, the same information is found in the village office or city hall.

4. Files of Public Welfare Offices.

Lists are kept of the homen-iin, prominent persons in the community doing volunteer welfare work. These persons are of the wealthy, leisured class, and have training in public relief techniques. The homen-iin number about 10 to 200 persons in each city, depending upon its size. Homen-iin are known to be active in Kagoshima, Sendai, and Kanoya.

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

IKEHATA, Tokuzo
YASAKI, Kenji

Chairman, Kagoshima Chamber of Com.
Chairman, Yamakawa Fishery Assn.,
Yamakawa-machi.

COMMUNICATIONS

KOHARA, Shumme

Edit. chief, Kagoshima Nippo,
Kagoshima-shi.

COURTS AND LAW

ICHIKAWA, Suekuma

Chief Public Procurator, Kagoshima
District Court.

MATSUI, Zenichi

Procurator, Kagoshima District Court,
Kagoshima-shi.

MIKUMO, Sumisaburo

Chief, Kagoshima District Court.

EDUCATION

KAGOSHIMA-SHI

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ASANO, Takayuki
HASHIMOTO, S.
KUSANO, Iwao
OKADA, Tsunesuke
SUZUKI, Tasuku
*TANIGUCHI, Kumanosuke

Pres., Seventh Higher School.
Librarian, 7th Higher School.
Kagoshima Higher Agr. & For. School.
Former Pres., 7th Higher School.
Pres., Kagoshima Higher Com. School.
Pres., Kagoshima Higher Agr. & For.
School.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Pref. Gov't. Officials

KUBAYAMA, Hiroshi
ARAI, Zentaro
SUSUKIDA, Yoshitomo
KOJIMA, Tokuo
KAJIKI, Seichi
TAKAYAMA, Tadashichi
NISHIGAKI, Hidemasa

IKEDA, Nagakichi
TOMITAKA
SUEMATSU, Torao
KATAOKA, Kazukame
YAMAGUCHI, Masao
WATANABE, Nobuo
IKEDA, Yasukichi
YONEYAMA, Tsuneji
SHIBA, Arai
YAMADA, Jozaemon
MOTO, Tatsune
EBITSUKA, Kenichi
OGAWA, Oi
TOKITA, Yoshio (or)
KAMIMURA, Kentaro
UCHIMURA, Kiyoshi
ONO
OKUNO, Masachin
SHINFUKU, Kensuke

Pref. governor.
Former pref. governor.
Former pref. governor.
Head of the Secretariat.
Chief, Statistics Sect.
Chief, Gen'l. Aff. Sect.
Chief, Personnel Sect. & Promot.
Sect.
Head of Internal Aff. Dept.
Chief, Soc. Welf. Sect.
Chief, Shrines & Temples Sect.
Chief, Educ. Aff. Sect.
Chief, Sanitat. Sect.
Head of Economics Dept.
Chief, Agric. Aff. Sect.
Chief, Comm. & Ind. Sect.
Chief, Raw Silk Sect.
Chief, Forestry Sect.
Chief, Livestock Sect.
Chief, Marine Products Sect.
Chief, Arable Land Sect.
Head of Police Dept.
Chief, Employm. Sect.
Chief, Insur. Sect.
Chief, Spec. Higher Pol. Sect.
Chief, Police Aff. Sect.

KAGOSHIMA-SHI OFFICIALS.

HIDAKI, Hikoro
KUME, Shigeo
MAEDA, Shingo
KAWAKAMI, Chikatoshi
IWAMATSU, Chikayoshi
KAWAGOE, Hansuke

Mayor
Former mayor
Deputy mayor
Treasurer
Chief, Police station
Head, Nat'l Employm. Exch.

SENDAI-SHI OFFICIALS.

TERADA, Ichimasa
KODAMA, Toichi

Mayor
Deputy mayor

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KAWARA, Takasuke
INOUE, Kazuji
SATO, Ainosuke

Treasurer
Chief, Police station
Head, Nat'l. Employ. Exch.

KANOYA-SHI OFFICIALS.

TAKEUCHI, Takemaru
TSUKANO, Michio
NIMOTO, Shoichiro
KURIBARA, Tokiyoshi

Mayor
Deputy mayor
Treasurer
Head, Nat'l. Employ. Exch.

KAGOSHIMA ISLAND POLICE OFFICIALS.

HONDA, Hitoshi
TAKADA, Motoe
HIRABARA, Yoshisuke
UCHIYAMA, Hisamatsu
MOTOYAMA, Sadashi
OSAKO, Yuichi
UYENO, Mikichi
HONDA, Takeo
ANRAKU, Nobutaka
TABATAKE, Kaneo
SAGARA, Jujiro
MATSUMOTO, Totaro
TANAKA, Kamiyasu
UYEBARA, Sakae
KOTAMA, Keichiki
AKAZAWA, Satoru
SHIEDA, Isamu
MIDO, Yoshisuke

Assistant inspector, Koshiki Jima
Inspector, Tanega Shima
Assistant inspector
Quarantine inspector
Assistant inspector, Yaku Shima
Inspector, Oshima
Assistant inspector
Assistant inspector
Assistant hygiene expert
Assistant hygiene expert
Quarantine inspector
Quarantine doctor
Assistant inspector, Kikai Jima
Inspector, Koniya
Assistant inspector
Quarantine inspector
Assistant inspector, Tokuno Shima
Assistant inspector, Okinoyerabu Jima

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

*MAEDA, Aya
HAYASHI, Fumio, Dr.

Nurse, Kagoshima-shi
M.D., head, Gov't. Leprosarium,
Kimotsuki-gun.

HOUSING.

Architects.
IWASHITA, Matsuo
KARIYA, Enseio
NIIMA, Jiro
OMEZATO, Masa

Member, Building Institute
Member, Building Institute
Member, Building Institute
Member, Architectural Institute

MINING.

TEJIMA, Torao

Supt., Mitsui Kushikino Mine

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Presumed to speak English

KAGOSHIMA-SHI

*ARITOMI, Ikuo
*HIRATA, Aikichi
*KOMAKI, Heizow
*KORA, Mizuho
*MORI, Kenkichi
*NISHI, Haruhiko
*OGATA, Kichi
*ONO, Morihide Toyo
*TANGE, Ume
*HIRATA, Tojiro

OTHER CITIES, TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS

*HAYASAKI, Yashima	Imuta-mura, Satsuma-gun
*ONITSUKA, Kinki	Akune-machi, Izumi-gun
*NARIAKI, Kozake	Shigetomi-mura, Aira-gun
*NOMA, Mazuma	Shigetomi-mura, Aira-gun
*SONODA, Kanemitsu	Nishi-Kokubu-machi, Aira-gun

B. ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY.

AKAZAWA, Satoru: Quar. Insp., Koniya Pol. Sta. (1939).
ANRAKU, Nobutaka: Asst. Hyg. Expert, Oshima Pol. Sta. (1939).
ARAI, Zentaro: Former Governor of Kagoshima-ken. b. Tochigi-ken, 1896; grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Eng. Litt., 1921; sec. Reconstruction Bur. of Home Ministry; private sec. to Premier and Education Minister; chief, Highway and River Section, Home Ministry; chief, Personnel section of same; dir., Social Affairs Bur., Welfare Ministry, Nov. 1938. Listed in Who's Who, 1941.
*ARITOMI, Ikuo: Attended Univ. of Michigan. Address: 147 Koneshima-mura, Kagoshima-shi.
ASANO, Takayuki: Pres., Seventh Higher School, Kagoshima-shi (1944).
EBITSUKA, Kenichi: Chief, Marine Products Sect. (E.C. Dept.) (1943).
*HAYASAKI, Yashima: b. 1894; attended St. Paul's College, Tokyo, 1914; Columbia Univ., 1921-24, B.S.; Res.: 53 Imuta-mura, Satsuma-gun.
HASHIMOTO, S.: Librarian, 7th Higher Sch., Kagoshima-shi.
HAYASHI, Fumio, Dr: M.D.; head of Hoshizuka Keiai-en (Gov't. Leprosarium); b. Hokkaido, 1900; grad. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 1926. Address: Kimotsuki-gun. Listed in Who's Who, 1941-42.
HIDAKI, Hikoro: Mayor of Kagoshima-shi; Vice-pres., Nat'l. Mayor's Assoc. (1945).
HIRABARA, Yoshisuke: Asst. Insp., Tanega Shima Pol. Sta. (1939).
*HIRATA, Aikichi: Reported to speak English and French; b. 1885; Keio Univ., Tokyo, 1906; N.Y. Univ., 1909; Columbia Ext., 1915-16. Address: Kagoshima-shi.
*HIRATA, Tojiro: b. 1889; attended Columbia Univ. Ext., 1921-22. Address: Akune-machi, Izumi-gun.

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HONDA, Hitoshi: Asst. Insp., Koshiki Jima Pol. Sta. (1939)
HONDA, Takeo Asst. Insp., Oshima Pol. Sta. (1939)
ICHIKAWA, Suekuma Chief Pub. Proc., Kagoshima Dist. Ct., formerly Chief Pub. Proc. of the Yamagata Dist. Ct. (1945)
IKEHATA, Tokuzo Chairman, Kagoshima Chamber of Com. & Ind.; director, Oshima Ind. Co.; aud., Kagoshima Asahi Shimbun and Kagoshima Lumber Co.; b. Kagoshima-ken, 1883; attended Keio Univ; succeeded father's occupation and re-organized it; chairman, Kagoshima Chamber of Com. and Ind. since 1941. Address: 73 Kajiya-machi, Kagoshima-shi. Listed in Who's Who, 1941-42.
IKEDA, Nagakichi Head, Int. Aff. Dept., Pref. Gov't. (1943)
IKEDA, Yasukichi Chief, Agric. Aff. Sect., Econ. Dept., Pref. Govt. (1943)
INOUE, Kazuji Chief, Police Sta., Sendai-shi (1943)
IWAMATSU, Chikayoshi Chief, Police Sta., Kagoshima-shi (1943)
IWASHITA, Matsuo Constr. Engr., Mem. Building Inst. Address: 19 Kenei Jutaku, Shimo-arata-cho, Kagoshima-shi (1930)
KAJIKI, Seiichi Chief, Statistics Sec., Pref. gov't. (1943)
KAMIMURA, Kentaro Head, Pol. Dept., Pref. Govt. (1943)
KARIYA, Enseio Constr. Engr., Mem. Building Inst. Address: Mokuda Shinchu Kajiki-machi, Aira-gun (1930)
KATAOKA, Kazukame: Chief, Educ. Aff. Sect., Pref. gov't. (1943)
KAWAGOE, Hansuke Head of Nat'l. Employm. Exch., Kagoshima-shi (1943)
KAWAKAMI, Chikatoshi Treas., Kagoshima-shi (1943)
KAWARA, Takasuke Treasurer of Sendai-shi (1943)
KODAMA, Toichi Asst. mayor of Sendai-shi (1943)
KOHARA, Shumme Ed. chief, Kagoshima Nippo; member of Japan Press Assoc. Address: Kagoshima-shi (1943)
KOJIMA, Tokuo Head of the Secretariat, Pref. gov't. (1943)
*KOMAKI, Heizo b. 1888; attended Kagoshima Commercial School, 1902-07; Pacific Grammar Sch.; Wilson's Bus. College, Seattle, 1910-12; Columbia Ext., 1920-21, business course. Address: Kagoshima-shi.

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*KORA, Mizuho

KOTAMA, Keichiki
KUBAYAMA, Hiroshi
KUME, Shigeo
KURIBARA, Tokiyoshi

KUSANO, Iwao

*MAEDA, Aya

MAEDA, Shingo
MATSUI, Zenichi

MATSUMOTO, Totaro

MIDO, Yoshisuke

MIKUMO, Sumisaburo

*MORI, Kenkichiro

MOTO, Tatsune

MOTOYAMA, Sadashi

*NARIAKI, Kozake

NIIMA, Jiro

NIMOTO, Shoichiro
*NISHI, Haruhiko

NISHIGAKI, Hidemasa

*NOMA, Mazuma

Dr. Attended Univ. of Penna.
Address: 70 Higashi Sengo Ku-cho,
Kagoshima-shi
Asst. Insp., Koniya Pol. Sta. (1936)
Governor of Kagoshima-ken (1943)
Former mayor of Kagoshima-shi (1943)
Head of the National Employment
Exch. in Kanoya-shi (1943)
Associated with Kagoshima Higher
Agriculture & Forestry Sch.; Kami,
Arata-machi, Kagoshima-shi (1936)
b. 1908; attended St. Luke's college
of Nursing, Tokyo, 1927-30; Post
Grad. Course in Nursing, 1930-31;
Columbia S.S., nursing, 1931-32.
Res.: 101 Takashi-cho, Kagoshima-shi
Deputy mayor of Kagoshima-shi (1943)
Procurator, Kagoshima District Ct.
Kagoshima-shi (1944)
Quarantine Dr., Oshima Pol. Sta.
(1936)
Asst. Insp., Okinoyerabu Pol. Sta.
(1936)
Chief, Kagoshima District Court,
Kagoshima-shi (1944)
b. 1890; attended Broadway High
Sch., Seattle, Wash., 1910-14;
Univ. of Wash., 1914-17; Columbia
Univ., 1917-18; George Washington
Univ., 1918-19, M.A.; Address:
Kagoshima-shi
Chief, Livestock Sect., Pref. Govt.
(1943)
Asst. Insp., Yaku Shima Pol. Sta.
(1936)
Reported to be a competent English-
Japanese translator. Address:
Shigetomi-mura, Aira-gun
Constr. Engr., Mem. Building Inst.
Address: 55 Yakushi-cho, Kagoshima-
shi (1930)
Treasurer of Kanoya-shi (1943)
b. 1894; attended Tokyo Impl Univ.,
1914-18, D.L., Columbia S.S. & Ext.,
1919-21. Address: Kagoshima-shi
Chief, Pers. Sect., Secretariat,
Pref. Gov't. (1943)
Attended Harvard Univ. Address:
98 Hiramatsu, Shigetomi-mura, Aira-
gun.

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*OGATA, Kichi

OGAWA, Oi

OKADA, Tsunesuke

OKUNO, Masachin

OMEZATO, Masa

*ONITSUKA, Kinki

*ONO, Morihide Toyo

ONO

OSAKO, Yuichi
SAGARA, Jujiro

SATO, Ainosuke

SHIBA, Arao

SHIEDA, Isamu

SHINFUKU, Kensuke

*SONODA, Kanemitsu

SUMATSU, Torao

SUSUKIDA, Yoshitomo

b. 1889; attended Keio Univ., Tokyo, 1909-12; Columbia Ext., 1913-14. Address: Kagoshima-shi Chief, Arable Land Sect., Pref. Govt. (1943)

Former pres. 7th Higher Sch., (Zoshikan). b. Saitama-ken, 1883; grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., litt., 1910; principal Kawagoe Mid. Sch; prof. Nagoya Com. Coll; sch. inspector and secr. Education Dept; dir. Niigata Higher Sch; Address: 2 of 54 Yakushi-cho, Kagoshima-shi. Listed in Who's Who, 1941

Chief, Spec. Higher Pol. Sect., Pref. Govt. (1943)

Constr. Engr., mem. Archit. Inst. Address: Kagoshima Ginko Hoten Kojibu, Muika-cho, Kagoshima-shi (1940)

Indiana Univ; Episcopalian. Address: Akune-machi, Izumi-gun (1923)

b. 1892; attended Carnegie Inst. of Technology, Pittsburgh, 6 months; Columbia Ext., 1915-16. Address: Takashi-cho, Kagoshima-shi Chief, Insur. Sect., Pol. Dept., Pref. Govt. (1943)

Insp., Oshima Pol. Sta. (1936)

Quarantine Insp., Oshima Pol. Sta. (1936)

Head of the Natl. Employment Exch. Sendai-shi (1943)

Chief, Raw Silk Sect., Pref. Govt. (1943)

Asst. Insp., Tokuno (island) Pol. Sta. (1936)

Chief, Pol. Aff. Sect., Pref. Govt. (1943)

Attended Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Address: Nishi Kokuba-machi, Aira-gun Chief, Shrines and Temples Sect., Pref. Govt. (1943)

Former Governor, Kagoshima-ken; b. Akita-ken, 1897; grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., law, 1920, entering civil service; dir. of police affairs depts., Okayama and Hiroshima pref; vice-minister of Public Peace Ministry of Manchoukuo; governor, Gumma-ken, 1940-41; governor, Kagoshima-ken, 1941. Address: Yamashita-cho, Kagoshima-shi. Listed in Who's Who 1941-42.

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SUZUKI, Tasuku

President, Kagoshima Higher Com. Sch; b. Hyogo-ken, 1882; grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., law, 1908; instructor, Kagawa Pref. Com. Sch.; prof. Nagasaki and Hikone Higher Com. Sch; president Takaoka Higher Com. Sch., 1930-38; present post 1938. Address: c/o Higher Com. Sch., Kagoshima-shi. Listed in Who's Who, 1941-42.

TABATAKE, Kaneo

Asst. Hygiene expert, Oshima Pol. Sta. (1936)

TAKADA, Motoe
TAKAYAMA, Tadashichi

Insp., Tanega Shima Pol. Sta. (1936)
Chief, Gen'l. Aff. Sect., Secretariat, Pref. Gov't. (1943)

TAKEUCHI, Takemaru
TANAKA, Kamiyasu

Mayor of Kanoya-shi (1943)
Asst. Insp. Kikai Jima Pol. Sta. (1936)

*TANGE, Ume

Attended Columbia S.S., 1923, Chemistry. Address: Kagoshima-shi. President, Kagoshima Higher Agr. & For. Coll; b. Ehime-ken, 1882; grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Agr., 1908; Prof. Kagoshima Agr. & For. Coll., 1912; sent to Eur. and Amer. for study, 1919; present post, April, 1938. Address: 815 Tokiwa-machi, Kagoshima-shi. Listed in Who's Who, 1941-42.

*TANIGUCHI, Kumanosuke

TEJIMA, Torao

Supt., Mitsui Kushikino Mine; b. Kanagawa-ken, 1896; attended Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1921-24; mining & metallurgical engr., Mitsui Kamioka Mine, 1924-29. Address: Kushikino-machi, Hioki-gun. (1929)

TERADA, Ichimasa
TOKITA, Yoshio

Mayor of Sendai-shi (1943)
Chief of the Police Dept. of Kagoshima-ken; former sec. of Tokyo Metropolis (1944)
Chief, Soc. Welf. Sect., Pref. Gov't. (1943)

TOMITAKA

TSUKANO, Michio
UCHIMURA, Kiyoshi

Deputy mayor of Kanoya-shi (1943)
Chief, Employm. Sect., Pol. Dept., Pref. Gov't. (1943)
Quarantine Insp., Tanega Shima Pol. Sta. (1936)

UCHIYAMA, Hisamatsu

Insp., Koniya Pol. Sta. (1936)
Asst. Insp., Oshima Pol. Sta. (1936)
Head, Economics Dept., Pref. Gov't. (1943)

UYEBARA, Sakae
UYENO, Mikichi
WATANABE, Nobuo

Chief, Forestry Sect., Pref. Gov't. (1943)

YAMADA, Jozaemon

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YAMAGUCHI, Masao

YASAKI, Kenji

YONEYAMA, Tsuneji

Chief, Sanitat. Sect., Pref. Govt.
(1943)

Chairman of Yamakawa Fisher Assn.,
Yamakawa-machi.

Chief, Comm. & Ind. Sect., Pref.
govt. (1943)

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APPENDIX I.

MANUFACTURES

A. LIST OF MANUFACTURERS.

TEXTILES

1. Dai Nippon Boseki.
Kagoshima-shi.
cotton yarn; cotton piece goods, rayon and staple fibre mixtures.
Branch plant---main office in Osaka.

CHEMICALS

2. Showa Sanyo.
Shikaya.
alcohol.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND APPLIANCES

3. Bukmei Shokai.
28, Hinoguchi-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
farm machinery.
4. Furikawa Tekkojo.
21 Suzaki-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
internal combustion engines.
5. Hachimitsu Gomei Kaisha.
7237 Higashito, Sendai-shi.
refining machinery.
6. Ishiguro Tekkosho.
98 Sumiyoshi-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
internal combustion engines.
7. Kagoshima Denki.
Kagoshima-shi.
carborundum.
8. Kato Tekkosho.
109 Nishi Sengoku-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
construction machinery.
9. Kitamura Tekkojo.
15 Sumiyoshi-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
internal combustion engines.
10. Mitsuma Tekkojo.
2058 Itsube, Nase-machi, Oshima-gun.
internal combustion engines.

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11. Nagamine Tekkosho.
17 Sumiyoshi-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
internal combustion engines.
12. Nakagawa Tekkosho.
133 Ogawa-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
farm machinery.
13. Niihara Imono Kojo.
7089 Higashito, Sendai-shi, Satsuma-gun.
farm machine tools.
14. Oda Tekkosho.
109 Sengoku-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
spinning tools, farm machinery.
15. Onishi Tekkojo.
64 Sumiyoshi-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
internal combustion engines.
16. Ota Tekkosho.
10 Niye, Koniya-machi, Oshima-gun.
internal combustion engines.
17. Sakamoto Tekkosho.
2 Nishi Sengoku-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
farm machinery.
18. Sako Tekkosho.
110 Torii-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
internal combustion engines.
19. Showa Tekkosho.
30 Suzaki-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
construction machinery.
20. Takahashi Tekkosho.
Shibushi-machi, So-gun.
construction machinery.
21. Takahashi Tekkosho.
6605 Shibushi-machi, So-gun.
internal combustion engines.
22. Tanabe Kikai Kojo.
36 Minami Hayashidera-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
mining farm, refining machinery.
23. Uemura Tekkosho.
9378 Shimoniyo, Kushikino-machi, Hioki-gun.
internal combustion engines.

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- 24. Ueno Tekkosho.
4888 Nakana, Kanoya-shi.
farm machinery.
- 25. Yoshimi Tekkosho.
2943 Makurozaki, Makurazaki-machi, Kawanabe-gun.
internal combustion engines.
- 26. Yoshimi Tekkosho.
38 Hama-machi, Kagoshima-shi.
mining implements.

AIRCRAFT, RAILROAD EQUIPMENT, AND SHIPS

- 27. Fukuzaki Zosensho.
Mairitsuchi, Suzaki-cho, Kagoshima-shi.
ship repairs.
- 28. Ikoma zosensho.
9364 Shimona, Kushikino-machi, Hioki-gun.
wooden ships.
- 29. Kagoshima Railroad Repair shops.
Kagoshima-shi.
Repairs cars only. Only shops south of Shimonoseki coast area.
- 30. Kagoshima-Shipyard.
Kagoshima-shi.
Supplementing naval shipbuilding and repair facilities.
Reported to be repair yard for small vessels. One marine railway.
- 31. Kanoya Naval Air Station Aircraft Arsenal.
Kanoya-shi.
Aircraft assembly and repair.
- 32. Kawabata Zosenzo.
2227 Kaneku, Nase-machi, Oshima-gun.
ships.
- 33. Makurazaki Shipyard.
Makurazaki-machi, Kawanabe-gun.
Supplementing naval shipbuilding and repair facilities.
One marine railway (300 tons)
- 34. Okashita Zosensho.
9070 Shimona, Kushikino-machi, Hioki-gun.
wooden ships.
- 35. Sasaki Zosensho.
6176 Fukumoto, Yamakawa-machi, Ibusuki-gun.
miscellaneous ships.

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36. Shinonara Zosensho.
6117 Narikawa, Yamakawa-machi, Ibusuki-gun.
miscellaneous ships.
37. Tanabe Tekkosho.
2400 Korimoto, Kagoshima-shi.
Aircraft floats; unspecified aircraft parts.
38. Umigata Zosen.
Location unknown.
woodenships.

B. PRODUCTS.

(Numbers refer to companies in List A.)

TEXTILES

- Cotton piece goods (principally calicos) 1.
Cotton yarns 1.
Raw and thrown silk
Rayon and staple fibre mixtures 1.
Silk piece goods (principally coarse silk, narrow weaves)

CHEMICALS

Alcohol 2

MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND APPLIANCES

- Carborundum (abrasives) 7.
Construction machines 8, 19, 20.
Farm machinery 3, 12, 14, 17, 22, 24.
Farm machine tools 14.
Internal combustion engines 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 21,
23, 25.
Mining implements 26.
Mining machinery 22.
Refining machinery 5, 22.
Spinning tools 14.

TRANSPORTATION

- Aircraft floats 37.
Ships 32, 35, 36.
Ships--wooden 28, 34, 38.

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APPENDIX II

RAILROAD LINES

The following railroad lines are discussed in this appendix:

1. Kagoshima Main Line.
2. Nippo Main Line.
3. Hisatsu Line.
4. Kitto Line.
5. Ibusuki Line.
6. Shibushi Line.
7. Furue Line.
8. Miyanojo Line.
9. Yamano Line.
10. Nansatsu Railroad.
11. Satsunan Central Line.
12. Kagoshima Tramway.
13. Koyama Logging Railroad.
14. Unchinomaki Logging Line.
15. Logging Railroad, Isa-gun.
16. Logging Railroad, Isa-gun.
17. Logging Railroad, Kimotsuki-gun.
18. Logging Railroad, Kimotsuki-gun.
19. Railroad in Kimotsuki-gun.
20. Logging Railroad, So-gun.

Mileages given the tables of this appendix are correct within one percent in nearly all cases. Bridge 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. Kagoshima Main Line.

Passenger traffic: Between boundary of Kumamoto-ken and Sendai-machi: 10 trains daily each way (1937); 8 trains daily each way (estimated 1945); section between Sendai-machi and Kagoshima-shi: 11 trains daily each way (1937); 9 trains daily each way (estimated 1945).

Average speed for express trains is 31 m.p.h.

TABLE 47

Stations & Important Features, Kagoshima Main Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kumamoto-
ken Border

Feature

0.0

RR enters Kumamoto-Kagoshima Border
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3.2	179.9 miles from Shimonoseki
6.0	Komenotsu station
7.3	Izumi station
9.9	Nishiizumi station
11.9	Takaono station
15.1	Nodago station.
18.6	Origuchi station
22.2	Akune station
26.8	Ushinohama station
31.6	Matsuyama station
35.4	Kusamichi station
37.1	Kami-Sendai station
	Junction with Miyanojo Line from north
37.4	Sendai-shi station
39.0	Kumanozya station
40.9	Konbanchaya station
44.8	Kushikino station
47.7	Ichiki station
50.0	Shimauchi station
51.7	Higashiichiki station
55.1	Junction with Nansatsu RR from south
	Ijuin station
60.0	Manjuishi station
65.4	R.R. car repair shop
65.6	Junction with Ibusuki Line also spur 0.2 miles long to south
66.0	Nishi Kagoshima station
68.0	Kagoshima station terminal of line, and Kagoshima RR yard

TABLE 48

Bridges & Overheads*, Kagoshima Main Line, Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kumamoto-ken Border	Type & Length	Obstacle
0.0	Short span	Creek
0.6	Short span	Creek
1.5	Short span	Creek
1.7	Short span	Creek
4.1	Short span	Creek
5.7	Short span	Creek
6.1	Short span	Creek
6.3	Steel 500 ft.	Komenotsu-gawa
7.2	Short span	Creek
9.3	Short span	Takaono-gawa.
11.3	Short span	Noda-gawa
12.2	Short span	Creek

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*14.9	Short span	Prefectural highway
17.3	Short span	Creek
19.0	Short span	River
22.5	Short span	Creek
*23.5	Short span	Improved road
24.8	Short span	Creek
*24.9	Short span	Improved road
26.5	Short span	Creek
*27.3	Short span	Unimproved road
34.0	Short span	Stream
35.0	Short span	Shin-gawa
*35.2	Short span	Prefectural highway
36.2	Steel, 800 ft.	Stream
36.8	Steel, 1000 ft.	Sendai-gawa
*37.1	Short span	Improved road
*37.2	Short span	Improved road
*37.5	Short span	Prefectural highway
37.6	300 ft.	Stream
38.0	Short span	Kumanojo-gawa
*38.5	Short span	Unimproved road
39.1	Short span	Stream bed
39.2	Short span	Stream bed
*40.6	Short span	Prefectural highway
*41.3	Short span	Unimproved road
*43.0	Short span	Unimproved road
*44.4	Steel, 300 ft.	Prefectural highway and stream
46.6	Steel, 300 ft.	Yabusu-gawa
46.7	Short span	Creek
46.9	Short span	Creek
*47.0	Short span	Improved road
48.9	Short span	Creek
50.4	Short span	Creek
51.4	Short span	Creek
51.5	Steel, 400 ft.	Stream
53.8	Short span	Creek
55.5	Short span	Creek
64.9	Short span	Creek
65.0	Short span	Creek
65.1	Short span	Creek
65.7	Short span	Creek
*66.2	Short span	City street
*66.25	Short span	City street
*66.3	Short span	City street
*66.35	Short span	City street
*66.4	Short span	City street
65.5	300 ft.	Kotsuki-gawa
*66.6	Short span	City street

TABLE 49

Tunnels, Kagoshima Main Line
Kagoshima-ken.

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Mileage from Kumamoto-ken Border	Length (in feet)
23.3	800
24.7	400
27.4	300
28.1	300
28.9	700
53.2	1,200
54.9	400
62.2	2,000
63.5	1,500
66.9	2,000

2. Nippo Main Line.

Passenger traffic: Between Kagoshima and Hayato: 12 trains daily each way (1937), 11 trains daily each way (estimated 1945); between Hayato and Miyazaki border: 9 trains eastbound, 8 westbound, daily (1937), 8 trains eastbound, 7 westbound, daily (estimated 1945).

Average speed for express trains, 31 m.p.h.

Freight traffic: 4,300,000 metric tons (including weight of rolling stock) hauled between Kagoshima-shi and Hayato (estimated 1944).

TABLE 50

Stations & Important Features, Nippo Main Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kagoshima Station	Feature
0.0	Kagoshima station, southern terminal
0.2	
4.2	Ryugamizu station
8.5	Shigetomi station
10.5	Tegahi station
12.9	Kajiki station
17.2	Hayato station
17.6	Junction, with Hisatsu line from north
19.4	Kokubu station
27.1	Kirishimajingu station
30.7	Kitanaganoda station
33.9	Osumiokawa station
37.0	Kitamata station
39.2	Takarabe station
40.8	RR leaves prefecture, Kagoshima-Miyazaki border

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TABLE 51

Bridges & Overheads*, Nippo Main Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kagoshima Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
9.0	Steel, 400 ft.	Omoi-gawa
11.1	Steel, 300 ft.	Byu-gawa
12.3	Steel, 200 ft.	Amikake-gawa
*12.4	Short span	City street
*12.7	Short span	City street
13.2	Short span	Stream
17.8	250 ft.	Shin-gawa
20.3	150 ft.	Yurida-gawa
*20.4	Short span	Prefectural highway
23.1	Short span	Prefectural highway
23.6	Short span	Creek
23.8	Short span	Creek
*26.6	Short span	Prefectural highway
32.3	Short span	Creek
32.5	Short span	Creek
*33.2	200 ft.	Prefectural highway & creek
34.0	300 ft.	Mizoguchi-gawa
34.9	Short span	Creek
*37.8	Short span	Prefectural highway
38.6	Short span	Yokoichi-gawa
39.6	Short span	Mae-gawa

TABLE 52

Tunnels, Nippo Main Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kagoshima Station	Length (in feet)
0.9	1,300
2.6	200
4.5	1,100
5.1	1,300
13.4	1,000
14.5	1,300
21.4	700
22.0	1,000
22.6	6,200
24.0	700

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24.6	800
25.3	600
25.5	200
26.7	200
27.5	1,300
30.0	100
30.2	1,100
32.8	200
32.9	300
33.1	200
34.2	700
34.8	400
35.1	1,000

3. Hisatsu Line.

Passenger traffic: Between Hayato and Yoshimatsu: 7 trains northbound, 8 southbound daily (1937 and estimated 1945); between Yoshimatsu-mura and Kumamoto-ken border: 5 trains daily, each way (1937 and estimated 1945). Average speed for fast trains is 25 m.p.h. Freight traffic: 4,300,000 metric tons yearly, including weight of rolling stock (estimated 1944).

TABLE 53

Stations & Important Features, Hisatsu Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Hayato Station	Feature
0.0	Hayato station, southern terminal at Hayato Station on Nippo Main
0.4	Leaves Nippo Main Line
4.5	Hyokiyama station
7.1	Kareigaha station
10.7	Makisono station
14.2	Osumiyokogawa station
18.1	Kurino station, junction with Yamano line
22.7	Yoshimatsu station, begins double track
23.1	Junction with Kitto Line from north end of double track
25.3	RR leaves prefecture, Kagoshima-Miyazaki-ken Border

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TABLE 54

Bridges & Overheads*, Hisatsu Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Hayato Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
*0.4	Short span	Prefectural highway
2.4	Short span	Stream
9.9	Short span	Creek
12.3	Short span	Creek
12.8	Short span	Kinzan-gawa
*13.9	Short span	Prefectural highway
14.0	Short span	Kinzan-gawa
*15.0	Short span	Prefectural highway
*16.6	Short span	Prefectural highway
18.7	300 ft.	Sendai-gawa
18.9	Short span	Creek
19.3	Short span	Creek
23.3	Short span	Creek
23.5	Short span	Creek

TABLE 55

Tunnels, Hisatsu Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Hayato Station	Length (in feet)
2.6	900
2.8	100
2.9	200
3.4	500
4.0	900
8.8	400
9.3	2,000
13.5	800
15.8	300
19.7	2,100
24.0	700
25.2	400

4. Kitto Line.

Passenger traffic: Between Yoshimatsu-mura and Miyazaki-ken Border: 8 trains eastbound, 9 westbound, daily (1937 and estimated 1945).

Average speed for fast trains, 25 m.p.h.

TABLE 56

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Stations & Important Features, Kitto Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Yoshimatsu Station	Feature
0.0	Yoshimatsu Station, western terminal at Hayato. Uses Hisatsu Line to Yoshimatsu
0.4	Leaves Hisatsu Line
2.0	RR leaves prefecture, Kagoshima-Miyazaki-ken Border

TABLE 57

Bridges & Overheads*, Kitto Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Yoshimatsu Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
*0.9	Short span	Prefectural highway
1.0	Short span	Sendai-gawa
*1.2	Short span	Prefectural highway

5. Ibusuki Line.

Passenger traffic: Between Yamakawa-machi and Nishi-Kagoshima: 11 trains daily each way (1937 and estimated 1945); between Nishi-Kagoshima and Kagoshima-shi: 9 trains daily each way (1937 and estimated 1945).

Average speed for fast trains is 21 m.p.h.

TABLE 58

Stations & Important Features, Ibusuki Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kagoshima Station	Feature
0.0	Kagoshima station, northern terminal
2.0	Nishi-kagoshima station
2.4	Leaves Kagoshima Main Line
6.4	Taniyama station
10.5	Goneno station
12.4	Hirakawa station
14.3	Uchikiba station
16.4	Nakamyō station
18.0	Kiire station
20.2	Maenohama station

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23.2
25.0
26.6
28.3
29.7
35.2

Nukumi station
Satsuma Imazumi station
Miyagahama station
Niguwatsuden station
Ibusuki station
Tamakawa station, southern
terminal

TABLE 59

Bridges & Overheads*, Ibusuki Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kagoshima Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
3.8	Short span	Tagami-gawa
5.0	Short span	Creek
6.2	150 ft.	Nagata-gawa
7.8	Short span	Creek
*11.6	Short span	Prefectural highway
18.5	Short span	Hachiman-gawa
21.2	Short span	Sugi-gawa
22.8	Short span	Creek
23.3	Short span	Tanoki-gawa
*25.5	Short span	Prefectural highway
26.9	Short span	Minato-gawa
28.2	Short span	Creek
*31.3	Short span	Prefectural highway

TABLE 60

Tunnels, Ibusuki Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kagoshima Station	Length (in feet)
11.3	500
15.5	500
18.8	1,100
23.6	400
31.9	200
32.1	300

6. Shibushi Line.

TABLE 61

Stations & Important Features, Shibushi Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

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Mileage from Miyazaki-ken Border	Feature
0.0	RR enters prefecture, Miyazaki-Kagoshima-ken border
0.9	Sueyoshi station
4.6	Ibakita station
6.4	Iwakawa station
9.0	Osumi-Matsuyama station
11.9	Nawase station
16.1	Anraku station
18.5	Junction with Furue Line from west
19.1	Shibushi station
21.9	Osuminatsui station
23.5	RR leaves prefecture, Miyazaki-ken border

TABLE 62

Bridges & Overheads*, Shibushi Line, Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Miyazaki Border	Length & Type	Obstacle
0.7	200 ft.	Stream
4.4	Short span	Creek
6.2	Short span	Mae-gawa
10.7	Short span	Hishita-gawa
*13.5	Short span	Prefectural highway
14.4	Short span	Creek
15.0	Short span	Creek
15.7	Short span	Creek
16.4	200 ft.	Anraku-gawa
*18.3	200 ft.	Prefectural highway
19.7	200 ft.	Mae-gawa
*20.7	Short span	Prefectural highway
22.1	Short span	Creek

TABLE 63

Tunnels, Shibushi Line, Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Miyazaki Border	Length (in feet)
7.6	1,000
10.8	600
11.6	400
12.2	1,300
20.1	500

Restricted

7. Furue Line.

TABLE 64

Stations & Important Features, Furue Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Furue Station	Feature
0.0	Furue station, western terminal
0.7	Funama station
1.7	Arahira station
3.2	Station
4.1	Takasu station
5.2	Shimmura station
6.2	Osuminosato station
7.9	Tasaki station
9.3	Kanoya station
10.2	Shimotasaki station
11.4	Kawanishi station
12.6	Naganota station
13.5	Aira station
14.7	Ronji station
15.3	Osumi Koyama station
16.8	Shimo-Obaru station
18.2	Kushira station
18.6	Fumoto station
21.8	Kamimachi station
24.2	Hishida station
27.0	Junction with Shibushi Line
27.6	Shibushi station, eastern terminal

TABLE 65

Bridges & Overheads*, Furue Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Furue Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
12.8	Short span	Creek
13.6	Short span	Aira-gawa
*13.8	Short span	Unimproved road
16.2	Short span	Lowlands
16.4	Short span	Kimotsuki-gawa
22.1	Short span	Tawara-gawa
24.4	250 ft.	Hishita-gawa
26.2	200 ft.	Anraku-gawa

8. Miyanojo Line.

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TABLE 66

Stations & Important Features, Miyanojo Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Sendai-shi Station	Feature
0.0	Sendai-shi, western terminal at Sendai-shi station on Kagoshima Main Line.
0.2	Leaves Kagoshima Main Line
4.0	Kuchimogo station
6.2	Yoshinoyama station
8.1	Hiwaki station
11.4	Iriki station
12.9	Satsumaya Madaki station
16.5	Miyanojo station
18.3	Sashi station
19.5	Satsuma Yuda station
21.0	Satsuma Tsuruda station
23.2	Satsuma Gumyo station
27.4	Satsuma Nagano station
36.0	Junction with Yamano Line.
37.1	Okuchi Station, eastern terminal

TABLE 67

Bridges & Overheads*, Miyanojo Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Sendai-shi Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
9.6	Short span	Hiwaki-gawa
11.6	Short span	Prefectural highway
12.3	Short span	Creek
12.5	200 ft.	Kubuki-gawa
*13.1	Short span	Prefectural highway
17.4	200 ft.	Ana-kawa
*23.9	Short span	Prefectural highway
*24.8	300 ft.	Prefectural highway Ana-kawa
26.9	Short span	Ana-kawa

There is one 300 foot tunnel, 11.1 miles from Sendai-shi station.

9. Yamano Line.

TABLE 68

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Stations & Important Features, Yamano Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kurino Station	Feature
0.0	Kurino station, southern terminal at junction with Hisatsu Line
0.2	Hisatsu Line leaves Hisatsu Line
4.0	Yunoo station
7.0	Hishikari station
10.5	Junction with Miyanojo Line
11.6	Okuchi station
14.4	Yamano station
21.0	Kagoshima-Kumoto-ken border

TABLE 69

Bridges & Overheads*, Yamano Line,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Kurino Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
0.8	Steel, 200 ft.	Sendai-gawa
1.0	Short span	Lowlands
1.6	Short span	Creek
2.3	Short span	Creek
3.5	Short span	Creek
4.4	Short span	Creek
8.6	Short span	Ichiyama-kawa
13.4	Short span	Stream
14.6	Short span	Juso-gawa
*14.8	Short span	Logging R.R.
15.6	Short span	Logging R.R.
17.0	Short span	Logging R.R.
18.2	Short span	Logging R.R.
18.8	Short span	Logging R.R.
20.0	Short span	Logging R.R.
20.1	Short span	Creek

There are 2 tunnels, both 400 feet long, 19.4 and 19.6 miles from Kurino Station.

10. Nansatsu Railroad.

TABLE 70

Stations & Important Features, Nansatsu Railroad,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Ijuin Station	Feature
0.0	Ijuin station, northern terminal on Kago Shimma Main Line

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0.2	Leaves Kagoshima Main Line
2.4	Kaminioki station
4.6	Hioki station
6.2	Yoshitoshi station
7.6	Nagayoshi station
9.6	Fukiagenama Station
10.9	Izaku station
12.0	Minami Fukiagehama station
13.6	Kita Buse station
14.8	Miname Tabuse station
16.1	Ata station, junction with Sat- sunan Central Line
17.6	Kaseda station, spur extends 1.6 miles west to Satsuma Ohasaki- machi station
18.8	Kami Kaseda station
19.7	Uchiyamada station
20.5	Kamiuchiyamada station
22.0	Higo station
23.0	Tsunuki station
24.4	Kami Tsunuki station
25.1	Kukino station
26.8	Kinzan station
28.7	Kago station
29.9	Makurazaki station, southern terminal

TABLE 71

Bridges & Overheads,* Nansatsu Railroad,
Kagoshima-ken.

Mileage from Ijuin Station	Length & Type	Obstacle
0.2	Short span	Shimo Tanikuchi- gawa
1.0	Short span	Stream
*1.1	Short span	Prefectural highway
*3.2	250 ft.	Prefectural highway and Okawa
5.0	Short span	Creek
7.4	200 ft.	Nagayoshi-gawa
7.9	Short span	Creek
8.9	Short span	Ono-gawa
10.3	Short span	Creek
14.4	Short span	Creek
14.6	Short span	Creek
15.2	Short span	Creek
17.0	250 ft.	Manose-gawa

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27.3
28.8

Short span
Short span

Creek
Creek

There are 2 tunnels: one, 1,100 feet long, and 1.4 miles from
Ata station, the other 1,000 feet long and 18.9 miles from
Ata station.

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11. Satsunan Central Line.

TABLE 72

Stations & Important Features, Satsunan Central Line, Kagoshima-ken.

<u>Mileage From Ata Station</u>	<u>Feature</u>
0.0	Ata station, western terminal on Nansatsu Line.
0.1	Leaves Nansatsu Line.
1.3	Hanase station.
2.8	Satsuma Shirakawa station.
4.8	Imamura station.
5.5	Satsuma Kawanabe station.
6.2	Noma station.
6.7	Hirose station.
7.8	Ono station.
8.9	Jyogasaki station.
9.7	Chiran station, eastern terminal.

TABLE 73

Bridges, Satsunan Central Line, Kagoshima-ken.

<u>Mileage From Ata Station</u>	<u>Length & Type</u>	<u>Obstacle</u>
6.4	Short span	Hirose-gawa
8.2	Short span	Creek
9.5	Short span	Fumoto-gawa

There is one tunnel 300 feet long, 4.2 miles from Ata station.

12. Kagoshima Tramway.

Personnel: 342 employees (1942).
 Rolling stock: 51 passenger cars; 1 freight car (1942).
 Passengers and income: carried 11,707,000 passengers;
 656,000 yen (1942).

TABLE 74

Stations & Important Features, Kagoshima Tramway, Kagoshima-ken.

<u>Mileage From Taniyama Station</u>	<u>Feature</u>
0.0	Taniyama station, southern terminal, at Mukaikawara.
0.5	Station in Naminohira.
1.3	Station in Wakita.
1.7	Station in Korimoto

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- 2.5 Station in Kajiwarasako.
2.9 Station in Kamoike.
3.3 Station in north Kamoike.
3.7 Station.
4.1 Station in southern Kagoshima-shi.
4.8 Branch line, extends north and east. Six-tenths mile along the branch a sub-branch extends 1.3 miles north and terminates at a station in northern Kagoshima; on this sub-branch is a masonry overhead 600' long over the Kagoshima Main Line. One and two-tenths miles from the junction with the main tramway line, the branch line terminates at a station opposite the Kagoshima station on the Kagoshima Main Line.
5.0 Branch line 0.3 mile long, leads southwest to a station. A bridge 250 ft. long spans the Katsuki-gawa, on this branch.
5.9 Station.
6.5 Station.
6.9 Ishiki station, northern terminal.

TABLE 75

Bridges, Kagoshima Tramway, Kagoshima-ken.

<u>Mileage From Taniyama Station</u>	<u>Length & Type</u>	<u>Obstacle</u>
1.1	Short span	Wakita-gawa
2.4	Short span	Shin-kawa
3.4	200 ft.	Katsuki-gawa

13. Koyama Logging Railroad.

TABLE 76

Stations & Important Features, Koyama Logging Railroad, Kagoshima-ken.

<u>Mileage From Koyama</u>	<u>Feature</u>
0.0	Koyama, northern terminal near Osumi-Koyama station on Furue Line.
3.1	Tunnel, 400 ft. long.
5.2	Tunnel, 200 ft. long.
6.0	Spur, 2.7 miles long, extending east.
6.7	Oryuno, southern terminal.

14. Unchinomaki Logging Line.

The Western terminal is on a prefectural highway 0.4 miles north of O-Neshime. The railroad extends eastwardly for a distance of 12.4 miles.

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15. Logging Railroad, Isa-gun. The western terminal of this line is opposite Satsuma Ohakuchi station on the Yamano Line. The railroad extends easterly for a distance of 6.6 miles to the Miyazaki-ken border. There is one short span bridge 3.2 miles from the western terminal.

16. Logging Railroad, Isa-gun. The western terminal is opposite Yamano station on the Yamano line. The railroad extends eastwardly for a distance of 5.3 miles.

17. Logging Railroad, Kimotsuki-gun. The railroad extends westwardly for a distance of 2.7 miles. The eastern terminal is an inlet of the pacific ocean to a stream on the east slope of Arase-yama.

18. Logging Railroad, Kimotsuki-gun. The railroad extends westwardly for a distance of 4.4 miles to the eastern terminal on Uchinora-wan lumber mill.

19. Railroad in Kimotsuki-gun. The southern terminal is Minato-saki and extends northerly for a distance of 2.2 miles.

20. Logging Railroad in So-gun. This railroad enters the prefecture at the Miyazaki border, follows the valley of a stream, and terminates 3.9 miles to the north.

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APPENDIX III.

ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANTS

The following abbreviations are used in this appendix:

Technical terms.

a	ampers
ac	alternating current
adv	advertisement
ave	average
Btu	British thermal uni
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

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rpm resolutions per minute
sec second
spec special capacity
supp supplement, Supplementary capacity
t ton
t/hr tons per hour
v volt
Y-Y transformer connection
@ each
* indicates that kw have been estimated from kva at 80 percent power factor

Non-Japanese trade names

AC Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
AEG 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.

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AKINA DIESEL PLANT

Installed capacity: 1,925 kw, (as of Sept. 1930).
Date of construction: unknown; in operation as early as
Sept. 1930 and as recently as Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 60 reg.; 1,865
supp. This plant operates its reg. cap. (60 kw) on
water and its supp. cap. on diesel oil, both on 60 cyc.

AMBOGAWA NOS. 1, 2, 3 HYDRO PLANTS

Capacity commonly in use: 3 plants totaling 54,811 kw.
Source of power: Ambo-gawa.
Date of construction: construction began in 1938; completion
of the 3 plants scheduled for 1941.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 19,752 reg.;
35,059 spec.

HANASEGAWA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 1,000 kw., (as of Dec. 1934).
Source of power: Hanase-gawa.
Date of construction: unknown; plant in operation as early
as Dec. 1926 and as recently as Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 1,000 installed
cap.; 360 reg.; 640 spec.
Eff. head: 235 ft.
Turbines: 1 @ 1,500 hp., Francis-type, Dengyosha-make.
Generators: 1 @ 1,000 kw., 3-ph., 6,600 v., 750 rpm.,
50 cyc., Shibaura-make.
Transformers: 4 (incl. one res.) @ 500 kva., 1-ph.,
6.6, 6.4, 6.2/22 kv., D-Y conn., water-cooled, 50 cyc.,
shell-type, SS-make.

HONJOGAWA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 3,000 kw., (as of Dec. 1936).
Source of power: Honjo-gawa and 5 other rivers.
Date of construction: completed Mar. 1926; in operation
Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 3,000 installed
cap.: 1,088 reg.; 1,912 spec.
Eff. head: 1,153 ft.
Turbines: one @ 5,180 hp., Pelton-type, Voith-make.
Generators: @ 3,000 kw., 3-ph., 6,600 v., 500 rpm., 50 cyc.,
Yasukawa-make.
Transformers: 4 (incl. one res.) @ 1,250 kva., one-ph,
22/6.6, 6.4, 6.2 kv., Y-D conn., water-cooled, 50 cyc.,
core-type, Yasukawa-make; 4 (incl. one res.) @ 2,500
kva., one-ph., 6.6, 6.4, 6.2/38.15 kv., D-Y conn.,
water-cooled, 50 cyc., core-type, Meidensha-make.

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KAGOSHIMA DENKI KARYOKU STEAM PLANT

Company: Kyushu Denki KK; formerly Kagoshima Denki KK.
Installed capacity: 1,200 kw., (as of Oct. 1932).
Date of construction: unknown; in operation as early as
Dec. 1926 and as recently as Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 1,000 supp.;
200 res.
Boilers: 4 (incl. one res.) @ B&W-type, 200 lbs/in²,
382° F., 4,020 ft²., B&W-make.
Turbines: one @ 2,000 hp. Curtis-type, GE-make.
Generators: one @ 1,200 kw., 3-ph., 6,500 v., 60 cyc.,
GE-make.

KAGOSHIMA DENKI NO. 4 HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 2,160 kw., (as of Sept. 1930).
Source of power: Matsunaga-gawa of the Shin-kawa system.
Date of construction: unknown; in operation as early as
Dec. 1926 and as recently as Sept. 1930.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): est. 2,550 in-
stalled cap.: 1,300 reg.; 860 spec.
Eff. head: 320 ft.
Turbines: 2 @ 1,300 hp., Pelton-type, EW-make. A third
turbine has probably been added.
Generators: 2 @ 850 kw., 3-ph., 3,500 v., 400 rpm., 60
cyc., GE-make. A third generator has probably been
added.
Transformers: 4 (incl. one res.) @ 700 kva., one-ph.,
3.5, 3.4, 3.3/66, 63, 60 33, 31.5 kv., D-D conn.,
water-cooled, 60 cyc., core-type, Shibaura-make.

KAGOSHIMA DENKI NO. 5 HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 3,450 kw., as of Mar. 1931.
Source of power: Kanayama-gawa and Nakatsu-gawa of the
Shinkawa system.
Date of construction: unknown; in operation as early as
Nov. 1928 and as recently as June 1931.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): est. 3,500
installed cap.; 2,065 reg.; 1,395 spec.
Layout: aqueduct-type.
Eff. head: 125 ft. (Kagayama-gawa) and 300 ft. (Nakatsu-
gawa).
Turbines: one @ 2,700 hp., Francis-type, EW-make. One
@ 1,500 hp., Francis-type, EW-make. At least one
more has been added since.
Generators: one @ 1,400 kw., 3-ph., 3,500 v., 514 rpm.,
60 cyc., Shibaura-make. One @ 800 kw., 3-ph., 3,500 v.,
720 rpm., 60 cyc., Shibaura-make. At least one more
has been added since.
Transformers: 4 (incl. one res.) @ 1,120 kva., one-ph.,
3.5, 3.4, 3.3/33 kv., D-D conn. water-cooled, 60 cyc.,
shell-type, Shibaura-make.

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KOSHIKANO HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 2,160 kw., (as of Dec. 1936).
Source of power: a branch of the Kanayama-gawa.
Date of construction: unknown; in operation as early as
Dec. 1934 and as recently as Mar. 1940.

KOYAMA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 2,700 kw.
Source of power: Takayama-kawa of the Kimotsuki-gawa
system.
Date of construction: construction was begun Feb. 1937,
at which time completion was scheduled for 1938; prob-
ably completed since.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 700 reg.; 2,000
spec.; 2,700 reg. pk.

MATSUYAMA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw.): 1,490.
Source of power: Hishita-gawa.
Date of construction: construction was begun Nov. 1936,
at which time completion was scheduled for 1937. Plant
was reported still under construction Sept. 1938 but
has probably been completed since.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 360 reg.;
1,130 spec.

OKAWA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 3,000, as of Dec. 1936.
Source of power: O-kawa.
Date of construction: founded Mar. 1920; in operation
Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 2,000 in-
stalled cap.; 1,100 reg.; 1,900 spec.
Eff. head, 370 ft.

SENDAI STEAM PLANT

Installed capacity: 3,300 kw., as of Dec. 1936.
Date of construction: construction was begun Nov. 1934
and completed Oct. 1935; in operation Mar. 1940.

SENDAIGAWA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 9,200 kw., as of Dec. 1934.
Source of power: Sendai-gawa.
Date of construction: completed Oct. 1917; in operation
Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): *13,680 in-
stalled cap.; 16,700 max. pk.
Eff. head: 61.8 m.; flow, 39.3 m³/sec.
Turbines: 3 @ 6,400 hp., reaction-type, horizontal-
shaft, EW-make.
Generators: 3 @ 5,700 kva., 3-ph., 6,600 v., 50 cyc.,
Mitsubishi-make.

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Transformers: 7 @ 2,800 kva., one-ph., 6.6/66 kv.,
D-Y conn., water-cooled, shell-type, Hitachi-make.

SHIOHITARI HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 1,840 kw., (as of Dec. 1935).
Source of power: Kaneyama-gawa of the Shin-kawa system.
Date of construction: completed Dec. 1934; in operation
Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw): 1,840 reg.

SOGI HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 6,360 kw., (as of Dec. 1936).
Source of power: Sendai-gawa.
Date of construction: founded Dec. 1908; in operation
Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): *5,088 in-
stalled cap.; 6,360 reg.
Eff. head: 110 ft.
Turbines: 4 @ 2,250 hp., Francis-type, Voith-make.
Generators: 4 @ 1,590 kva., 3-ph., 200 v., 500 rpm.,
50 cyc., SS-make.
Transformers: 4 (incl. one res.) @ 2,500 kva., one-
ph., 2/38.1 kv., D-Y conn., water-cooled, 50 cyc.,
shell-type, Yasukawa-make; 2 @ 150 kva., one-ph.,
2/11 kv., V-V conn., self-cooled, 50 cyc., shell-
type, SS-make.

SUITEMBUCHI HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 1,400 kw., (as of Dec. 1934.)
Source of power: Shin-kawa.
Date of construction: completed May 1928; in operation
Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): *1,040 in-
stalled cap.; 1,025 reg.; 375 spec.
Eff. head: 56 ft.

TAEMI HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use (in kw.): 2,500, as of July
1933.
Source of power: believed to be Kaneyama-gawa.
Date of construction: founded Aug. 1921; in operation
Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 1,780 reg.;
720 spec.; est. 3,660 installed cap.

TSUKINO HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 1,750 kw., (as of Feb. 1935).
Source of power: Hishida-gawa system.
Date of construction: unknown; under construction Feb.
1935, and in operation Mar. 1940.
Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 730 reg.;
1,020 spec.

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TSURUTA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 4,384 kw., (as of Dec. 1936).

Source of power: Sendai-gawa.

Date of construction: founded Nov. 1924; in operation
Mar. 1940.

Details: particular capacities (in kw.): *4,450 in-
stalled cap.; 2,360 reg.; 2,024 spec.

Eff. head: 53 ft.

Turbines: 3 @ 2,400 hp., Francis type, EW-make.

Generators: 3 @ 1,850 kva., 3-ph., 3,300 v., 214/257
rpm., 50/60 cyc., GE-make.

Transformers: 4 (incl. one res.) @ 1,850 kva., one-p.,
3.4, 3.3, 3.2/38.15 kv., D-Y conn., water-cooled, 50
cyc., shell-type, Shibaura-make. 3 @ 900 kva., one-
ph 3.45, 3.3, 3.15/38.15, 33 kv., D-Y conn., water-
cooled, 60 cyc., core-type, Yasukawa-make. 3 @ 400
kva., one-ph., 3.3/11 kv., D-Y conn., water-cooled,
60 cyc., shell-type, Hitachi-make.

YUDA HYDRO PLANT

Capacity commonly in use: 1,200 kw., (as of Dec. 1934).

Source of power: Sendai-kawa.

Date of construction: founded July 1921; in operation
Mar. 1940.

Details: particular capacities (in kw.): 1,200 in-
stalled cap.; 4,600 reg.; 740 spec.

Eff. head: 30 ft.

Turbines: 2 @ 850 hp., Francis-type, EW-make.

Generators: 2 @ 600 kw., 3-ph., 11,000 v., 360 rpm.,
60 cyc., GE-make.

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APPENDIX IV.

PLACE NAMES AND LOCATIONS.

<u>SHI</u>	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG. E.</u>
KAGOSHIMA	31.35	130.33
KANOYA*	31.23	130.51
SENDAI	31.50	130.15

<u>MACHI</u>	<u>GUN NO.**</u>	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG. E.</u>
Akune	6.	32.01	130.12
Chiran	3.	31.22	130.26
Chosa	8.	31.45	130.37
Fukuyama	8.	31.38	130.51
Hatayo	8.	31.44	130.43
Higashichiki	4.	31.41	130.22
Higashikushira	10.	31.23	130.59
Hishikari	7.	32.02	130.39
Hiwaki	5.	31.43	130.47
Ibusuki	2.	31.15	130.36
Ichiki	4.	31.07	130.44
Ijuin	4.	31.37	130.24
Iwakawa	9.	31.35	131.00
Izaku	4.	31.31	130.21
Izumi	6.	32.03	130.22
Kajiki	8.	31.45	130.40
Kametsu	12.	27.44	129.01
Kamo	8.	31.46	130.34
Kesasa	3.	31.85	130.10
Kaseda	3.	31.25	130.19
Kawanabe	3.	31.23	130.24
Kokubu	8.	33.44	130.46
Konejime (see Nejime)			
Komenotsu	6.	32.07	130.20
Koniya	12.	28.08	129.18
Koyama	10.	31.21	130.57
Kurino	8.	31.57	130.44
Kushikino	4.	31.43	130.16
Kushira	10.	31.24	130.57
Makisono	8.	31.53	130.44
Makurazaki	3.	31.16	130.18
Mansei	3.	31.24	130.15
Miyanojo	5.	31.54	130.27
Nakatane	11.	30.34	131.01
Nase	12.	28.22	129.30
Nejime	10.	31.09	131.48
Nishinoomote	11.	30.44	131.00
Okuchi	7.	32.03	130.36

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Onejime	10.	31.15	130.47
Osaki	9.	31.26	130.58
Shibushi	9.	31.28	131.06
Sueyoshi	9.	31.39	131.01
Takaono	6.	32.49	131.11
Takarabe	9.	31.44	131.01
Taniyama	1.	31.31	130.31
Tarumizu	10.	31.31	130.42
Uchinoura	10.	31.17	130.04
Watomari	12.	27.23	128.39
Yamakawa	2.	31.12	130.38
Yamano	7.	32.06	130.35
Yokokawa	8.	31.54	130.42

<u>MURA</u>	<u>GUN NO.</u> **	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG. E.</u>
Aira	10.	31.21	130.54
Amagi	12.	27.51	128.55
Ata	4.	31.26	130.21
China	12.	27.20	128.34
Chinzei	12.	28.22	129.28
Ei	2.	31.16	130.25
Hatsuki	7.	32.01	130.29
Higashiamagi	12.	27.51	128.56
Higashikokubu	8.	31.43	130.44
Higashinagashima	6.	32.15	130.11
Higashisakurajima	1.	31.34	130.40
Hinatayama	8.	31.46	130.44
Hioki	4.	31.35	130.20
Honjo	7.	31.59	131.19
Ichinari	9.	31.37	130.51
Imaizumi	2.	33.17	130.37
Imuta	5.	31.46	129.48
Iriki	5.	31.48	130.26
Isen	12.	27.40	128.56
Ishiki	1.	31.38	130.29
Jitto (10 islands)	12.	29.40	129.30
Kamijuin	4.	31.35	130.26
Kamikoshiki	5.	31.51	129.50
Kamitogo	5.	31.54	130.21
Kamiyaku	11.	30.25	130.30
Kasari	12.	28.29	129.42
Katsume	3.	31.23	130.20
Kiire	2.	31.22	130.30
Kikai	12.	38.18	129.56
Kirishima	8.	31.51	130.52
Kiyomizu	8.	32.37	130.53
Koniya	12.	28.08	129.18
Koriyama	4.	31.41	130.28
Kumiyo	5.	31.58	130.32
Kuroki	5.	31.53	130.31
Matsuyama	9.	31.34	131.02

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Mikasa	6.	32.06	130.12
Mikata	12.	28.18	129.30
Minamitane	11.	30.25	130.57
Mizobe	8.	31.51	130.39
Mizuhiki	5.	31.50	130.15
Mohiki	10.	31.32	130.53
Nagano	5.	31.46	130.20
Nagatoshi	5.	31.47	130.21
Nagayoshi	4.	31.33	130.21
Nase	12.	28.22	129.30
Nishigata	12.	28.15	129.12
Nishiminamikata	3.	31.17	130.15
Nishinagashima	8.	32.11	130.07
Nishisakurajima	1.	31.36	130.38
Nishishibushi	9.	31.32	130.02
Nishitara	7.	32.00	130.35
Noda	6.	32.04	130.15
Nogata	9.	31.30	130.57
Okawachi	6.	32.04	130.28
O	5.	31.50	131.30
Saneku	12.	28.10	129.12
Sashi	5.	31.55	130.29
Sata	10.	31.05	130.44
Sato	5.	31.51	130.55
Shigetomi	8.	31.43	130.35
Shikine	8.	31.42	130.48
Shimoijuin	4.	31.41	130.25
Shimokoshiki	5.	31.41	129.42
Shimotogo	5.	31.55	130.18
Shimoyaku	11.	30.18	130.30
Shinjo	10.	31.27	130.44
Somachi	12.	28.20	130.00
Sumiyo	12.	28.16	129.26
Tabuse	4.	31.28	130.22
Tajiro	10.	31.11	130.51
Takae	5.	31.50	130.11
Takagi	5.	31.54	130.14
Takakuma	10.	31.29	130.52
Tatsugo	12.	28.26	129.36
Tsukino	9.	31.34	131.00
Tsuneyoshi	9.	31.85	130.55
Tsuruta	5.	32.01	130.28
Uken	12.	28.14	129.14
Ushine	10.	31.33	130.45
Yamada	8.	31.51	130.36
Yamasaki	5.	31.51	130.15
Yamato	12.	33.09	130.30
Yoron	12.	27.02	128.25
Yoshida	1.	31.43	130.32
Yoshimatsu	8.	32.01	130.44
Yoshitoshi	4.	31.34	130.21

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* Includes the former Hanaoka-mura and Oaira-mura of Kimotsuki-gun.

- **Gun:
1. Kagoshima
 2. Ibusuki
 3. Kawanabe
 4. Hioki
 5. Satsuma
 6. Izumi
 7. Isa
 8. Aira
 9. So
 10. Kimotsuki
 11. Kumage
 12. Oshima

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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	-	7.500 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)	-	a 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	- 0.0099 sq. kilo- meter
1 sq. ri	-	5.955 sq. miles	- 15.424 sq. kilo- meters
1 tan - 10 se			
1 sq. foot			
1 sq. Yard			
1 acre			
1sq. mile			
1 are	-	30.250 tsubo	
1 hectare	-	1.008 cho	
1 sq. kilometer	-	100.833 cho	

Capacity

1 cho (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