相浦發電所運転成績月表

昭和24年1月分

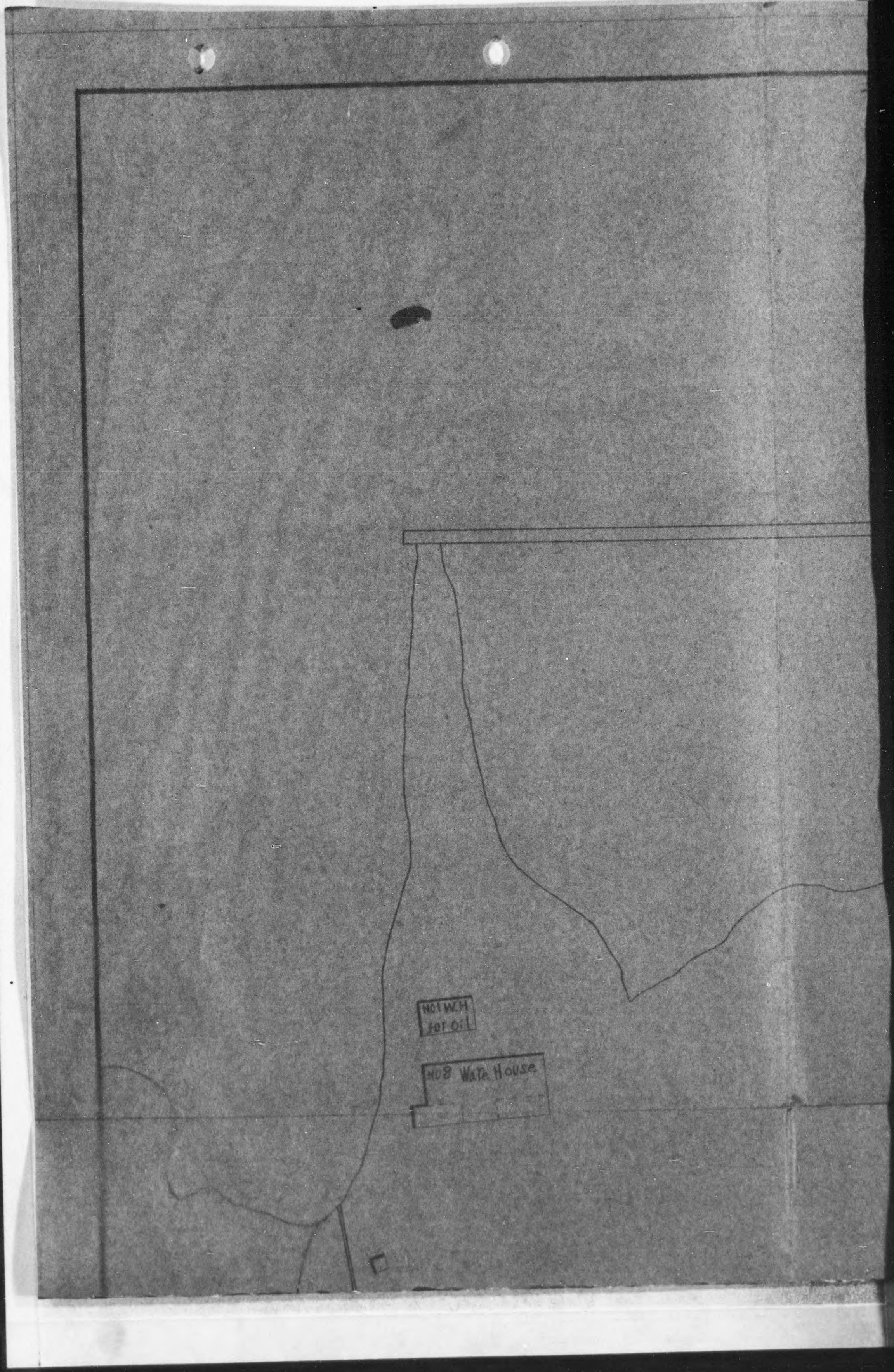
係			止									閉		係				
率	荷重率		運転時間数	發電電力量	送電電力量	最大發電量	平均發電量	運転時中平均發電量	平均周波数	負荷率	利用率	容量率	運転中所内動力		休転中所内動力	
歩	汽機	汽歩											發電量	使用率	發電量	使用率
	%	%	H	KWH	KWH	KWH	KWH	KWH	~	%	%	%	KWH	%	KWH	%
54	33.4	15.4	2.87	32.800	26.400	16.500	1.367	11.428	60.26	8.3	2.1		6.400	19.5	11.100	
08	70.0	47.5	4.57	96.000	84.500	25.000	4.000	21.007	60.42	16.0	6.2		11.500	12.0	6.200	
28	78.4	40.6	11.62	305.500	271.300	32.200	12.729	26.291	59.60	39.5	19.7		34.200	11.1	6.100	
56	66.1	60.8	17.05	665.600	596.600	51.400	27.733	39.038	5974	54.0	43.0		69.000	10.4	5.500	
10	68.2	62.2	24.00	686.700	612.000	52.600	28.613	28.613	59.50	54.4	44.4		74.700	10.9		
23	75.6	77.9	24.00	752.700	677.900	56.900	31.363	31.363	59.04	55.1	48.6		74.800	9.9		
10	80.4	73.6	24.00	966.600	877.700	56.000	40.275	40.275	5934	71.9	80.0		88.900	9.2		
78	83.5	75.7	24.00	1036.400	941.400	56.000	43.183	43.183	5898	77.1	67.0		95.000	9.2		
67	87.3	80.2	24.00	1238.000	1130.700	59.900	51.583	51.583	5880	86.1	80.0		107.300	8.7		
18	80.4	75.0	24.00	1073.800	971.400	59.200	44.742	44.742	5912	75.6	69.4		102.400	9.5		
249	72.5	68.5	180.11	6.854.100	6.189.900	59.900	28.559	38.055	5948	47.7	44.3		664.200	9.7	28.900	
3.26	74.8	73.4	24.00	1119.400	1012.900	57.300	46.642	46.642	5982	81.4	72.3		106.500	9.5		
5.25	80.4	80.1	24.00	1044.100	949.100	58.700	43.504	43.504	5831	74.1	67.4		95.000	9.1		
3.35	77.4	76.7	24.00	1039.900	942.900	60.100	43.329	43.329	5810	72.1	67.2		97.000	9.3		
2.58	81.8	81.6	24.00	1265.600	1155.400	59.100	52.733	52.733	5884	89.2	81.8		110.200	8.7		
3.12	67.8	67.1	24.00	896.900	797.500	59.900	36.954	36.954	5940	69.9	57.3		89.400	10.1		
2.50	61.9	56.5	11.60	281.000	248.100	29.400	11.708	24.224	5880	39.8	18.2		32.900	11.7	13.800	
2.52	82.0	81.7	24.00	1268.600	1158.500	59.900	52.858	52.858	5896	88.2	82.0		110.100	8.7		
3.66	76.3	70.6	24.00	1118.400	1022.900	58.000	46.600	46.600	5821	80.3	72.2		95.500	8.5		
4.67	86.4	78.6	24.00	1221.000	1119.400	59.400	50.875	50.875	5896	85.6	78.9		101.600	8.3		
4.04	85.7	82.3	24.00	1172.600	1075.800	59.900	46.358	46.358	5846	77.4	71.9		96.800	8.7		
3.91	78.8	76.2	227.60	10.357.500	9422.500	60.100	43.156	45.507	5879	71.8	66.9		935.000	9.2	13.800	
4.31	84.5	82.6	24.00	1308.000	1197.500	58.800	54.500	54.500	5888	92.7	84.5		110.500	8.4		
5.20	87.0	85.1	26.00	1347.300	1235.800	60.900	56.142	56.142	5826	93.6	87.0		111.600	8.3		
4.22	85.8	82.4	26.00	1327.500	1214.500	60.600	55.313	55.313	5957	91.0	85.8		113.000	8.5		
4.85	82.6	80.7	24.00	1278.000	1170.900	60.300	53.250	53.250	5924	88.3	82.6		107.100	8.4		
2.91	74.9	76.4	24.00	1154.600	1061.500	59.000	48.317	48.317	5900	81.9	74.9		98.100	8.5		
4.91	87.0	82.2	24.00	1270.600	974.300	59.000	44.608	44.608	5896	75.6	69.2		91.300	8.5		
4.23	84.0	84.0	24.00	1101.500	1008.000	60.100	45.891	45.891	5926	76.5	71.2		93.500	8.5		
4.77	86.2	84.4	24.00	1305.000	1194.000	60.300	54.375	54.375	5876	92.2	84.3		111.000	8.5		
5.75	84.7	88.4	23.00	670.600	604.900	37.300	27.942	24.157	5879	89.3	83.3		65.700	9.8	900	
0.09	61.4	44.1	3.65	76.900	67.900	28.000	3.204	21.068	5240	11.4	5.0		9.000	11.8	11.600	
2.95	84.8	85.2	24.00	1118.400	1021.700	60.000	46.600	46.600	5892	77.7	72.2		96.700	8.6		
4.18	84.6	82.3	247.65	11.763.500	10.756.000	60.200	44.559	48.479	5889	77.3	69.1		1007.500	8.6	12.500	
2.17	80.5	76.7	650.36	28.975.100	26.368.400	60.200	38.945	44.552	5905	64.1	60.7		2606.700	9.0	55.200	

転成績月表

1月分

調査係

力						係					石炭(乾燥炭)				関係
入動	平均吸収量	運転時中平均吸収量	平均周波数	負荷率	利用率	容量率	運転中所内動力 吸収量	使用率	休転中所内動力 吸収量	使用率	受入石炭量	消費石炭量	雑用炭	平均発熱量(消費炭)	残炭
H	KWH	KWH	~	%	%	%	KWH	%	KWH	%	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kcal/Kg	Kg
00	1.367	11.428	60.26	8.3	2.1		6.400	19.5	11.100		251.535	30.500		5.150	15.123.405
00	4.000	21.007	60.42	16.0	6.2		11.500	12.0	6.200		571.110	70.200		5.130	15.624.315
00	12.729	26.291	59.60	39.5	19.7		34.200	11.1	6.100		314.440	224.200		4.972	15.714.555
00	27.733	39.038	59.74	54.0	43.0		69.000	10.4	5.500		600.149	445.000		5.627	15.869.704
00	28.613	28.613	59.50	54.4	44.4		74.700	10.9			517.608	535.600		4.778	15.851.712
00	31.363	31.363	59.04	55.1	48.6		74800	9.9			438.598	527.900		5.238	15.762.410
00	40.275	40.275	59.34	71.9	80.0		88900	9.2			883.412	740.000		4.739	15.905.822
00	43.183	43.183	58.98	77.1	67.0		95.000	9.2			445.698	655.800		5.797	15.695.720
00	51.583	51.583	58.80	86.1	80.0		107.300	8.7			519.722	872.700		5.158	15.342.742
00	44.742	44.742	59.12	75.6	69.4		102.400	9.5			290.654	762.600		5.219	14.870.796
00	28.559	38.055	59.48	47.7	44.3		164200	9.7	28900		4.832.926	4.864.500		5.191	14870.796
00	46.642	46.642	59.82	81.4	72.3		106.500	9.5			1.007.584	809.100		5.104	15.069.280
00	43.504	43.504	58.31	74.1	67.4		95.000	9.1			732.190	731.600		5.201	15.069.870
00	43.329	43.329	58.10	72.1	67.2		97.000	9.3			1.148.013	738.200		5.186	15.479.683
00	52.733	52.733	58.84	89.2	81.8		110.200	8.7			1.321.609	960.000		4.894	15.841.292
00	36.954	36.954	59.40	69.9	57.3		89400	10.1			941.867	636.700		5.235	16.146.459
00	11.708	24.224	58.80	39.8	18.2		32.900	11.7	13.800		503.155	201.800		5.317	16.447.814
00	52.858	52.858	58.91	88.2	82.0		110.100	8.7			1.015.345	949400		4.979	16.513.759
00	46.600	46.600	58.21	80.3	72.2		95.500	8.5			739.301	777.000		5.297	16.476.060
00	50.875	50.875	58.96	85.6	78.9		101.600	8.3			989.838	755800		5.860	16.710.098
00	46.358	46.358	58.41	77.4	71.9		96.800	8.7			857.745	784.800		5.175	16.783.043
00	43.156	45.507	58.79	71.8	66.9		935.000	9.2	13.800		9.256.647	7.344.400		5.201	16.783.043
00	54500	54500	58.88	92.7	84.5		110.500	8.4			644326	880400		5.420	16.546.969
00	56.142	56.142	58.21	93.6	87.0		111.600	8.3			1.138.837	872.800		5.558	16.813.006
00	55.313	55.313	59.57	91.0	85.8		113.000	8.5			397873	946.000		5073	16.264.879
00	53250	53250	59.24	88.3	82.6		107.100	8.4			742.482	884.200		5.250	16.123.161
00	48.317	48.317	59.00	81.9	74.9		98.100	8.5			434.996	828.200		5.170	15.729.957
00	44608	44608	58.91	75.6	69.2		91.300	8.5			306.659	679.700		5.744	15.356.916
00	45891	45.891	59.21	76.5	71.2		93.500	8.5			681219	737.900		5431	15.300.235
00	54375	54375	58.76	92.2	84.3		111000	8.5			1.094.429	977.500		4.819	15.417.164
00	27.942	29.157	58.59	89.3	43.3		65.700	9.8	900		1.749.789	416.100		5.810	16.750.853
00	3204	21.068	57.40	11.4	5.0		9.000	11.8	11.600		560.025	61.400		4.800	17.249.478
00	46.600	46.600	58.92	72.7	72.2		96.700	8.6			1.249.522	766.100		5.331	17.732.900
00	44.559	48.479	58.89	72.2	69.1		100.500	8.6	12.500		9.000.157	8.050.300		5.307	17.732.900
00	38.945	44.552	59.05	64.1	60.4		266.700	9.0	55.200		23.089.730	20.259.200		5.241	17.732.400


NO1 W.H
for oil
NO 8 Waste House

Sea

Intake

WH

Laboratory

Office for Workmen

Office for Workmen

WC

Repair shop

Repair Shop

242 00

House Tr Room

Chimney

Laboratory

Coal Yard

242 000

No1 Belt Conveyor

Sea

Maxr 20,000

Unloader

Transporter

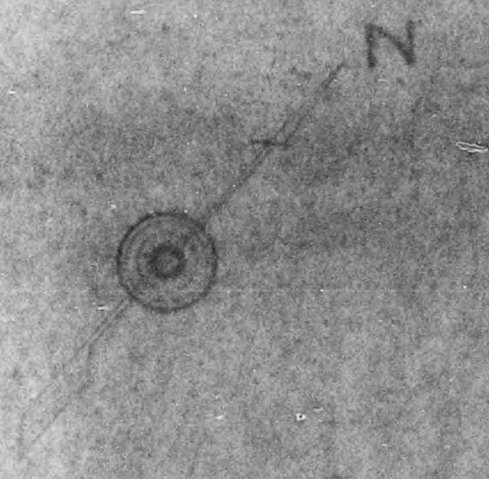
1,000

50.000

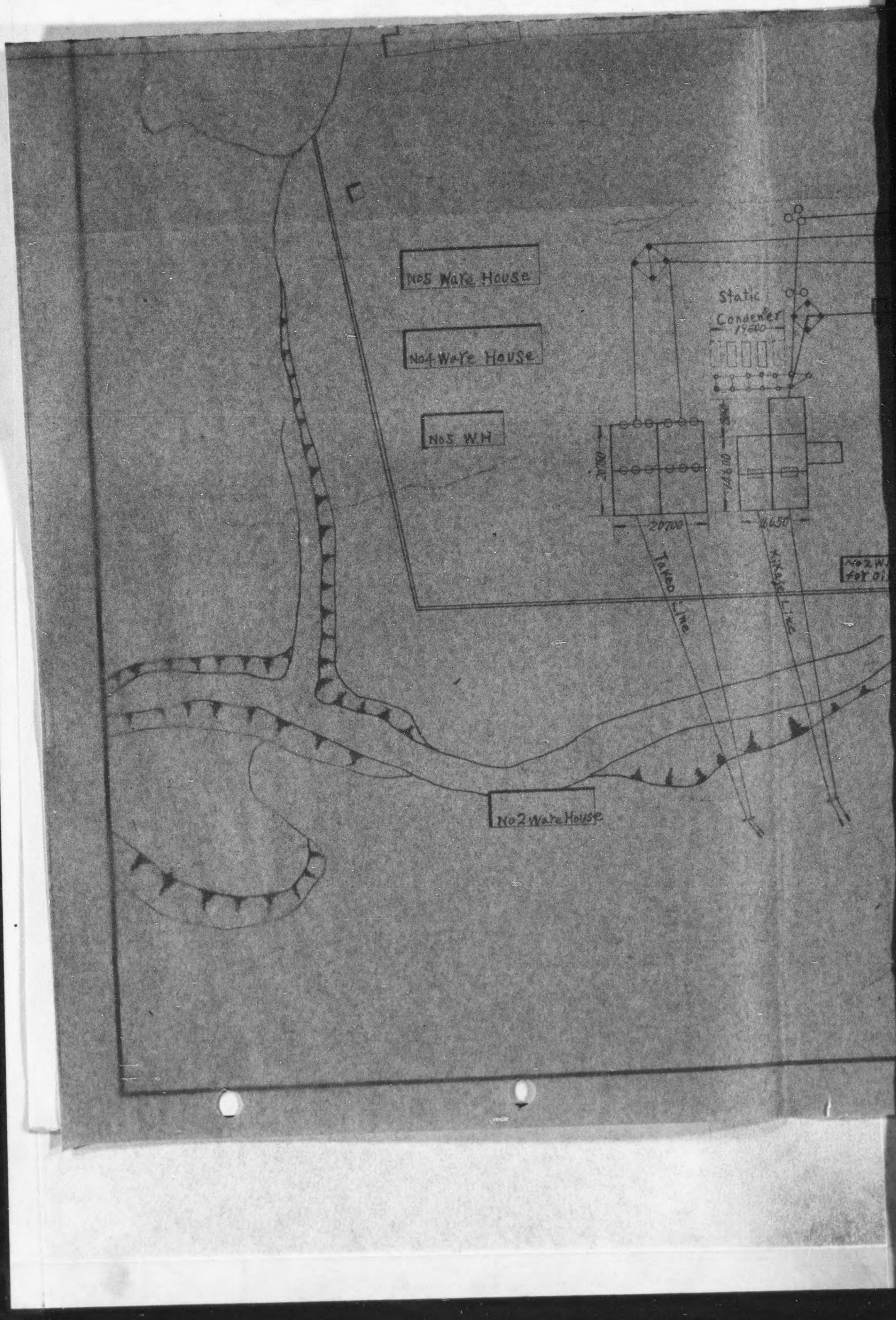
73.000

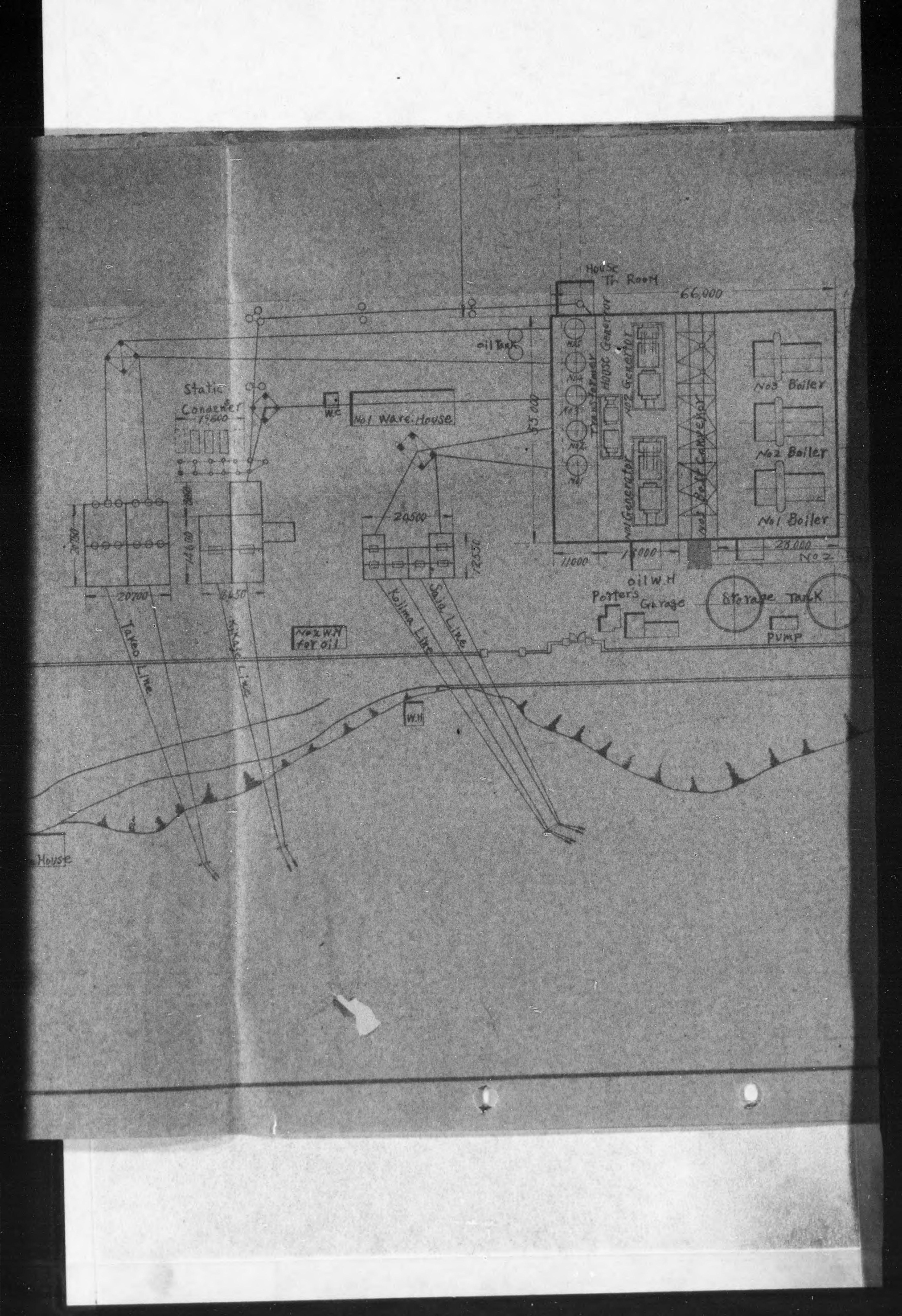
1,4000

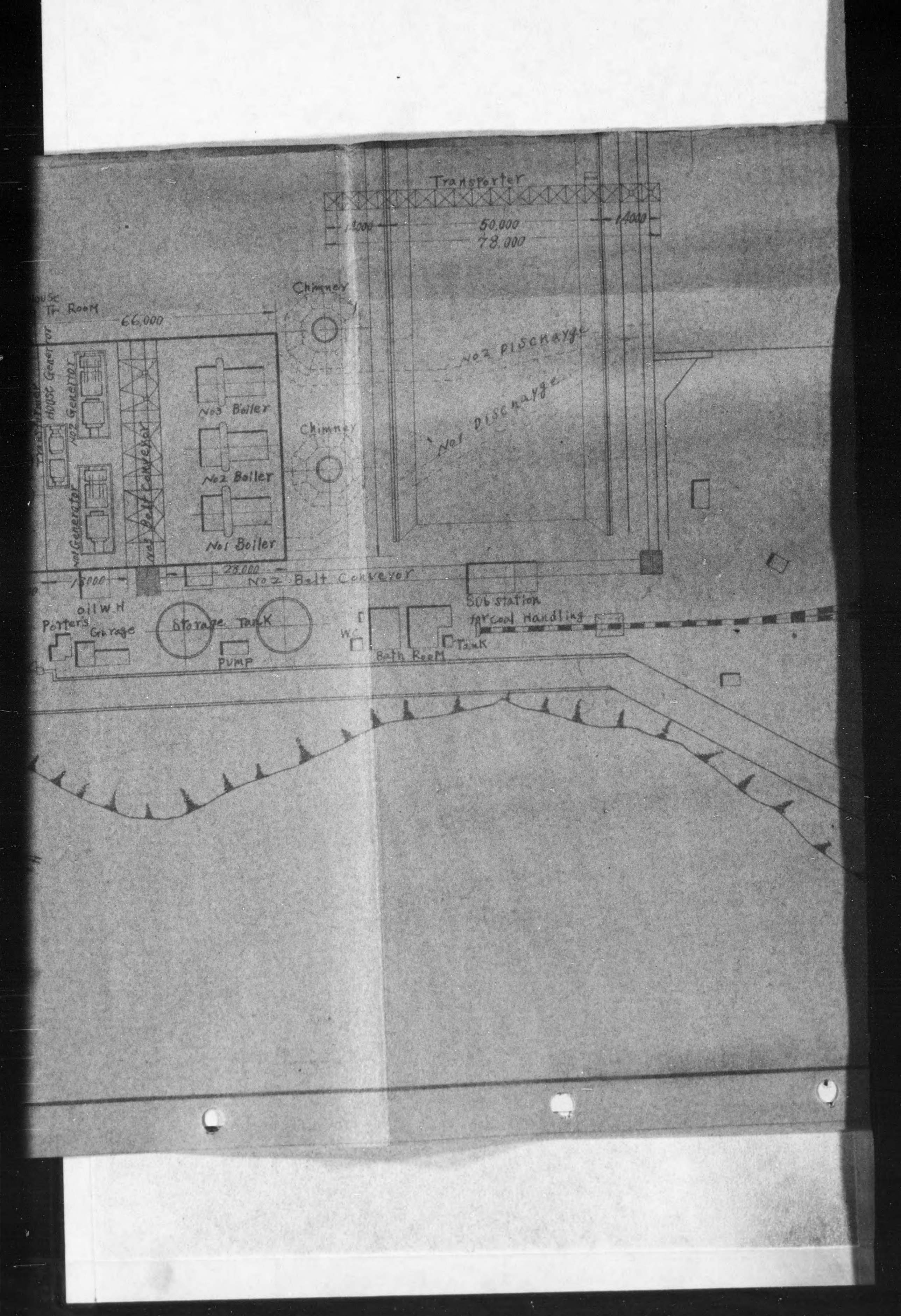
Chimney



Sea


No5 Ware House
No4 Ware House
No5 W.H
Static Condenser 19500
20700
6450
Taxed Line
Kikuyu Line
No2 Ware House


House
Tr Room
66,000
oil Tank
Static
Condenser
19600
W.C
No1 Ware House
35000
No4
No3
No2
No1
No2 Generator
No1 Generator
No3 Boiler
No2 Boiler
No1 Boiler
28,000
No2
11000
oil W.H
20500
12550
20700
16450
Potter's
Garage
Storage Tank
PUMP
Kojima Line
Saiki Line
No2 W.H
for oil
W.H
House


Transporter
50.000
78.000
Chimney
Tr Room
66,000
House Generator
No2 Generator
No1 Generator
No2 Belt Conveyor
No1 Belt Conveyor
No3 Boiler
No2 Boiler
No1 Boiler
Chimney
No2 Discharge
No1 Discharge
28.000
No2 Belt Conveyor
Sub station for coal Handling
oil W H
Potter's Garage
Storage Tank
PUMP
W.C
Bath Room
Tank

構四一号図

File Nippon Hassoden KK 27-1 - General

NAGASAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT
Nagasaki, Kyushu

No. 5-REP
6 January 1949

SUBJECT: Report on Completion of Carrying-out Scrap Iron out of Reparations Plant - Ainoura Power Plant

TO : Commanding Officer,
Nagasaki Military Government Team

FROM : Chief, Reparations Section, Nagasaki Prefecture

With permission of your headquarters, dated 20 November 1948, file: 386.3, the above operation was started on 12 December 1948 and completed on 29th same month. During which period, Mr. Hajime Watabe, our Section Member, stayed in the same plant from 16th December till 27th same month for witness and surveillance, if scrap iron only was taken out, and we are glad to report that there has been nothing injustice and the work was carried out and completed as directed by your headquarters.

Amount of scrap iron carried out was 90 tons.

M. Tateishi

M. Tateishi, Chief,
Reparations Section,
Nagasaki Prefecture

AH/HF

Application

Date 17. Dec. 1948

To (ST) :Headquarters.
Nagasaki Military Government Team

Through :Nagasaki Prefectural Government.

Subject :Petition for carrying out damaged instruments for repair from reparation plant.

By : Ainoura Steam Power Plant.
Nippon Hassōden K. K.
No. 165, Hatanaka-men, Sasebo.

Instruments, writen in the attached sheet, are damaged.

They need to be carried out and mended at repair shops, out of this plant.

You will please permit carrying out these instruments.

Satokichi Tanioka
S. Tanioka
Chief of Ainoura Steam Power Plant.

S. Sugiyama
Nagasaki Prefectural Government.

Name	Quant.	Size, Wt of pack	Repair shop	Date to be carried out	" carried in	Remark
Coal weigher for unloader	1	17.5 m³ / ton	Kubota Iron-works Osaka	25 Dec. 1948	31 March 1949	
" for No. 2 conveyer	1	" "	"	"	"	
" for No. 1 boiler	2	15 m³ 0.8 ton	"	"	"	
" for No. 3 "	2	" "	"	"	"	
" for No. 2 "	2	" "	Yamato-Seiko K.K. Akashi	"	"	

28 June 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Government

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation in Ainoura Thermal-Power- Plant, June 21- 27th.

	Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
June	21th	25,013	531,300	420,000
	22th	25,263	547,800	437,000
	23th	27,771	599,300	448,000
	24th	31,608	688,800	530,000
	25th	30,638	662,000	525,000
	26th	27,271	582,300	463,000
	27th	0	0	0

Remarks

Electric supply was suspended since 26th, 23.42 ~~P.M.~~ hours due to the good conditions of electric sources caused by the rainfall on 27th.

Saburo Koga

21 June 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Government

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation in Ainoura Thermal-Power-Plant, June 14th- 20th.

	Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
June	14th	17,417	363,100	305,000
	15th	16.175	345,100	280,000
	16th	16,329	347,600	285,000
	17th	17,463	374,600	303,000
	18th	28,892	619,700	490,000
	19th	28,100	605,800	438,000
	20th	27,675	593,100	529,000

Remarks

On 14th, the 2nd Boiler disordered.
On 15th the Output dropped due to the wet coal.

Sabura Koga

14 June 1948

TO : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Government

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation in Ainoura Thermal-Power- Plant, June 7th- 13th.

	Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
June	7th	37,217	801,500	616,000
	8th	30,658	659,200	518,000
	9th	45,908	996,700	757,000
	10th	40,475	823,000	672,000
	11th	39,067	844,500	620,000
	12th	46,108	1,006,300	810,000
	13th	19,543	414,300	336,000

Remarks

On 13th, the 1st Boiler and the 3rd Boiler , and grainder mill disordered.

7 June 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Government

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation in Ainoura Thermal-Power-Plant, May 31- June 6.

Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
May 31th	25,650	555,000	444,750
June 1st	36,942	793,800	612,200
2nd	33,325	719,800	538,000
3rd	49,333	1,074,000	795,000
4th	43,917	953,000	747,000
5th	51,478	1,121,800	843,000
6th	49,258	1,071,800	798,000

S. Koga

30 May 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Government

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation in Ainoura Thermal-power-plant, May 24th- 30th.

Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Cosl consumed
May 24th	35,442	768,200	655,100
25th	42,575	926,200	733,400
26th	46,117	1,008,600	730,800
27th	46,600	1,018,100	761,200
28th	54,500	1,200,000	956,600
29th	52,400	1,149,700	924,500
30th	45,500	997,500	791,600

S. Koga

Subject : Condition in Ainoura thermal plant.
On May 26.

To : Captain Foltz, N.M.G.T.

From : Ainoura power-plant

Thru : Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

1. 2nd & 3rd boilers are in operation.
On May 26.

2. The plant stopped the 1st Boiler for the periodical overhaul and repair.

3. Repairing of the 1st Boiler is to be completed till June 30.

4. Estimated date to get the recovery of normal output,
May 26.

5. Planned periodical overhaul and repair in this year.

1st Boiler	April 17 to June 30.
2nd Boiler	September 15 to Nobember 30.
3rd Boiler	July 1 to September 15.
1st Turbine	June 1 to July 15.
2nd Turbine	August 15 to September 30.
Turbine for the use in the plant	May 1 to September 31.

6. Allotment for April was already consumed.
Allotment for May is estimated to remain 40 tons due to the disorder of the coal-grinder mill.
Allocation for June is not yet decided.

S. Koga

24 May 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Government

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation in Ainoura Thermal-power-plant, May 17th- 23th.

	Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
May	17th	27,633	587,600	446,200
	18th	26,808	584,900	45o,000
	19th	25,733	562,500	411,200
	20th	17,875	391,100	299,800
	21th	28,7o8	630,400	439,500
	22th	27,667	605,300	424,200
	23th	28,250	619,600	430,100

Remarks

On 20th morning, vapour leaked out from the super-heater and this disorder ~~aused~~- caused the decline of output.

九州配電株式會社

17 May 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Government

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation in Ainoura Thermal-Power-Plant, May 10th- 16th.

Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
May 10th	17,208	370,500	284,200
11th	14,500	309,100	222,600
12th	13,781	295,600	219,200
13th	12,183	257,700	221,100
14th	16,425	346,600	301,000
15th	33,700	716,500	642,900
16th	35,367	755,800	663,700

Saburo Kuze

九州配電株式會社

10 May 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Goverment

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation during May
3rd- 9th

Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
May 3rd	22,942	487,700	395,000
4th	17,542	364,100	291,200
5th	28,784	616,500	482,800
6th	31,850	685,900	585,000
7th	23,358	489,600	417,700
8th	29,083	621,300	506,100
9th	19,375	406,000	339,000

S. Kojo

九州配電株式會社

4 May 1948

To : Nagasaki M&T.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Goverment

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation during April 26th- May 2nd

	Date	kW generated	kWH supplied	Coal consumed
April	26th	26,938	571,200	516,500
	27th	27,180	593,900	444,700
	28th	45,121	990,000	729,400
	29th	46,938	1,031,800	757,800
	30th	49,725	1,089,000	763,900
May	1st	50,425	1,096,000	816,200
	2nd	50,417	1,054,600	717,200

九州配電株式會社

19 April 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

Throu : The Japanese Prefectural Goverment

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation during April 19th- 25th

Date		KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
April	19th	45.717	999.600	756.700
	20th	37.817	815.900	624.300
	21th	41.133	898.100	710.900
	22th	35.854	778.200	622.000
	23th	46.088	1.010.300	801.200
	24th	66.446	1.023.500	807.970
	25th	20.950	450.700	364.400

九州配電株式會社

19 April 1948

To : Nagasaki MGT.

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation during April
12th- 18th

	Date	KW generated	KWH supplied	Coal consumed
April	12th	49.330	1.082.200	880.300
	13th	53.288	1.175.300	917.000
	14th	52.900	1.167.700	905.000
	15th	42.225	917.100	707.500
	16th	44.346	964.800	747.100
	17th	41.738	905.7oo	772.200
	18th	46.292	1.012.700	814.400

S Koga

九州配電株式會社

12 April 1948.

To : Nagasaki MGT.

From : Nagasaki Branch, Kyushu Electric Supply Co.

Subject : Results of Power Generation during April 1st- 11th

Date April	kW generated	kWH supplied	Coal consumed
1st	42.363	927.200	714.400
2nd	39.979	868.800	689.600
3rd	42.588	931.700	722.800
4th	54.771	1,211.700	883.400
5th	49.983	1.102.800	913.000
6th	39.013	849(?).800	649.600
7th	36.463	789.300	607.200
8th	42.171	917.900	737.300
9th	40.629	889.500	752.800
10th	43.738	957.800	771.200
11th	50.346	1.103.200	885.600

S. Koga

九州配電株式會社

POWER GENERATION RESULTS.

(For March 1948)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
3/ 1	61,400.	44,796.	982,600.	744,700.
2	61,400.	47,058.	1,050,800.	740,100.
3	60,400.	48,721.	1,062,400.	771,400.
4	61,400.	56,242.	1,245,000.	965,900.
5	61,300.	55,925.	1,236,600.	882,100.
6	58,500.	48,900.	1,070,900.	846,300.
7	59,100.	44,942.	984,200.	751,500.

POWER GENERATION RESULTS.

(For ~~January~~ February. 1948)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date.	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg.)
21	60,600.	42,450.	928,000.	650,800.
22	60,800.	45,567	998,500	730,300.
23	58,900.	47,963.	1,050,700.	765,200.
24	59,300.	51,671.	1,137,100.	842,500.
25	60,100.	46,046.	1,003,600.	715,000.
26	61,400.	55,663.	1,228,500.	916,500.
27	59,800.	~~53,277~~ 53,729	1,187,100.	834,800.
28	61,000.	42,425.	927,100.	655,400.

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56785

POWER GENERATION RESULTS

(For ~~January~~ Feb. 1948)

AINOURA POWER PLANT.

Date.	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
21	60,600.	42,450.	922,000.	690,800.
22	60,800.	45,567.	998,800.	730,300.
23	58,900.	47,963.	1,050,700.	765,200.
24	59,300.	51,671.	1,137,100.	842,500.
25	60,100.	46,046.	1,003,600.	
26				
27				
28				

POWER GENERATION RESULTS.

(For ~~January.~~ February. 1948)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date.	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg.)
21	60,600.	42,450.	925,000.	650,800.
22	60,800.	45,567.	998,500.	730,300.
23	58,900.	47,963.	1,050,700.	765,200.
24	59,300.	51,671.	1,137,100.	842,500.
25	60,100.	46,046.	1,003,600.	715,000.
26	61,400.	55,663.	1,228,500.	916,500.
27	59,800.	~~52,277~~ 53,729	1,187,100.	834,800.
28	61,000.	42,425.	927,100.	655,400.

Date.	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg.)
29.	59,500.	44,421.	973,500.	705,500.
計.			9,435,900.	6,856,400.

4930

POWER GENERATION RESULTS

(For ~~January~~ Feb. 1948)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date.	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H)	Coal consumed (Kg)
21	60,600.	42,450.	928,000.	690,800.
22	60,800.	45,567.	998,800.	730,300.
23	58,900.	47,963.	1,050,700.	765,200.
24	59,300.	51,671.	1,137,100.	842,500.
25	60,100.	46,046.	1,003,600.	
26				
27				
28				

HOME

Ainoura Power Plant

Coal Consumed - Feb 25 daily to present

K.W.Hrs Supplied daily 25 " "

K.W. Average Output " " " "

Roosevelt Nov 22

NAGASAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT
Nagasaki, Kyushu

No. 1261
24 February 1948

TO : Commanding Officer,
Nagasaki MG Team

SUBJECT : Operation Results of Ainoura Power Plant

With reference to your request for subject information, I beg to submit herewith the report for the months of January and February 1948.

"The quantity of coal consumed" shows the weight og dried coal, which is 6% less than ordinary coal.

FOR GOVERNOR

Takeshi Matsushita

T. IWAI, Chief of
Materials Section

POWER GENERATION RESULTS

(For January 1948)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W. H.)	Coal consumed (kg)
1	28,500	25,529	552,300	435,200
2	28,900	24,917	538,500	423,600
3	28,500	19,788	423,300	366,500
4	56,400	42,654	934,100	720,400
5	59,400	43,113	946,600	721,800
6	58,400	44,658	981,500	786,100
7	58,200	42,967	941,900	820,000
8	59,500	53,604	1185,800	909,800
9	58,200	50,625	1117,300	857,400
10	57,400	40,525	885,900	698,200
11	59,100	43,954	959,200	770,200
12	58,900	52,042	1146,000	901,300
13	57,000	50,575	1116,300	885,400
14	53,000	44,229	964,100	825,100
15	53,800	46,746	1025,900	805,000
16	27,500	20,479	432,100	359,200
17	29,800	20,900	442,300	410,300
18	56,000	40,175	876,000	753,900
19	55,000	51,413	1131,900	857,600

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Acerage output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (kg)
20	58,500	51,879	1143,900	876,100
21	63,800	54,104	1191,400	886,800
22	60,900	43,804	1955,200	758,700
23	60,400	46,791	1023,800	776,200
24	52,200	36,337	783,800	676,200
25	59,000	43,154	945,200	720,200
26	59,300	40,883	894,400	695,900
27	57,400	29,475	643,400	543,700
28	60,500	54,338	1200,000	972,400
29	58,300	47,896	1048,400	789,200
30	59,300	40,725	888,000	688,100
31	61,400	45,677	1002,100	764,800
Total	63,800	41,741	28,320,600	22,455,300

POWER GENERATION RESULTS

(For February 1948)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (kg)
1	58,300	44,583	973,100	825,200
2	58,700	44,208	967,100	720,300
3	58,300	46,133	1009,800	754,500
4	57,300	52,491	1151,600	869,600
5	59,100	54,617	1202,300	851,000
6	61,400	55,750	1231,800	888,200
7	60,500	54,754	1210,400	843,300
8	60,500	49,796	1099,100	770,200
9	61,500	55,508	1227,100	925,000
10	58,800	49,008	1076,300	698,400
11	59,100	42,200	921,200	733,200
12	58,400	41,583	907,000	756,200
13	57,400	39,196	849,600	689,400
14	53,800	41,725	905,200	713,000
15	55,100	36,908	800,000	625,900
16	56,100	37,945	825,400	608,900
17	58,700	45,638	1001,900	787,900
18	31,500	28,283	616,300	466,200
19	57,900	32,742	708,300	549,700
20	58,800	47,183	1031,700	775,200

NAGASAKI PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT
Nagasaki, Kyushu

No. 1274
26 February 1948

TO : Commanding Officer, Nagasaki MG Team.

SUBJECT : Operation Results of Ainoura Power Plant.

With reference to your request for subject information, I beg to submit herewith the report for the months of September to December, 1947.

FOR GOVERNOR,

T. Matsushita

T. IWAI, Chief of
Materials Section.

POWER GENERATION RESULTS

(For September 1947)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
1	31,700	25,750	551,500	494,200
2	32,900	29,771	639,700	537,000
3	32,300	29,633	637,000	521,700
4	33,000	28,058	605,700	451,400
5	32,300	20,896	452,200	350,600
6	33,000	30,725	664,600	561,200
7	32,800	29,658	637,900	540,700
8	32,600	29,930	642,900	546,900
9	32,400	27,200	578,900	504,900
10	32,400	26,396	563,700	447,300
11	28,700	24,838	530,300	436,500
12	32,400	23,904	504,900	458,100
13	32,000	18,733	395,500	347,200
14	32,500	21,450	458,000	353,900
15	32,400	28,042	598,200	487,000
16	32,400	30,229	647,800	511,400
17	32,800	31,233	672,200	559,400
18	32,900	30,567	659,400	533,300
19	32,300	30,858	665,100	541,100
20	29,000	27,029	584,200	477,400
21	29,000	24,075	519,800	435,900
22	28,000	17,558	383,000	305,900
23	28,000	25,588	550,900	468,700

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
24	31,700	27,000	573,900	492,300
25	33,300	31,496	682,900	554,700
26	33,300	30,817	667,000	542,000
27	32,800	27,996	602,900	498,500
28	30,000	17,850	380,400	361,800
29	33,400	15,529	334,000	279,200
30	32,800	28,296	610,100	509,900
(Average)	33,400	26,370	16,994,600	14,110,100

POWER GENERATION RESULTS

(For October 1947)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
1	32,900	20,133	435,200	342,100
2	33,400	31,325	678,600	510,400
3	33,300	31,458	687,900	549,000
4	33,100	31,871	679,100	508,700
5	33,500	31,542	685,300	540,600
6	33,400	30,575	659,400	496,500
7	33,300	30,842	664,500	523,600
8	32,800	27,133	582,600	449,100
9	32,800	27,192	583,400	464,800
10	32,900	29,388	632,100	476,000
11	33,000	25,450	544,900	412,900
12	29,000	26,392	566,900	469,000
13	30,800	27,225	597,500	551,800
14	33,100	26,317	564,300	439,000
15	33,000	29,546	635,900	522,200
16	33,300	27,192	584,100	520,000
17	32,900	28,867	621,300	506,200
18	33,000	28,771	624,100	496,000
19	33,300	31,388	679,400	565,800
20	33,000	31,158	674,600	540,800
21	33,300	31,488	681,900	520,700
22	33,400	20,523	660,300	513,700
23	33,300	31,700	686,500	559,300

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
24	33,000	32,433	702,400	529,400
25	30,900	28,138	607,700	482,300
26	31,900	25,392	548,200	445,500
27	29,900	17,758	382,600	306,200
28	31,800	23,438	497,000	410,200
29	33,500	21,479	459,500	370,500
30	55,000	33,388	720,400	545,800
31	33,400	31,188	674,000	505,000
(Average)	55,000	28,393	18,983,600	15,073,100

POWER GENERATION RESULTS

(For November 1947)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
1	31,100	24,738	535,500	397,700
2	30,000	17,958	390,600	295,100
3	31,000	27,592	558,200	420,700
4	29,000	14,750	309,800	251,500
5	53,400	30,667	661,800	507,800
6	58,000	48,000	1,051,900	819,100
7	58,000	43,858	964,100	765,900
8	57,600	44,558	981,000	745,300
9	56,000	44,183	969,900	705,800
10	58,400	48,900	1,074,400	804,400
11	57,800	44,458	975,000	781,300
12	58,200	41,017	898,700	739,800
13	56,000	30,192	659,400	548,800
14	30,000	28,042	610,900	494,100
15	31,000	28,083	614,800	536,700
16	30,000	28,883	613,000	501,800
17	30,000	27,958	607,000	465,700
18	51,000	28,750	617,600	456,600
19	57,000	45,800	1,002,600	790,600
20	57,000	42,242	924,300	746,200
21	59,000	44,275	968,600	730,000
22	55,000	42,075	920,900	705,900
23	58,000	44,942	985,600	768,100

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
24	58,000	46,250	1,012,100	785,900
25	58,000	43,300	948,100	748,600
26	29,400	27,558	596,500	476,100
27	30,000	27,417	596,000	456,800
28	32,300	30,166	653,000	514,000
29	32,100	30,479	657,900	553,800
30	32,100	29,775	641,900	507,500
(Average)	59,000	35,142	23,001,100	18,021,600

POWER GENERATION RESULTS

(For December 1947)

AINOURA POWER PLANT

Date	Maximum Output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
1	32,700	31,300	670,100	519,900
2	59,000	42,929	929,700	720,100
3	56,000	41,746	907,400	719,900
4	59,100	54,750	1,208,100	951,300
5	60,800	51,171	1,125,000	802,200
6	63,000	50,400	1,099,600	839,800
7	58,600	49,904	1,092,600	893,700
8	58,000	49,354	1,080,800	908,500
9	57,500	37,188	799,900	733,300
10	52,500	32,979	701,000	654,500
11	52,500	44,183	961,900	753,800
12	57,600	44,163	965,500	740,100
13	59,200	45,571	999,000	788,700
14	59,900	51,829	1,142,100	879,000
15	57,000	43,817	957,500	759,900
16	57,400	47,496	1,038,600	788,700
17	57,500	49,879	1,094,000	852,300
18	57,400	52,108	1,144,900	869,300
19	58,500	51,042	1,118,800	851,500
20	59,700	51,492	1,129,000	850,900
21	57,600	48,221	1,081,900	872,100
22	57,100	40,508	883,300	719,300
23	60,500	48,904	1,075,000	815,000

Date	Maximum output (K.W.)	Average output (K.W.)	Electricity supplied (K.W.H.)	Coal consumed (Kg)
24	58,000	45,958	1,007,300	754,700
25	58,000	45,742	996,200	819,900
26	58,700	53,758	1,186,200	871,100
27	57,800	41,488	903,000	725,200
28	47,300	36,217	781,600	629,500
29	54,300	38,441	834,300	685,400
30	56,000	43,267	940,500	774,700
31	46,800	36,192	847,200	687,100
(Average	63,000	45,355	30,702,000	24,231,900

THE RELATION BETWEEN ELCTRIC POWER DEMAND IN NAGASAKI-KEN AND SUPPLIED POWER BY AINOURA PLANT

MONTH	GEN% A	SUP. B	demand C	percentage D	DD/C	B/C
1947 Feb.	33,908,200	31,026,880	26,200,720	4,826,160	18,4 %	
Mar.	34,353,600	31,322,960	28,012,450	3,310,510	11,8 %	
Apr.	37,116,600	27,437,350	24,751,350	2,686,000	10,8 %	
May	23,306,400	21,010,180	26,854,360	(5,844,180)	(21,8)%	78,2
Ju.	28,345,700	25,605,880	24,728,230	877,650	3,5 %	
Jul.	22,117,400	19,730,260	27,721,830	(7,991,570)	(28,9)%	71.1
Aug.	21,642,190	19,362,380	23,035,020	(3,672,640)	(15,9)%	84,0
Sept.	18,986,800	16,994,600	24,541,250	(7,546,650)	(30,8)%	69,2
Oct.	21,124,200	18,983,600	25,369,020	(6,385,420)	(25,1)%	74,8
Nov.	25,302,400	23,001,110	22,566,300	434,810	1,9 %	
Dec.	33,743,900	30,702,000	26,293,900	4,408,100	16,7 %	
Jan.	31,055,000	28,320,600	27,846,810	473,790	1,7 %	
TOTAL						
TOTAL	331,002,090	293,497,800	307,921,240	(14,423,440)	(4,5)%	95,3

The conclsion

In the past one year (1947 Feb. -- 1948 Jan.), the power demand in Nagasaki-Ken was supplied by Ainoura Plant 95%.

or 70 - 100 % was supplied by it.

Remarks

1) Gen. is Kw.H. generated by Ainoura.
2) Sup. is K.W.H. supplied by Ainoura.
3) Demand is the demand of electric power in Nagasaki-Ken included 10 % transmission line loss of the demand.
4) D is the difference between C and B.

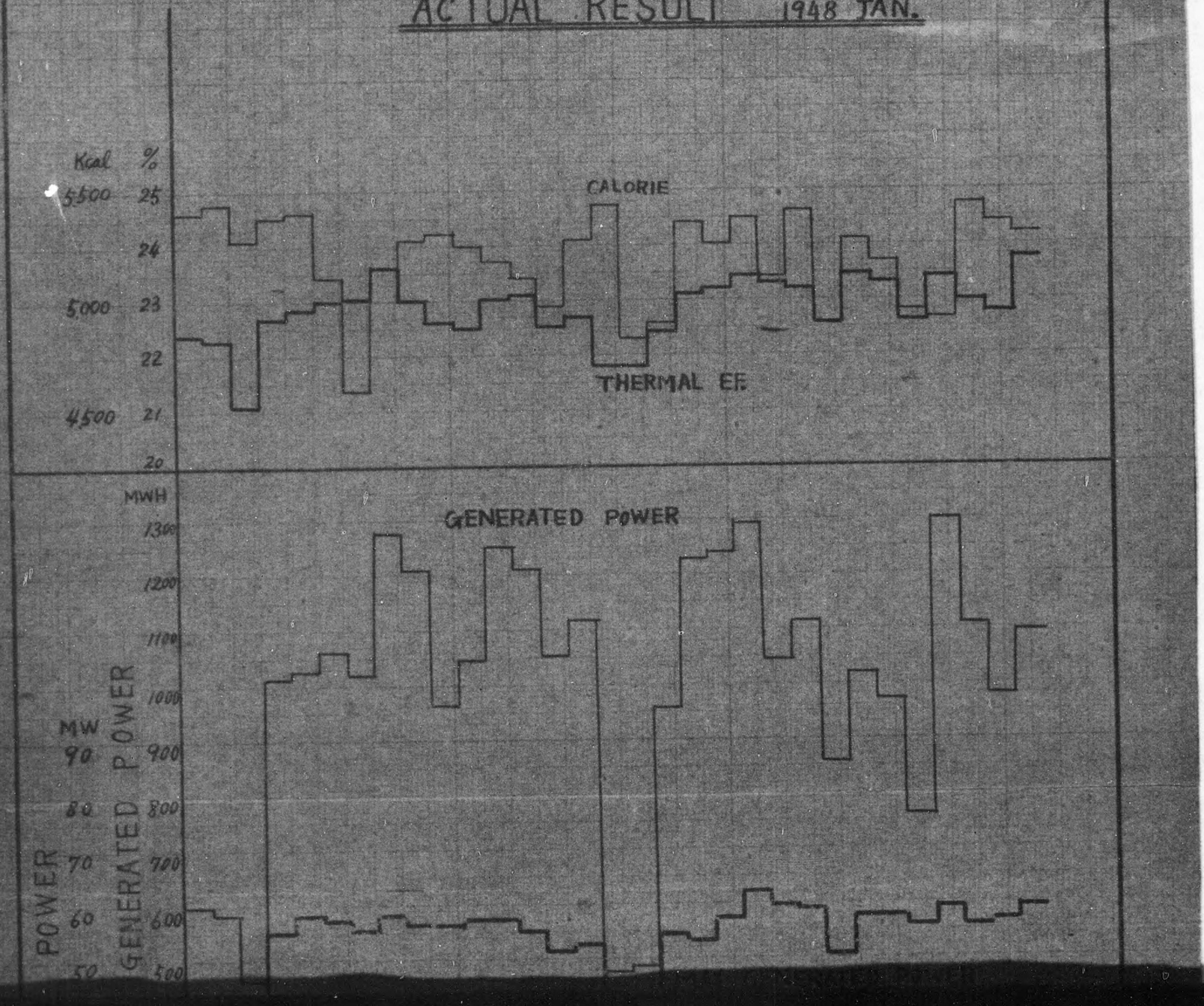
Conclusion of the power Ainoura Plant

CORRELATION BETWEEN ELECTRIC POWER DEMAND IN NAGASAKI-KEN AND SUPPLIED POWER BY AINOURA PLANT

MONTH	GENERATED	SUPPLIED	DEMAND	% BY AINOURA
1947				
Feb.	33,908,200	31,026,880	26,200,720	100
Mar.	34,353,600	31,322,960	28,012,450	100
Apr.	37,116,600	27,437,350	24,751,350	100
May	23,306,400	21,010,180	26,854,360	78.2
June	28,345,700	25,605,880	24,728,230	100
July	22,117,400	19,730,260	27,721,830	71.1
Aug.	21,642,190	19,362,380	23,035,020	84.0
Sept.	18,986,500	16,994,600	24,541,250	69.2
Oct.	21,124,200	18,983,600	25,369,020	74.8
Nov.	25,302,400	23,001,110	22,566,300	100
Dec.	33,743,900	30,702,000	26,293,900	100
Jan.	31,055,000	28,320,600	27,846,810	100

Conclusion In the past year (1947 Feb.-1948 Jan.) 70-100% of the power demand in the Nagasaki-Ken was supplied by Ainoura Plant.

ACTUAL RESULT 1948 JAN.



MW
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

MAX. POWER

GENERATED POW

900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

MAX GENERATED POWER

HOUSE POWER

ton
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

STOCK COAL.

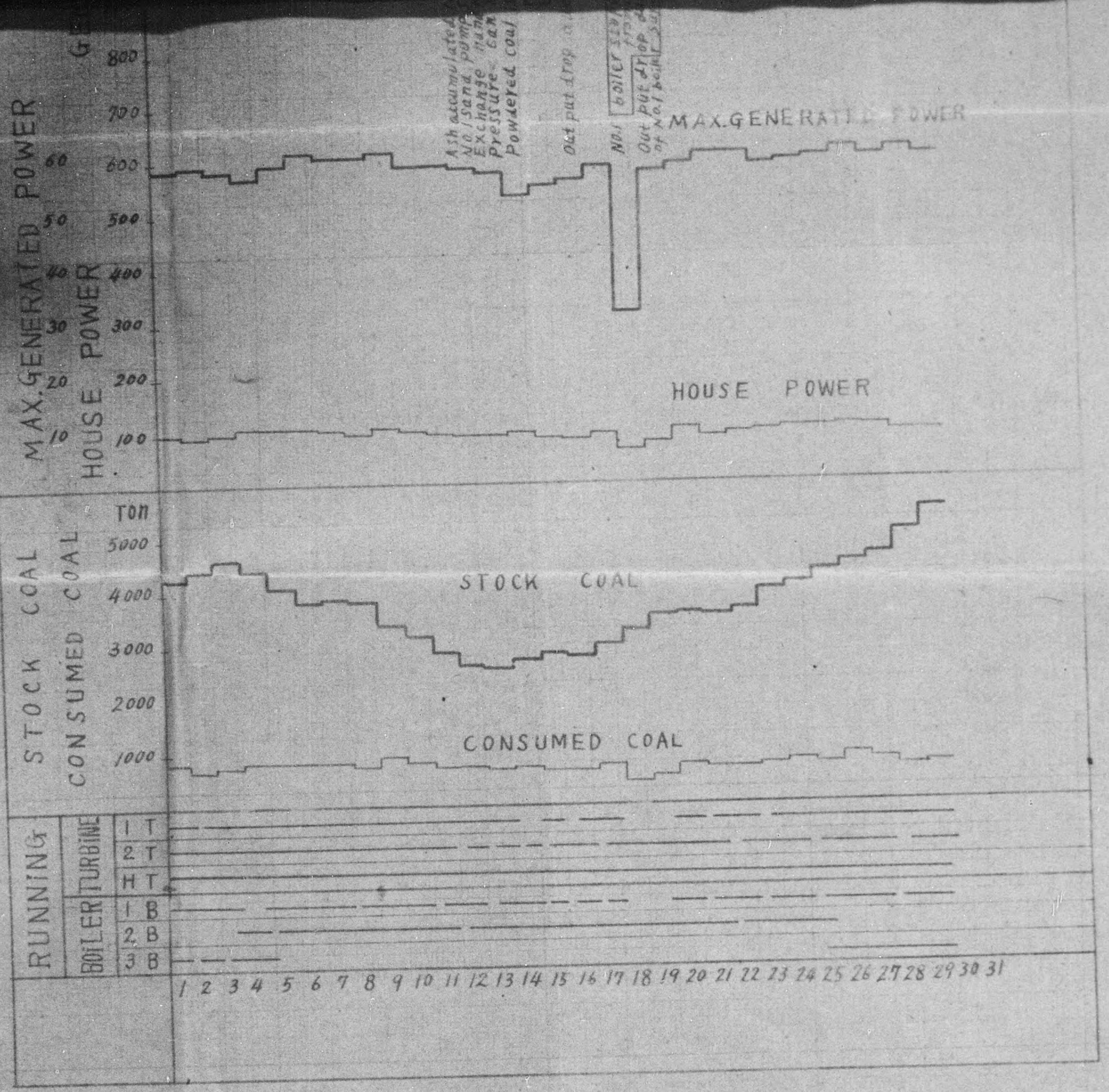
CONSUMED COAL

RUNNING

BOILER
1 B
2 B
3 B

TURBINE
1 T
2 T
3 T

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31.


MAX.GENERATED POWER
HOUSE POWER
STOCK COAL
CONSUMED COAL
RUNNING
BOILER
TURBINE
MAX.GENERATED POWER
HOUSE POWER
STOCK COAL
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800
700
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1 T
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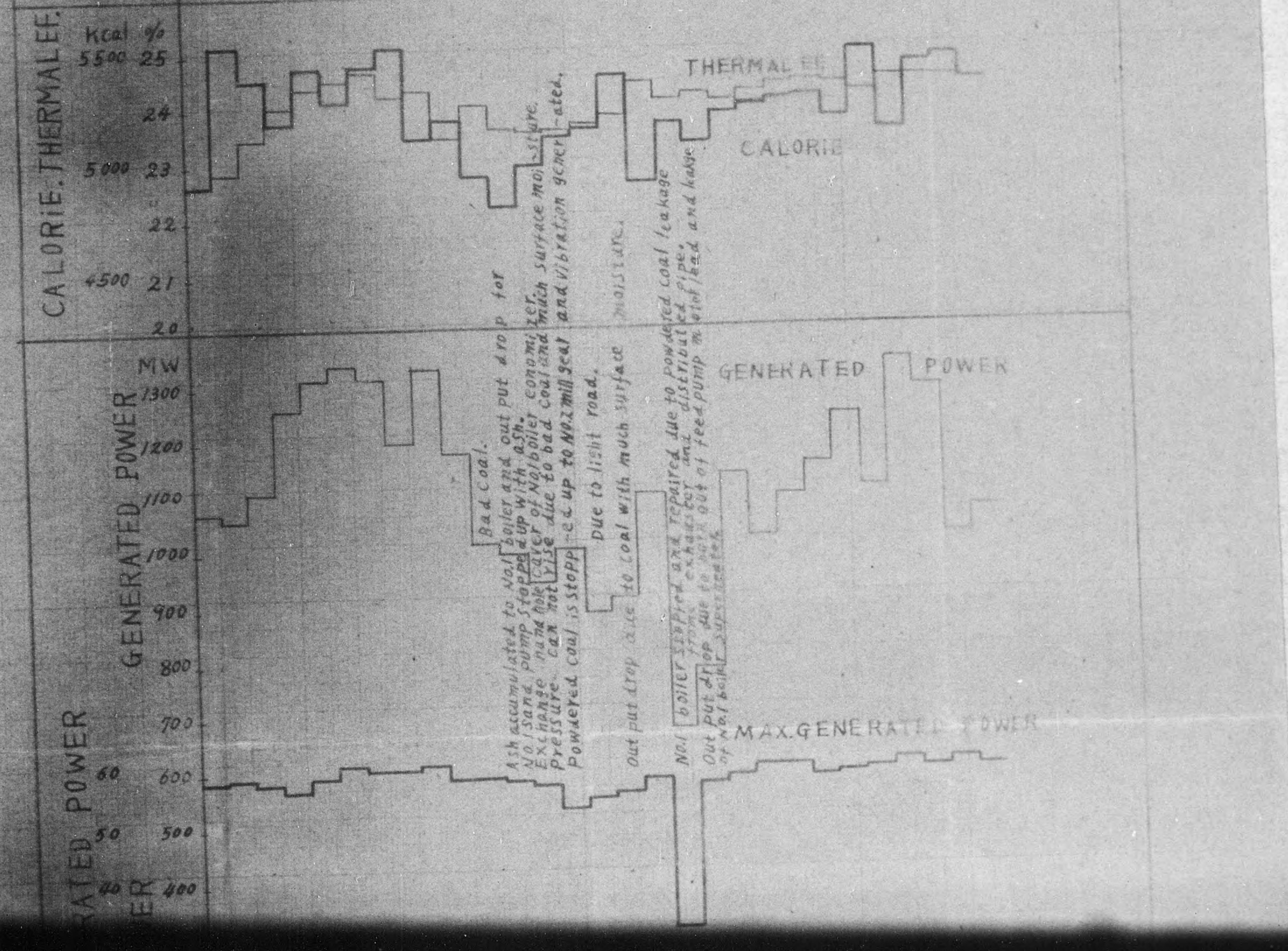
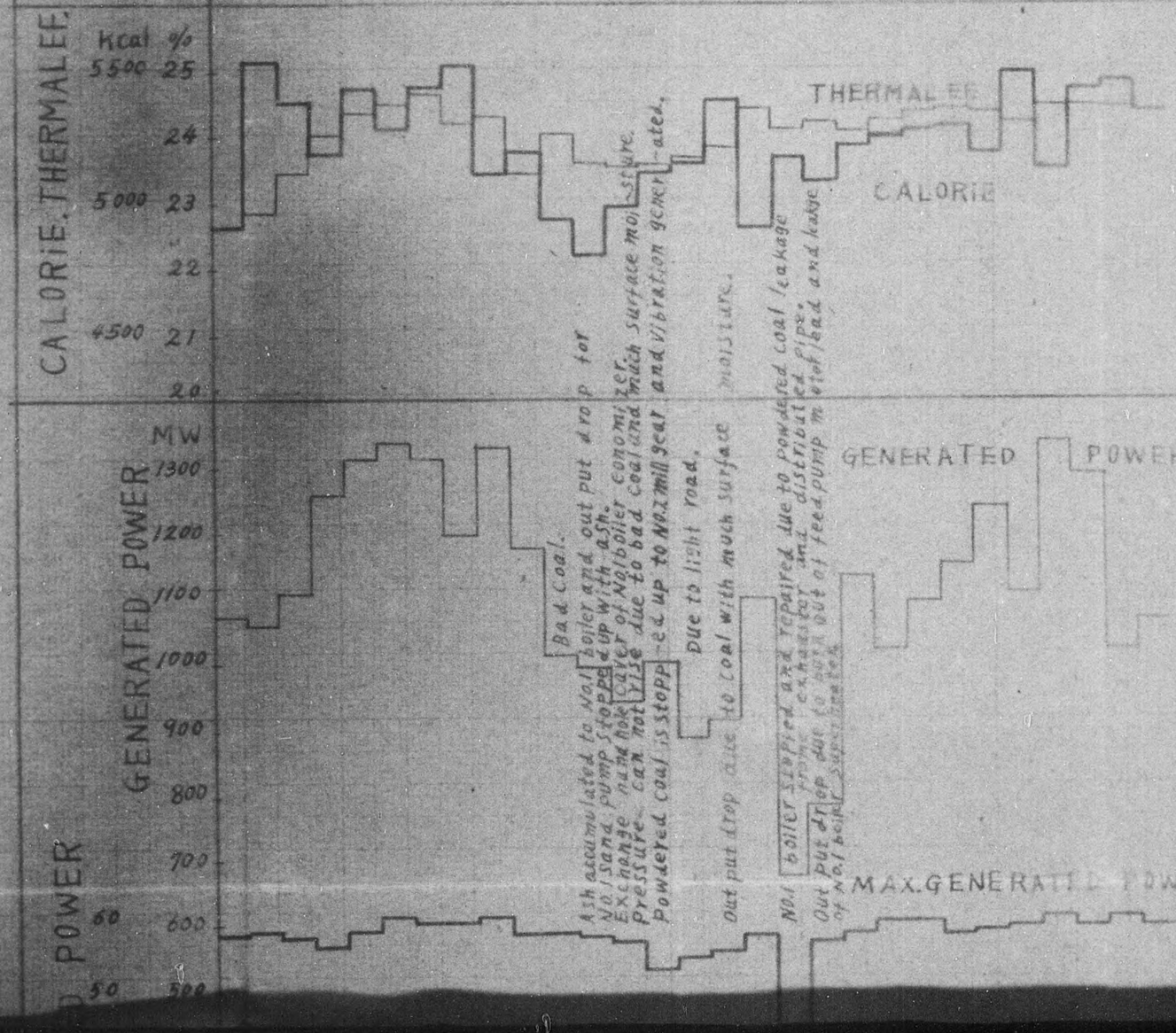
ACTUAL RESULT

AINOURA GENERATED POWERPLANT 1948 FEB.



ACTUAL RESULT

AINOURA GENERATED POWERPLANT 1948 FEB.



MAX. GENERATED POWER

HOUSE POWER

1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100

60 50 40 30 20 10

MAX. GENERATED POWER

HOUSE POWER

STOCK COAL

CONSUMED COAL

TON

5000 4000 3000 2000 1000

STOCK COAL

CONSUMED COAL

RUNNING

BOILER

TURBINE

1 T

2 T

H T

1 B

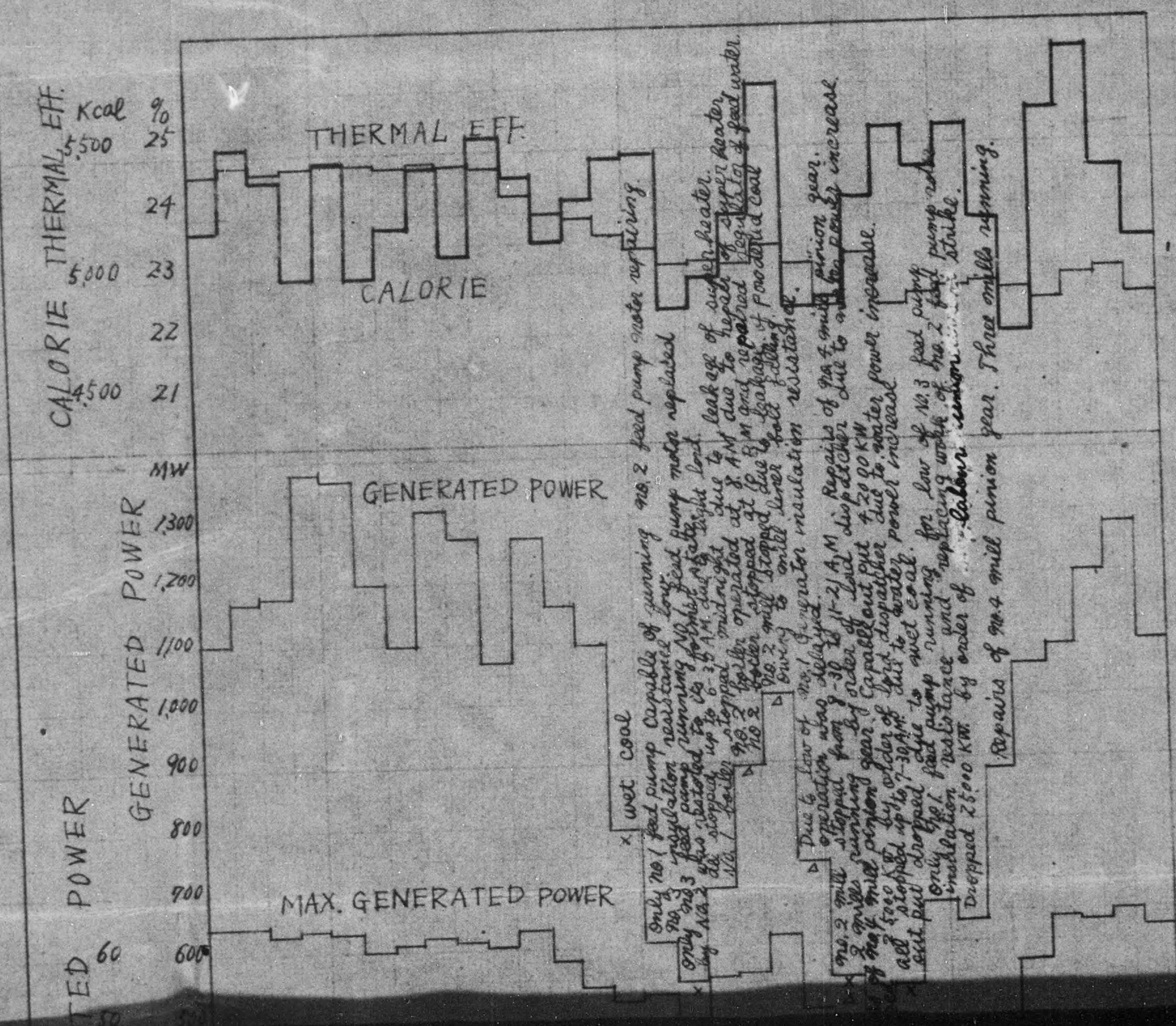
2 B

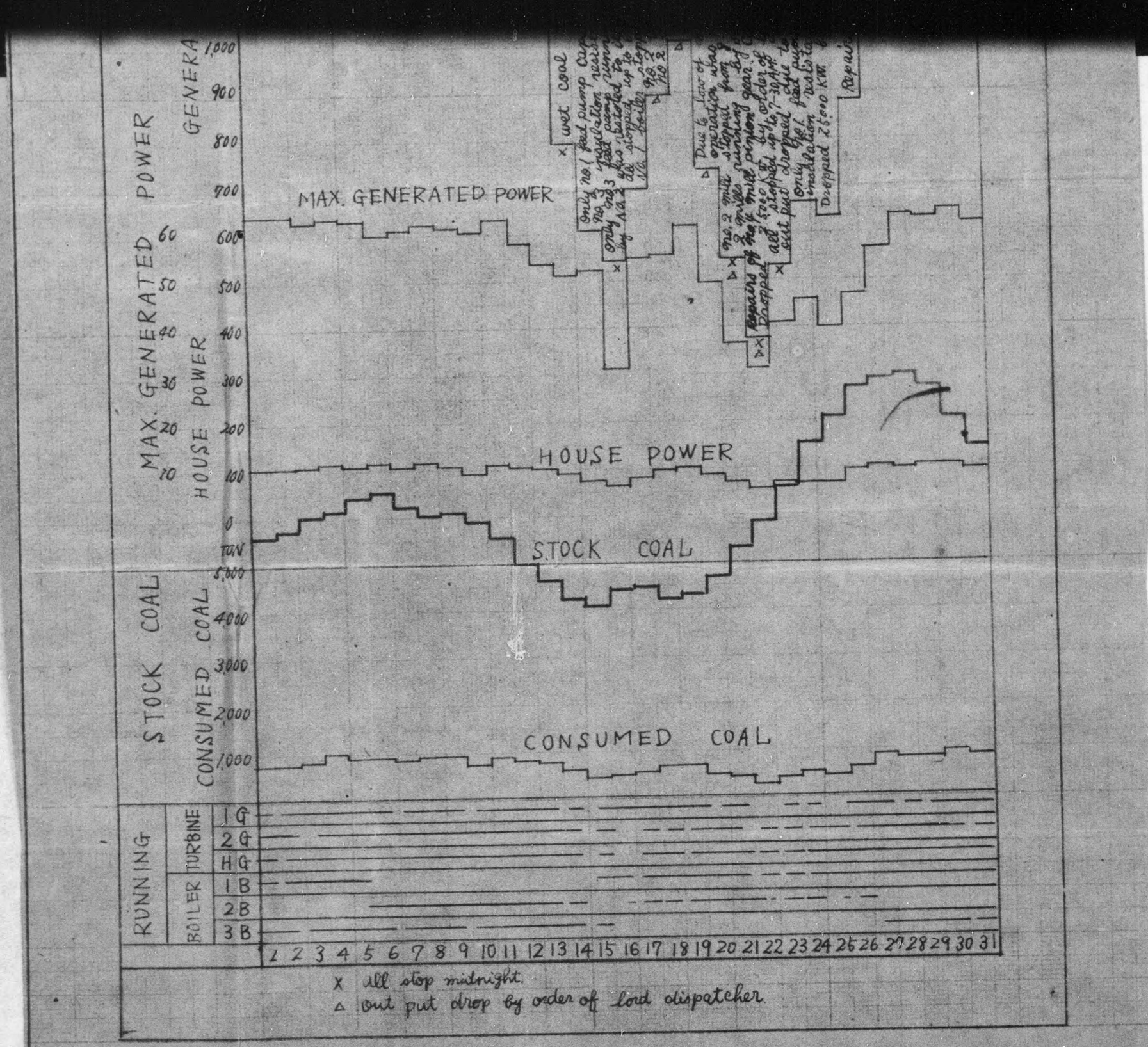
3 B

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

ACTUAL RESULT

AINOURA POWER PLANT 1948 MAR.




MAX. GENERATED POWER
GENERA
1,000
900
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200
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MAX. GENERATED POWER
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20
10
HOUSE POWER
TON
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4000
3000
2000
1000
STOCK COAL
CONSUMED COAL
MAX. GENERATED POWER
HOUSE POWER
STOCK COAL
CONSUMED COAL
RUNNING
BOILER TURBINE
1G
2G
HG
1B
2B
3B
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
X all stop midnight.
△ out put drop by order of load dispatcher.

MAX. GENERATED POWER

HOUSE POWER

STOCK COAL

CONSUMED COAL

MAX. GENERATED POWER 60 50 40 30 20 10

HOUSE POWER 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

STOCK COAL TON 5,000 4000 3000 2000 1000

MAX. GENERATED POWER

HOUSE POWER

STOCK COAL

CONSUMED COAL

× wet

Only No 1 feed pump No 3 regulation feed pump No 2 also stopped by No 1 feed

Only No 3 feed pump No 2 also stopped by No 1 feed

Due to operation stopped

No 2 mill & one mill running

Repairs of the mill pulverizer

Dropped to 3500 KW at 7:30 all stopped up to 7:30 cut put dropped

Only 1 set put dropped 25000 irradiation

RUNNING BOILER TURBINE

1G
2G
HG
1B
2B
3B

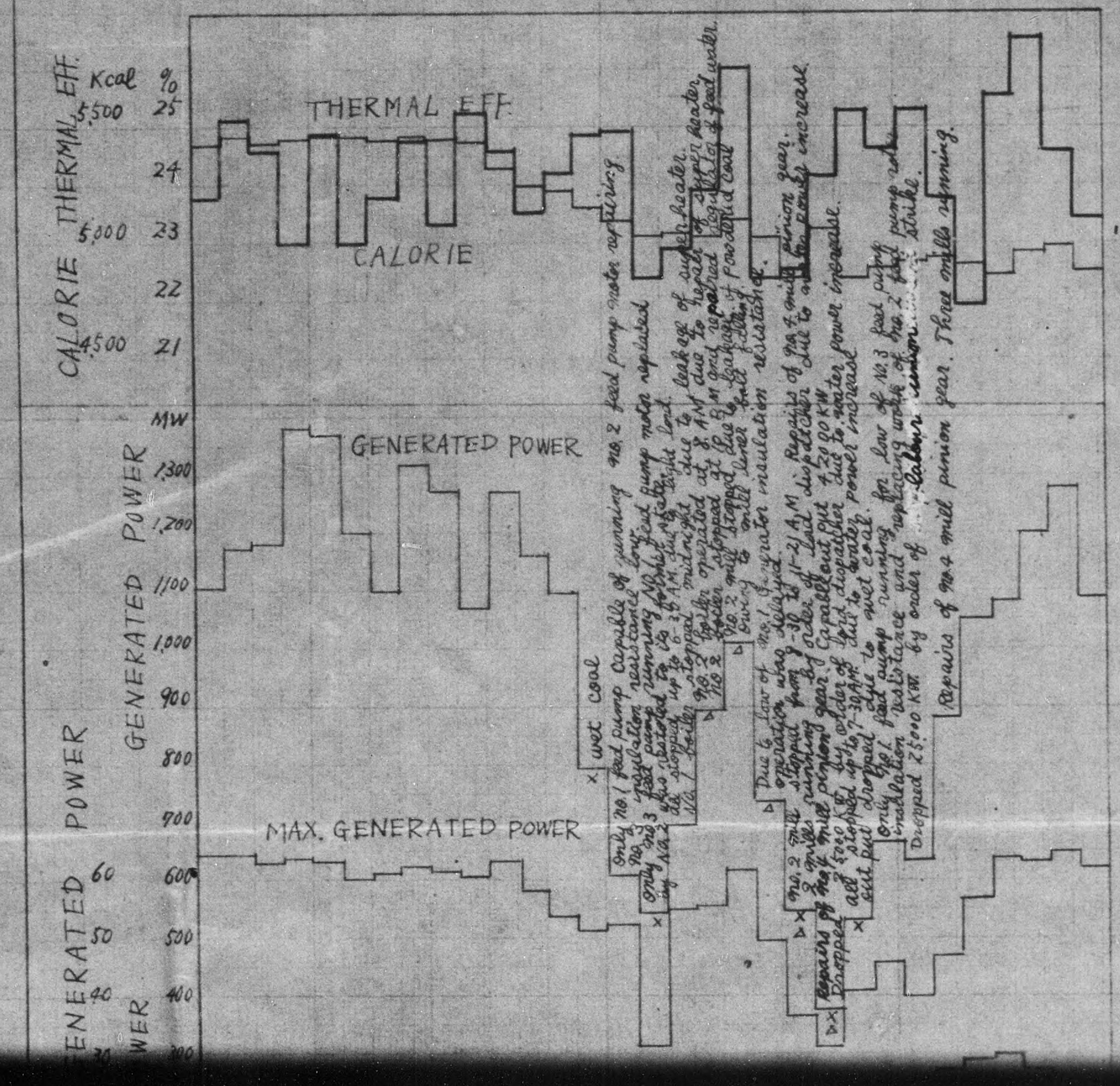
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

× all stop midnight.

△ out put drop by order of load dispatcher.

ACTUAL RESULT

AINOURA POWER PLANT 1948 MAR.



8 Oct. 1946.

Serial No. 1,146

FROM : The President, Nagasaki Liaison Committee.

TO : The Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Military Government Team.

SUBJECT : Application for permission of continuance to exist Ainoura Power Station, Japan Power Generation and Transmission Co. Ltd.

Ainoura Power Station, Japan Power Generation and Transmission Co. Ltd. at Ainoura, Sasebo City has recently been placed on the Reparations schedule under the directives of GHQ, SCAP.

The plant of the above power station will be removed in near future, we think. If it would be so, Fukabori Shipyard; Kawanami Industrial Co. Ltd. which has been engaging in the construction of the 98-ton steel fishing boats under the directives of GHQ, SCAP, being supplied about 70 percent electric power of the total consumption of this shipyard by Ainoura Power Station, would have a worst effect upon it. And accordingly, the very life of 1,500 workers in this shipyard and their 4,000 dependants would be at stake due to the removal of the said plant.

Head of the Labour Union, Fukabori Shipyard, Kawanami Industrial Co. Ltd. has requested us to foward a written application for permission of the continuance to exist Ainoura Power Station to you as per the annexed sheets.

Hereby we beg to surrender this written application to you.

Please give us your special favour to trouble yourself to treat this matter sympathetically, taking these circumstances into your consideration.

Torao Wakamatsu

For the President,
Torao Wakamatsu.

(Tr. by Y. Takae)

Nagasaki, 26th September, 1946.

His Excellency,

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Dear Sir,

Re the petition for reservation of power station

I take the liberty to state that the Commerce & Industry Ministry officially announced on the 24th instant to the effect that the Japan Power Generation and Transmission C Company's Ainoura Power Station had been placed on the Reparations Schedule.

Sinc e its very existence is closely connected with the living of 1,500 union workers at this shipyard and 4,000 family members that once the plant removal is realized, all workers who are giving themselves up to the speedy construction of fishing boats for the increased production of foodstuffs in this shipyard, which is totally converted to a factory of peacetime industry under SCAP directive, will be confronted with grave concern.

On behalf of theunion workers and their dependents, I should, therefore, be deeply grateful if this petition with statement for an existence of the Ainoura Power Station couls receive Your Excellency's sympathetic consideration.

Statement

After the termination of the war, the Fukahori Shipyard of Kawaminami Industrial Company has engaged in the construction of the 98-ton steel fishing boats under SCAP directive, and already completed the 12 similar ships in the first series shipbuilding program, and also has booked further order under date of the 10th August in way of the second series program for the construction of 28 tuna and bonito clippers by the end of March next year in which all workers are bending their redoubled energies to expedite construction of the ships in actual enforcement of the 24-hour work.

However, the Ainoura Power Station of the Japan Power Generation and Transmission Company, which has just been placed on the Reparations Schedule, is furnishing about 70 per cent electric power out of the total consumption of this shipyard. In the event of this power installation ceases its existence, the shipyard has to entirely rely upon the current supply from the Tsukahara Hydraulic Power Station in Miyazaki Prefecture. But, it is a small station developing more or less 4,000 KW at the maximum power generation capacity so that the actual requirements of this shipyard located at a distrance from the station can never be expected in the light of the past records in the power supply and the current distribution sy

system as well.

It is a matter for great regret that this shipyard, which is on the way to the peacetime industry under SCAP supervision, are compelled to suspend work only due to the power shortage, and the 1,500 union workers and their 4,000 dependents should lead a dog's life in consequence.

I am, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

Head of the Labour Union,
Fukahori Shipyard of
Kawaminami Industrial Co., Ltd.

SASEBO LIAISON OFFICE
Sasebo City Hall
Sasebo, Kyushu Japan.

2 October, 1946.

No. A-17

From: Director, Sasebo Liaison Office.
To : Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Military Government Team, Sasebo Detachment.

Subject: Exemption of Ainoura Electric Power Generating Plant from Reparation Objective, Petition for.

I have the honor to transmit to you the following petition re subject submitted by Mr. K. Yamamoto and other 27 coal mine managers under Nagasaki Prefecture. In view of unequalled importance of the Ainoura Plant to our mine industry as cited in the petition, your most favourable recommendation in this connection is extremely appreciated.

PETITION

With regard to the Ainoura electric power generating plant of the Nippon Hassoden K.K. which has recently been selected by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as a reparation objective, the undersigned have the honor to petition to you for your special consideration to exempt the plant from reparation on following reasons.

(1). If the Ainoura plant, the sole electric power generating plant in Nagasaki Prefecture, is removed and electricity is supplied from Miyazaki Prefecture instead, 30 odd coal mines under Nagasaki Prefecture will with the reasons mentioned in the following articles get a fatal blow in their coal production. The coal produced from the coal mines in Kitamatsuura-gun of this prefecture being of special quality which is indispensable for iron manufacturing industry, the decrease in production of this coal will seriously affect that industry most unfavourably resulting in the delay of rehabilitation of Japanese industries.

(2). As seen from Appendix I and II, the amount of electricpower consumed by the coal mines occupies 44% to 46 % of the total consumed in Nagasaki Prefecture and since this Prefecture relies on the Ainoura plant in

electric power supply during dry season, power supply to the coal mines will be reduced to a great extent. As seen from Appendix III, the production of coal in this Prefecture averages 133,000 tons per month. This figure was attained as a result of various unfavorable elements since the war-end, and as the circumstance improves, it is expected the figure will get larger more than double and the demand for electric power will be increased proportionately. The shortage of electric power supply will no doubt drive many of the coal mines into paralytic condition.

(3). Electric current consumed in Nagasaki Prefecture is supplied from both (1) Ainoura steam electric power generating plant (2) hydroelectric plants in Miyazaki and Kumamoto Prefecture. As the hydroelectric plants located about 150 miles far away, there arise occassionally unprecedented disorders in lines and especially in summer season, the lines are often damaged by thunder storm or typhoon. The suspension of electric current only for few hours gives bad effects on ventilation in mines and comples them to stop their work. If the suspension lasts long, inside of a mine is flooded and it often takes a long time to recover to an original state or sometimes the mine has to be deserted. As an example, when a storm raided Kyushu on 27th August 1942, the electric iron poles on the banks of Chikugo River were blown down and the current from hydroelectric plants was discontinued. Thanks to the Ainoura plant, the whole part of Nagasaki Prefecture and most part of Saga Prefecture could have electric power supplied by the plant.

(4). Thus, the importance of this plant for the mines cannot be too exaggerated and the removal of even part of the facilities, will affect the mines fatally. It is, therefore, respectfully solicited that your favourable consideration will lead the plant to the exemption as a special case from reparation.

Signed by: _____

Keisuke Yamamoto,
Manager of Matsuura Tanko K.K.,
Representative of all coal
mines in Nagasaki Prefecture.

Kango Egami	Manager of Senryu Mine, Kogyo K.K.
Noriharu Tachibana	Sakito Mine, Mitsubishi Kogyo K.K.
Yoshitaka Kikutake	Tekashima Mine, Mitsubishi Kogyo K.K.
Masami Yoshida	Hokusho Mine, Nittetsu Kogyo K.K.
Isao Ueda	Omukai Mine, Nitchitsu Kogyo Kaihatsu K.K.
Saichiro Yano	Nakazato Mine, Toa Kogyo K.K.
Toranosuke Nakashima	Nakashima Eguchi Mine, Tainohano Mine, Tokuyoshi Mine, Fukushima Mine, Nakashima Kogyo K.K.
Chikamatsu Yoshida	Yoshihara Mine.
Otozo Yamamoto	Satoyama Mine.
Yuki Hitomi	Oshima Mine, Matsushima Tanko K.K.
Tsurukichi Yoshimatsu	Koyaki Mine, Kawanami Kogyo K.K.
Kisaburo Hodoshima	Iwojima Mine, Nagasaki Kogyo K.K.
Sakae Abe	Sasebo Mine, Abe Kogyo K.K.
Saburo Horiuchi	Shimmatsuura Mine.
Koichi Kurihara	Kobayashi Mine.
Ryuji Ide	Doinoura Mine, Showa Tanko K.K.
Masami Kobayashi	Yamazumi Mine.
Rankichi Fumoto	Fukui Mine, Fumoto Kogyo Sho.
Hideo Aoki	Kashiwagi Mine, Kashiwagi Tanko K.K.
Yoshio Hara	Nagamatsu Mine.
Fukuhiko Matsuoka	Saza Mine, Mitsubishi Kogyo K.K.

Miyu Yoshizuka	Takeshita Mine, Aso Kogyo K.K.
Chuyu Sakai	Nishisendai Kogyo Sho.
Kenji Watase	Mikuriya Mine, Hokusho Tanko K.K.
Haguichi Ota	Hakoku Mine.
Yasumasa Matsuo	No. 2 Otake Mine.
Nobutoshi Watanabe	Makizaki Mine.

F. MIURA DIRECTOR
Sasebo Liaison Office.

APPENDIX 1

Demand and Supply of Electric Power in Nagasaki Prefecture

(From May 1946 to August 1946)

		SUPPLY		DEMAND	
		FROM AIOURA PLANT	FROM HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS	NAGASAKI AREA	SASEBO AREA
MAY	Maximum Capacity	49.000KW	20.100	22.000	27.300
	Electric Power Supplied	6.571.100KW	19.271.900	10.506.000	15.337.000
	%	25.5	74.5		
JUNE	Maximum Capacity	63.700KW	20.800	22.700	27.800
	Electric Power Supplied	9.845.300KWH	16.033.700	10.108.000	14.771.000
	%	35.8	64.2		
JULY	Maximum Capacity	59.400KW	20.500	22.600	28.900
	Electric Power Supplied	12.003.000KWH	12.074.000	10.005.000	14.672.000
	%	49.0	51.0		
AUGUST	Maximum Capacity	66.700KW	22.100	24.460	25.900
	Electric Power Supplied	13.902.000KWH	12.188.300	10.924.000	15.166.300
	%	53.5	46.5		

APPENDIX 11

Amount of Electric Power
according to respective purpose Coal is destined for

	TOTAL AMOUNT OVER OF ELECTRIC CONSUMED	COAL	METAL	SHIP BUILDING	GENERAL (LIGHT AND POWER)	OTHERS
May	20.444.000 KWH	8.992.000	6.000	2.949.000	1.429.000	7.068.000
	100 %	44	0.3	14.4	7	34.3
June	21.073.000	9.211.000	803.000	3.046.000	1.657.000	6.356.000
	100 %	44	3.8	14.5	7.7	30
July	20.184.000	9.256.000	406.000	2.622.000	1.182.000	6.718.000
	100 %	46	2	13	5.9	33.1

APPENDIX III

Output of Coal in Mines under Nagasaki Prefecture.

	Output of Coal					Total.	Monthly Average.	Estimate in Sept.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.			
Matsuura Mine	7,860	8,396	5,598	7,817	10,091	39,762	7,952	7,600
Senryu "	9,800	9,000	7,000	11,250	10,700	47,750	9,550	12,200
" Yoshinoura Mine	2,000	2,600	2,700	2,000	2,500	11,800	2,360	2,500
" Mitake "	2,620	2,820	2,750	2,850	2,400	13,449	2,688	2,200
Nittchitsu Emukae Mine	3,353	4,419	4,439	4,668	5,469	22,348	4,470	4,700
" Eri Mine	0	0	0	0	205	205	41	150
Nittetsu Shikamachi Mine	9,600	11,000	11,100	11,100	11,400	54,200	10,840	10,000
" Yatake Mine	7,500	8,000	8,000	6,200	5,500	35,200	7,040	6,500
" Koda "	4,000	3,500	5,500	6,200	5,400	24,600	4,920	5,500
Nakazato Mine	2,752	3,110	2,950	3,501	3,200	15,513	3,103	3,100
Satoyama "	2,200	3,000	2,490	2,400	2,210	12,300	2,460	1,800
Mikashima Eguchi Mine	3,880	4,000	3,865	4,703	4,527	20,975	4,195	4,800
" Tainohana "	1,020	1,100	1,100	1,260	1,570	6,050	1,210	1,200
" Tokuyoshi "	3,550	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,220	17,270	3,454	3,400
" Fukushima "	550	630	665	830	750	3,425	685	700
Oojisa Mine	1,622	1,128	1,219	1,967	1,571	7,507	1,591	2,000
Shin Matsuura Mine	1,100	1,308	1,650	1,570	1,362	6,990	1,398	1,300
Nishikawachi Mine			106	200	217	523	105	0
Sasebo Mine	1,700	1,750	1,720	1,600	1,858	8,828	1,726	1,900
Mikuriya Mine	0	0	70	111	332	513	103	400
Hookoku "	323	459	496	415	609	2,302	460	380
#2 Ootake Mine	261	335	249	170	357	1,372	274	550
Makizaki "	148	64	78	89	134	513	103	150
Fukui "	913	759	706	676	703	3,757	751	750

Nagamatsu Mine	480	243	249	334	537	1,843	369	800
Shin Motoyama Mine	633	611	572	722	721	3,259	652	700
Kashiwagi Mine	1,060	212	487	885	1,951	4,595	919	2,000
[illegible]nazumi "	2,026	1,870	1,669	1,276	1,389	8,230	1,646	1,850
[illegible]aza "	300	420	460	480	570	2,230	446	460
[illegible]akeshita "				20	23	43	9	30
Kanbayashi Mine	1,630	2,030	2,010	2,040	2,320	10,030	2,006	2,500
Dohinoura "	1,711	1,440	820	1,340	1,300	6,611	1,322	1,500
(Kitamatsuura-gun) Total:	74,592	77,704	74,218	82,174	85,096	393,784	78,758	82,310
Sakito Mine	30,000	36,900	30,500	27,000	23,000	146,500	29,300	31,400
Takashima Mine	10,000	14,000	15,300	16,000	15,017	70,317	14,063	15,500
Ooshima "	7,100	7,300	8,100	9,500	8,800	40,800	8,160	9,500
Kooyaki "	782	311	307	871	571	2,842	568	900
Iojima "	2,229	2,500	2,246	1,660	2,500	11,135	2,227	3,000
(Isolated Islands) Total:	50,111	60,111	56,453	55,031	49,888	271,594	54,318	60,300
TOTAL:	124,703	137,815	130,671	137,205	134,984	665,378	133,076	142,610

TO His Excellency, Marshal Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, Tokyo.

From Jukichi Okada, Mayor of Nagasaki.

Subject: Petition for Exemption of the Ainoura Electric Power Generating Plant by Steam from the Materials for Reparation.

I have the honour to inform His Excellency that the Electric Power Generating Plant by Steam which are at Ainoura, Tobata and at the another place are that which have been appointed as the materials for reparation from among those existing as the Electric Power Generating Plants by Steam in Kyushu province.

I think it can not be helped if I think about the present circumstance and I have to respectfully comply with His Excellency's august request. Still, I beg His Excellency to be generously allowed myself for the citizens' sake to mention about the following affair.

According to the informations from the supplying companies of the electric power, the actual condintions of demand and supply are as given in the separate paper attached, herewith, and the loss and inconvenience of the citizens, that which they have to sustain upon their livelihnod are exceedingly great,

I shall be very grateful and sincerely thankful, if His Excellency will please give his kind and generous considerations toward our serious situation and have the Ainoura Electric Power Generating Plant by Steam, only, exempted from the said materials for reparation, if possible, and oblige.

Signed by,

J. Okada

Jukichi Okada.
Mayor of Nagasaki.

Nagasaki, September II, 1946.

Orig. + 4 copies fwd. 12 Sept-l.o.s.

The actual condition, to be, of the demand and supply at Kyushu provinces after the Ainoura Electric Power Generating Plant and other Electric Power Generating Plants by Steam are taken over for reparation.

After the Ainoura Electric Power Generating Plant by Steam and the Tobata Electric Power Generating Plant by Steam and another one, have been appointed to be taken over as the materials for reparation, the influences which bring upon the livelihood of the people and upon the industry in Kyushu are very great. We are forced to find out some measure after learning about our serious condition. We shall consider about the future of demand and supply of the Electric Power and give a simple detail of the influences which may bring upon the people and industry.

Table NO. I, ..Balance of Demand and Supply of the Electric Power. (as per the separate table).
Table NO. 2, Electric Power demanded by kinds of Business. (as per the separate table).
Table NO. 3,.. Table for the investigation of the plants appointed for reparation. (as per separate table).

As it is shown in table NO. I, the balance of the electric power by steam used by Nippatsu, Kyuhai and by each family has become quite small, as the arrangement for such generation of power was driven too hard, during the war time. The plan for increasing the power was tried and in January, I947, it was anticipated to reach as much as 72,000 K.W. and by including the water power, it is understood to come to the total of 268,000 K.W. The shortage will be, then, I34,000, when compared with total demand of 402,000 K.W. It will come to be 33.3% .

Let us study, then, what shall be the proportion, thereof, when we compare the power in supply and demand in Kyushu districts.

(a) When given the utmost priority to the mining industry of coal, the whole capacity of the electric power to supply is..... 268,000 K.W.
The electric power to supply to coal is.... I45,000 K.W.
(convert culculation by E.G.P. side)
Balance..... I05,000 K.W.....(B).
(convert culculation by side of supplier).
All demanded Electric power beside coal mine..... 230,000 K.W.....(A).
When compared with demands besides coal....B/A x I00.....45.5%.

(b) In case priority given to the manufacture of the fertilizer, which is the important industry beside (A), the capacity of supply from Balance of (A) is..... 105,000 K.W.

Electric power to be supplied to
the fertilizer.....is..... 31,000 K.W.
Balance..... 74,000 K.W...(b').

Whole electric power demanded by those of outside of coal and fertilizer..... 199,000 K.W. (a').

When compared, b' and a' with those outside of coal and fertilizer.....37.%.

If we express in a simple word the data mentioned above is as follows.

After the Electric Power Generating Plants are taken over to the appointed reparation material and give 100 percentages of demands for coal and fertilizer businesses, then, the supply of the electric power to the other industry and to the demands in general, have to be limited to 37%.

Kindly refer to the following tables attached herewith.

Condition, to be, of the demand and supply of the Electric power after the Ainoura Electric Power Generating Plant and the Tobata Electric Power Generating Plant, after being taken over to the materials for reparation.

Table NO. I. (Average Electric Power in K.W.)

Categories.	January, I947. (dry-season) Forecast.	Remarks.
Whole Bearance. Convert by E. G. Plant	(A) 402,000	
Water Power		
Nippatsu	II6,786	Estimated generating power in January, I947, at the time of an average water.
Kyuhai	79,32I	
Small total	I96,I07	
Fire Power.		
Nippatsu	57,000	Table of the possible generating power of Kokura, Daimon, Nasima-harbour.
Kyuhai	I0,000	Do of the Ushima, Namazuda, Takase Kawachi.
For family use.	I0,000	By fire power (private) of Nittetsu and other's.
Small total	77,000	
Accomodation	0	Receiveing fro the Chugoku E. Generating Plant.
Total	268,I07	
Other Power deficient	(B) I33,893	
B/A x I00	33.3	
Electric power deficient converted by the side supplied.	I20,500	

Table NO. 2.
Electric Power Demanded by the many kinds of Business.
(Average Electric power is expressed by K.W.).

Whole Kyushu Districts			Nagasaki Prefecture.		
Categories.	Forecast of Jan., I947	%	Categories.	Actual state in May, I946.	%
Mining Industry.	I3I,830	36.5	Coal	I24,000	46.0
Metal Industry.	34,0I0	9.4	Metal Industry.	I,000	7.8
Chemical do.	42,930	II.9	Electric light in general.	9,070	33.4
Electric light.	69,580	I9.2	Ship-building.	3,I30	II.5
Electric Power in small scale.	45,I20	I2.5	others	I,450	5.3
Special Electric power.	9,020	2.5			
Others	29,360	8.0			
Salt Manufacture.	0.	0.			
Total	36I,850	I00.			
Converted by Generating-Plant.	402,000				

Table NO. 3.
Condition beared by the Electric % Power Generating Plant appointed for reparation materials.

Categories	% plants	Bearing in July I946. (average E.P.by K.W.).
Iron & steel.	3 plants	I9,400
Soda	3 do.	4,600
Ship-building.	3 do.	I,300
Former war supply by people's Management.	27 plants	I,400
Total	36 plants.	26,700

Report of the generating capacities of the electric power by steam at the generating places in Kyushu Districts.

Supplying Company.	Name of the place.	Licensed generating maximum capacity.	Generating maximum capacity in Jannuary, 1947.	Average generating capacityin Jannuary 1947.
Nippatsu	Tobata	133,000 K.W.	45,000 K.W.	36,000 K.W.
do.	Kokura	54,000 "	15,000 "	12,000 "
do	Daimon	46,250 "	6,000 "	4,800 "
do.	Ainoura	64,500 "	56,000 "	44,800 "
do.	Nashima	51,000 "	24,000 "	19,200 "
do.	Harbour Ist.	116,000 "	30,000 "	24,000 "
do.	" 2nd.		20,000 "	16,000 "
Total		464,750 "	196,000 "	156,800 "
Kyuhai	Ushima	10,000 K.W.	4,000 K.W.	2,500 K.W
do.	Namazuda	10,000 "	4,000 "	3,000 "
do.	Takase	8,000 "	3,000 "	1,500 "
do	Kawachi	9,000 "	5,000 "	3,000 "
Total		37,000 "	16,000 "	10,000 "

Copy to Sasebo M.G. office Files. Tab. U

B

F-4

TO His Excellency, General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

From Jukichi Okada, Mayor of Nagasaki.
Masasuke Nakada, Mayor of Sasebo.
Rinichi Ikematsu, Mayor of Isahaya.
Misao Kataoka, Mayor of Shimabara.
Toraichi Matsumoto, Mayor of Omura.

Subject:... Petition for exemption of the Ainoura coal power plant from designated reparation objects.

We have learnt that the Ainoura coal power plant in Sasebo city and two other plants were directed to be reparation objects in the SCAP announcement concerning the interim reparation plan. At present the electric power consumed in Nagasaki Ken is supplied by the Ainoura coal power plant in Sasebo city as well as the water power plant in Miyasaki Ken, 150 miles away from here, both belonging to the Japan Electric Power Generating and Transmitting Co., Ltd. (Nippon Hassoden Kabushiki Kaisha), and, as drawn in the accompanying Fig. I, the majority of the electric from the Ainoura coal power plant are flowing into Nagasaki Ken.

There are two consumption lines of electric power for lighting and power in Nagasaki Ken as generally classified in Fig II: the one is the Nagasaki line which includs the Mitsubishi Shipyard, the Kawanami Shipyard, the Mitsubishi Electrical Machine Manufactory, the Mitsubishi Steel Manufactory, Nagasaki City, Sasebo City, Omura City, Isahaya City, Shimabara City, and their vicinities and the other is the Sasebo line which includes the Sakito Colliery and many other coal mines in Kitamatsuura-gun.

Speaking of the power situation in Nagasaki Ken before the establishment of the Ainoura coal power plant in 1937, most of the power consumed in Nagasaki Ken depended upon the water power from Miyazaki Ken and, both of the Nagasaki line and the Sasebo line being supplied with some 12,000 KW of power, there was little necessity of establishing coal power supplying source nearer in Nagasaki Ken at those times.

With the war developing, however, the demand for power of munitions industries increased in Nagasaki Ken as elsewhere in Japan, but contrary to the increase of demand there came the situation that the flow of the water power from Miyasaki Ken into Nagasaki Ken met with a great difficulty owing to various obstacles such as frequent damage by weather on transmission line, considerable fluctuation in the flow of power, difficulties in maintenance of transmission line, and rapidly increased consumption of power being transmitted over so long

a distance, and further, the drought which would decrease half the generating power and would do so most remarkably, especially in the winter when increased demand for the power is seen.

It was then that the coal power plant has been established in Ainoura, the most suitable places located near the coal field and in the center of load of power, in order to alleviate power shortage and, as mentioned above, the same plant is now playing an important role in the interest of Nagasaki Ken.

Needless to say the demand for porwer has been considerably decreased as munitions industries had been looked out, but all of the surplus power inNagasaki Ken has been used for the rebuilding of Japan and has been applied to coal-mining, shipbuilding, steel-manufacturing and conversion of various kinds of industries into peace-time industries as well as improvement of cultural life of general civilians, and the demands in these fields are expected to increase more and more in the future.

Nevertheless, the current situation is that we have been compelled to put considerable restriction to the use of power as we have had little rain and slight drought.

Moreover, most of the key cities in Kyushu have suffered war disasters and, should the three power plants including Ainoura coal power plant be removed away, it is hardly possible to display the real efficiency even if all of the remaining coal power resources in Kyushu are mobilized, because steam boilers, and other parts of equipments have been damaged by excessive use during the war and it is very difficult to acquire substituting materials, especially iron pipes.

As clearly shown in the annexed diagram, if 33 % of the present transmission of power is economized and 100 % (means full transmission ofpower) is realized for coal-mining and fertilizer production most essential to the present Japan, the supply to other industries and civilians' lives will more and more come short and eventually 63 % of restriction will be necessitated.

Situations being like this, 510,000 citizens of the five cities in Nagasaki Ken are much concerned about the withdrawal of the Ainoura coal power plant as a matter of life and death and are wholly eager for the continuance of the plant.

In compliance with this ardent wishes of all our citizens we, on behalf of them, respectfully beg to present to His Excellency a petition jointly signed by us five mayors for the exemption of the Ainoura coal power plant from the list of reparations.

We implore His Excellency's favorable consideration and kind help.

Signed by,

J. Okada.
Jukichi Okada.
Mayor of Nagasaki.

M. Nakata

Masasuke Nakata.
Mayor of Sasebo.

R. Ikematsu

Rinichi Ikematsu.
Mayor of Isahaya.

M. Kataoka

Misao Kataoka.
Mayor of Shimabara.

Toraichi Matsumoto

Toraichi Matsumoto.
Mayor of Omura.

Nagasaki, October 4 , 1946.

Situation of Demand and Supply of Power in Kyushu when the Ainoura and other two Coal Power Plants will have been removed as reparation objects

In Kyushu the Ainoura, Tobata, and Minato Coal Power Plants have been directed to be reparation objects, so, all the industries in Kyushu will be greatly influenced by the withdrawal of the plants. The necessary steps must be taken immediately as a counter-measure for it after a thorough scrutinization. The prospect of demand and supply of power and the brief explanation for its influence on the civilian life as well as various industries are as follows:

Fig. 1 Demand and supply of power. (annexed)

Fig. 2 Industrial demand and supply of power. (annexed)

Fig. 3 Detailed statements of designated works for reparation. (annexed)

As seen in Fug. 1 the output of the remaining coal power plants of the Nippon Hassoden K.K. the Kyushu Haiden K.K. and others is falling at present due to the excessive use during wartime. If the increase of the output is obtained, the output will come to 72.000 K.W. in all in the dry season next year, 1947, and the supplyable power is estimated to reach 288000 kw by adding water power to it (288000kw).

But still there will be a shortage of 134000 kw as a whole.

The rate of the shortage to the total demand $\frac{134000 \text{ kw}}{402{,}000 \text{ kw}} \times 100\%$ equals to 30%.

If the relations between the above mentioned out put capable of supply (268000 kw) and the demand for power in Kyushu are examined, the results are as follows.

(1) In case that power is supplied most preferentially to the coal-mining.

Whole power capable of supply.....	268,000 kw	
Power for supply to coal mining.....	145,000 kw	
Balance.....	123,000 kw	(B) Transmission line loss excluded.
	105,000 kw	
(Total demand power for supply to customer excluding coal-mining)	230,000 kw	(A)
To the total demand for customer exculding coal-ming.	$\frac{B}{A}$ 45.5%	

(2) In case that power is supplied preferentially to the important industries, for example, fertilizer manufacturing:

Remainder of power capable of supply of (1) .....105,000 kw

Power for supply to fertilizer manufacturing..... 31,000 kw

Balance..... 74,000 kw (B)

199000 kw (A)

(Total demand power for supply to customer excluding coal-mining and fertilizer manufacturing.)

To the total demand for customer excluding coal mining and fertilizer manufacturing $\frac{B}{A}$ 37%

In short, if 100% of demand power are supplied to coal-mining and fertilizer manufacturing after the removal of the plants, the consumption of power should be restricted to 37% of the demand quantity which are needed for the various other industries and the general consumer.

TABLE NO. 1.

Situation of demand and supply of power after removal of Tobata, Aincura and Minato plants (average power K.W.).

Sort	Jan. 1947 Dry season Estimated		Remarks
Total load	(A)	402,000	
Wajer power			
Nippon Hassaden K K		116,786	Estimated by average output.
Kyushu Haiden K K		79,321	
TOTAL		196,107	
Coal power			
Nippon Hassoden K K		52,000	Sum of output capable of supply of Kokura, Daimon and Najima No. 2
Kyushu Haiden K K		10,000	Sum of output capable of supply of Ujima, Hamazuda, Takase and Sendai.
Others		10,000	Sum of output capable of supply of Nittetsu and others.
TOTAL		72,000	
Grand total		268,107	
Shortage of power	(B)	133,873	
B/A X 100 0/0		33,2	
Shortage of power		120,500	

(Transmission line loss excluded)

TABLE NO. 2.

Industrial demand and supply of power (average power Kw)

Kyushu			Nagasaki-Ken		
Sort	Jan. 1947 Estimated	0/0	Sort	July 1946 Actual results	0/0
Mining industry	131,830	36.5	Coal mining	12,400	46.0
Metal industry	34.010	9.4	Metal industry	1,000	3.8
Chemical industry	42,930	11.9	Ship building	3,130	11,5
Lightning	69,580	19.2	Lightning and power for general customers	9,070	33.4
Small power	45,120	12.5	Others	1,450	5.3
Special power	9,020	2.5			
Others	29,360	8.0			
TOTAL	361,850	100			
Transmission line loss	40,150				
Total demand power	402,000				

TABLE NO. 3

Situation of load of designated factories for separation

Sort		July 1946 Load (average power k.W.)
Iron and steel	3 works	19,400
Soda	3 works	4,600
Ship building	3 works	1,300
Privately operated munitions factories	27 works	1,400
TOTAL	36 works	26,700

File
M.G.S.

No 1132

FROM : President, Nagasaki Liaison Committee.

TO : Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Military Government Team.

SUBJECT : Demand and Supply of Electric Power in Nagasaki Prefecture.

Based on the materials presented by the industrial circles concerned, we have prepared an investigation report on the present condition of the demand and supply of electric power in Nagasaki Prefecture and on how it would be affected in case of the turning over of the Ainoura Coal Power Station as a reparation object. We hereby forward it, as attached, by way of information. 6 copies of them

For the President,

Torao Wakamatsu.

(Tr. by M. Shirotani)

Orig + 1 copies to SCAP 30 Oct. 46

Demand and Supply of Electric Power in Nagasaki Ken

September 22, 1946.

1. Introduction:

The demand of electric power in Nagasaki Ken is supplied by the Ainoura Generating Plant (of coal power) and a water power generating plant in Miyazaki Ken, 150 miles away, both of which belong to the Japan Electric Power Supplying Company (Nippon Hassoden K.K.)

Now, if we draw up a diagram of electric current flow of the combined trunk line system of both the Japan Electric Power Supplying Company and the Kyushu Electric Power Supplying Company, based on the latest data (of Sept. 11, 1946), it will be as Fig. No. 1, and Fig. No. 2 shows the daily current flow in all directions in Nagasaki Ken. Judging from the above two diagrams, it can be recognized that almost all powers from the Ainoura Generating Plant are consumed in this Prefecture.

2. Demand for electric power in Nagasaki Ken.

Electric power line system in Nagasaki Ken is divided into two lines; Nagasaki line and Sasebo line.

The trends of demand for Nagasaki and Sasebo lines for the last ten years are shown, in average and at maximum, in the Fig. No. 3 and 4.

The trends of demands by main consumers on Nagasaki line are shown in Fig. No. 6 to 10, and that on Sasebo line is shown in Fig. No. 5.

(a) Nagasaki line.

The electric power on Nagasaki line is chiefly demanded by the Mitsubishi Shipyard, the Mitsubishi Electrical Works, the Mitsubishi Steel Works, the Kawanami Shipyard and by each city of Nagasaki, Omura, Isahaya, Shimabara and towns and villages in their vicinities, for their use of power and lightening. The above-mentioned factories are now carrying on the peacetime works through the special good offices of the Headquarters of SCAP, even after the termination of the war and are busily engaged themselves day after day in the rehabilitation work of New Japan.

If we see the attached curve diagram, the rapid increase of demand for power after the termination of war can be clearly understood.

(b) Sasebo line.

The electric power on Sasebo line is chiefly demanded by the Sasebo Shipping Industry Company, Sasebo City and its vicinity as for the lightening use, the Sakito Coal Mine and the coal fields in Kita-matsuura-gun. The Sasebo Shipping Industry Company is busialy engaged in repair works of vessels. At the Sakito Coal Mine famous for its coal of better quality, that is mining coal 200 feet below the sea level, about 5,000 KW power will be absolutely necessary for the maintenance of safety in pits and moreover, approximately 10,000 KW power must be constantly supplied to the Kitamatsuura coal fields, where produce clayey coal of superior quality.

(c) Relations between demand load in Nagasaki Ken and the Output of the Ainoura Generating Plant.

According to Fig. No. 3 diagram, it can be understood that 30 - 70% of load, in average power, over Nagasaki Ken has been supplied by the Ainoura Generating Plant since 1939, when the above plant was established. Fig. No. 4 shows more distinctly that the supply to this prefecture was chiefly made by the said plant and the deficit supply was covered with water power.

Notwithstanding the continual supply by the Ainoura Generating Plant as well as the water power generating plant in Miyazaki Ken, the very supply by the Ainoura Plant was and is absolutely necessary in winter season due to the decrease of water power in the dry season and the increase of domestic consumption on the contrary. The circumstances will be the same in the future.

Furthermore, if we explain the situation before the establishment of the Ainoura Plant in 1939, the supply of power in this prefecture chiefly depended upon water power from Miyazaki Ken and the deficit was supplied from the Najima Coal Power Plant in Fukuoka Ken. At that time, the demand in average on both Nagasaki and Sasebo lines was about 12,000 KW respectively, totaling 24,000 KW, for

the consumption of Nagasaki Ken.

Consequently, the degree of necessity to receive the supply of coal power at hand was rather small at that time, judging from the phase of electric power.

Meanwhile, the development of the Sino-Japanese incident caused the great increase of demand for electric power to the munitions industries. Under these circumstances, the water power from Miyazaki Ken was consumed at the half way owing to the increased demand of power in Kumamoto Ken and in Omuta City in Fukuoka Ken.

On the other hand, the remarkable increase of demand for electric power to heavy industries in Nagasaki and Sasebo made the situation worst in addition to the difficulty of the flow of water power into Nagasaki Ken.

In order to alleviate these difficulties, the coal power plant was establish at Ainoura, where is the place of coal production and the centre of load.

Of course the electric power distributed to the munition Industries during the war has been exceedingly and rapidly decreased soon after the close of the war.

But as we have done our utmost effort in every quarter to build New Japan, the electric power demand of the coal mines and their neighbourhood are shown a rapid increase.

On the Nagasaki Power line, though the demand power was 13,000 KW last year, as shown in Fig. No. 3 diagrams, it was decreased to 12,000 KW this year but it is expected to raise to 14,000 KW next year.

On the Sasebo power line, the average demand power was 20,000 KW last year, and it is anticipated to be 20,000 KW next year, there being no decrease this year.

This increase of the demand of electric power is considered to depend on the ride of the demand for the coal mines as well as that due to the conversion of the heavy industries such as shipbuilding, steel industry etc. into the peace time industries; and the elevation of the cultural side of the general domestic life in Nagasaki Prefecture.

Judging from this, the present demand and supply of electric power is the same condition as that of the period when the Ainoura Coal Power Plant was established, and moreover, as our-necessary power is not able to be supplied only by the Najima Plant in case of the removal of three power plants - Ainoura, Minato and Tobata for the reparation objects.

So this tells us the extreme necessity of the Ainoura plant to Nagasaki Prefecture.

3. Decrease ofthe out - put of electric power of coal power plants in Kyushu.

The authorized maxium production capacity of the coal power plants in Kyushu is estimated at 500,000 KW. But as those plants were overworked during the war, and have not been repaired a big fall of the output of electric power was caused

It is believed that even if we devote ourselves to the utmost for the thorough repairs of plants, the output will barely reach to 72,000 KW at the beginning of next year.

4. The estimated demand and supply of electric power at the coming winter as follows.

(A) Demand of electric power of various industries in Kyushu. 402,000 KW.

Description	Estimated mean power in KW. Jan. 1947	Percentage
Mining industry	131.830	36.5%
Metal Industry	34,010	9.4 %
Chemical Industry	42.930	11.9%
Lightening	69.580	19.2%
Small power (House Industries etc)	45.120	12.5%

Special power (temporary use)	9.020	2.5%
Others	29.360	8.0%
Total	361.850	100 %
Transmission line lass	40.150	
Aggregate demand power	402.000	

(B) Supply of electric power in Kyushu

Hydro Electric power

The Nippon Hassoden K.K.	116.786	KW
The Kyushu Haiden K.K,	79.321	"
Total	196.107	"

Coal Electric power

The Nippon Hassoden K.K.	52.000	KW
The Kyushu Haiden K.K.	10.000	"
Other Coal Power Plants	10.000	"
Total	72.000	"

(The above 72.000 k.w. are estimated on conditions that Ainoura, Minato and Tobara were taken off as reparation objects)

Aggregate 268.107 KW

Shortage of power 133.872 KW (≒ 134.000 KW)

(402.000 KW — 268.107 KW = 133.873 KW)

Rate of the total demand load to the shortage of power is 33 %

Accordingly the whole industries in the Nagasaki Prefecture and the livelihood of the people will greatly suffer from the shortage of power. Therefore, the continuance of the Ainoura coal power plant is decidedly necessary as a sole coal power plant in Nagasaki Prefecture.

5. Conclusion

If we inquire into the present situation of electric power in view of the development of industries and the stabilization of the civilian life in this prefecture, we are able to cite following points;

(1) The coal-mines in Nagasaki Prefecture produce clayey coals of superior quality. Especially with the larger reserves below the sea level of Nishisonogi Peninsula than the short-lived Chikuho (Fukuoka Prefecture) coal deposits, they shall represent the important part of the Japanese coal-mine industry circles in future. Needless to say, the exploitation thereof demands a great quantity of electric power.

(2) The heavy industries in both cities of Nagasaki and Sasebo were already converted into the peace-industries and have started, thereafter, to move actively for building and repairing of various types of vessels, especially for construction of fishing boats and for manufacture of machines and tools for the use of peace-industries and home facilities.

(3) The citizen of Nagasaki, Sasebo, Omura, Isahaya and Shimabara, and other people in the Prefecture, aiming at a new phase of post-war Japan, are designing and carrying their improvement steps to a cultural and peaceful life.

(4) As Nagasaki Prefecture is situated in the west end of Kyushu, provided that the Ainoura coal-power station is removed, the water-power transmitted from Miyazaki Prefecture will extremely fall in electric pressure thereof due to the long distance, which may cause a serious bottleneck against operation of electric facilities in the coal-mines and the like.

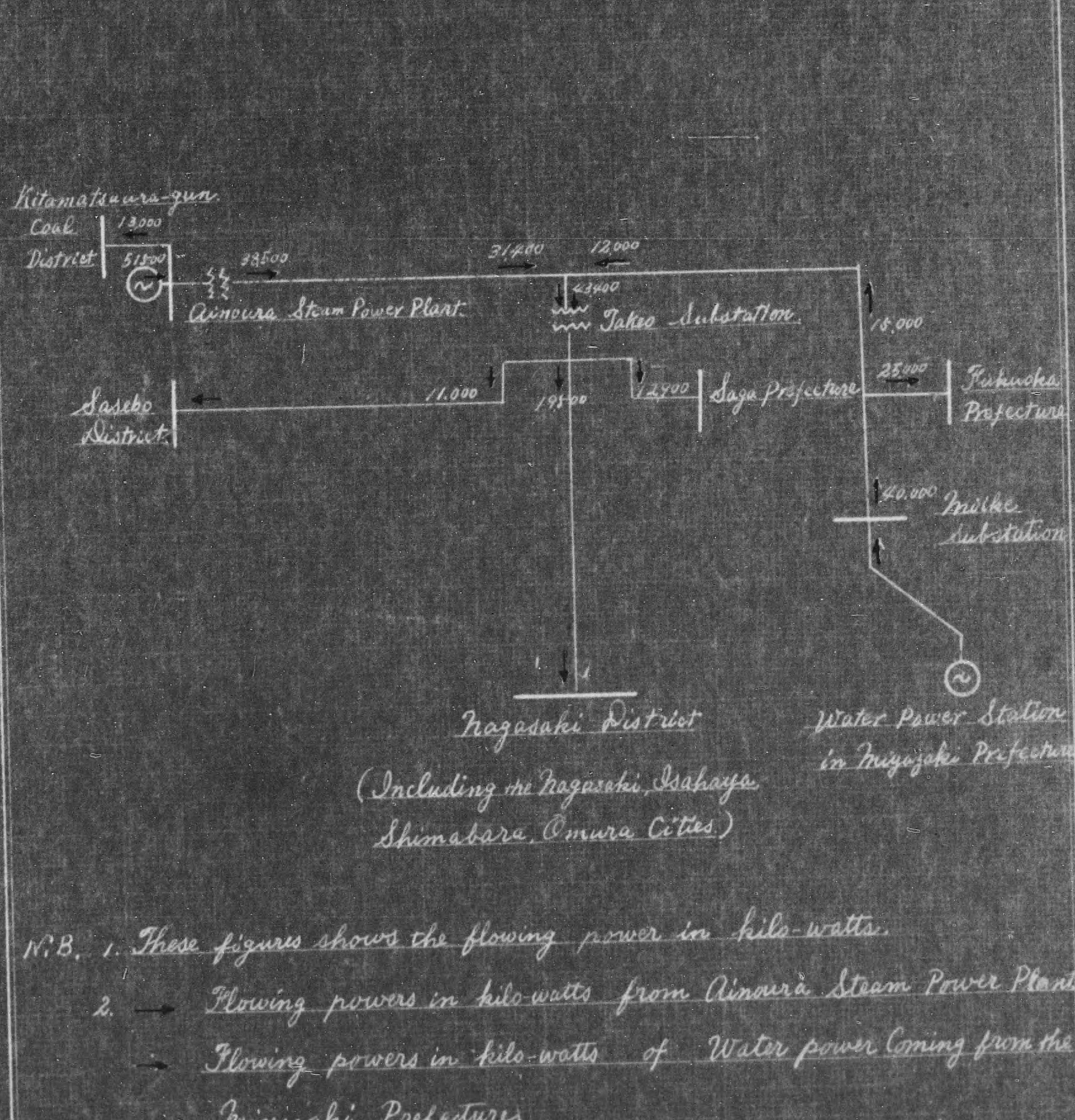
(5) The outputs of the remaining coal-power stations in Kyushu are remarkably decreased at present and the output of Miyazaki Prefecture is reduced by one half by dearth of water in the dry winter.
Furthermore in Kyushu, being attacked by a violent th-under-storm in sumer season, especially standing in the course of typhoon, the long-distant transmission lines from Miyazaki Prefecture are frequently obstructed there-by. At such a time, the Ainoura coal-power station plays a part of the only relief station.

(6) As the present and future demand, supply and necessity of electric power in Nagasaki Prefecture are expected to swell rapidly, with the advance of rehabilitation of the Prefectural industries, it is imposible to rely upon the water-power from Miyazaki Prefecture only.

Fig. 1.

Current Flow Diagram.

at P.M. 8.00 11 th. Sept. 1946



N.B. 1. These figures shows the flowing power in kilo-watts.

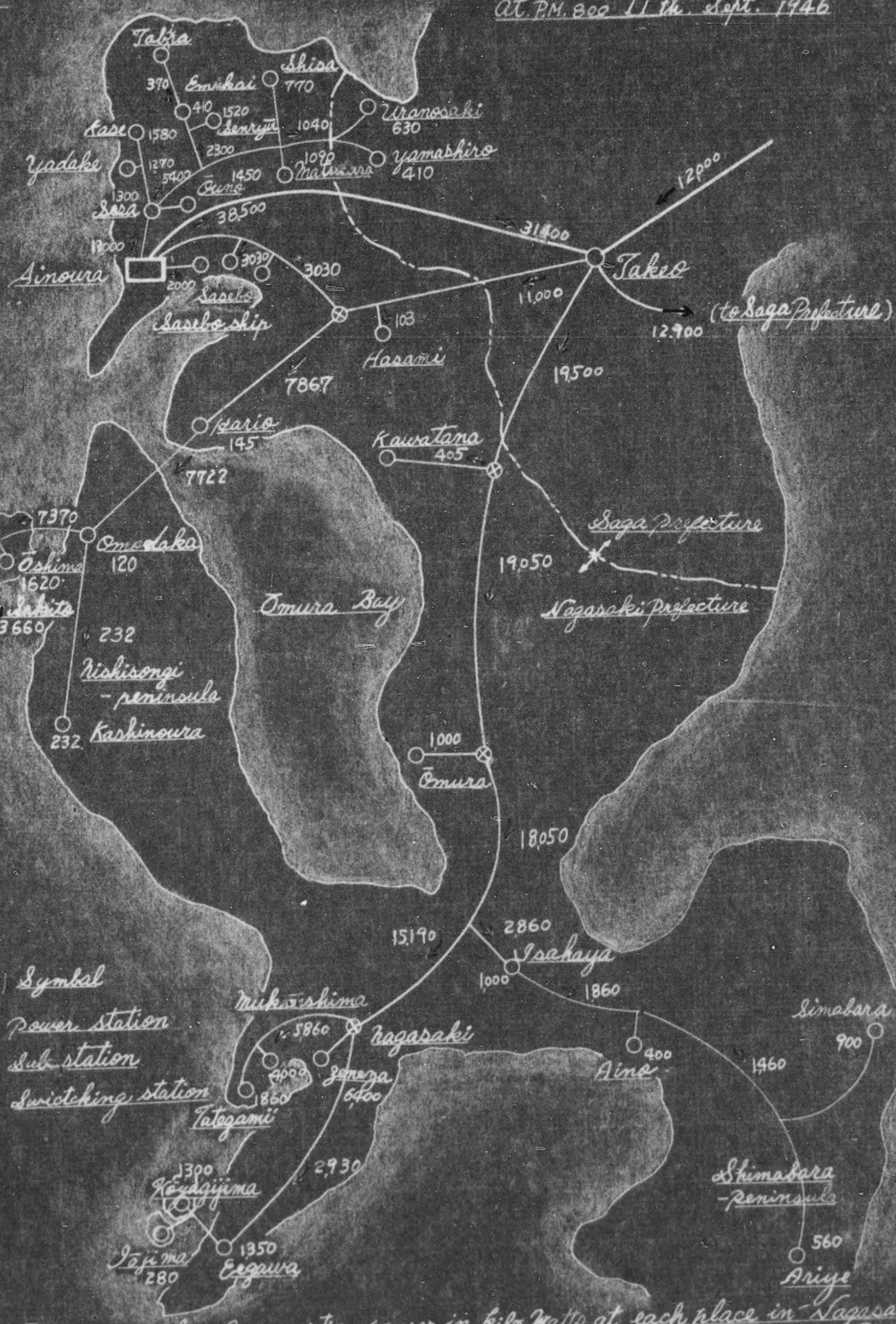
2. → Flowing powers in kilo-watts from Ainoura Steam Power Plant.

→ Flowing powers in kilo-watts of Water power coming from the Miyazaki Prefecture.

Electric current flow Diagram in Nagasaki prefecture

Fig. 2.

at P.M. 8:00 11th. Sept. 1946



N.B. 1. These figures show Consumption powser in kilo Watts at each place in Nagasaki Prefecture.
2. Flowing powers in kilo watt from the Ainoura Steam Power plant.
3. Flowing powers in kilo watt of water power from the Miyazaki Prefecture.

Fig. 3. Load Curve in the Nagasaki Prefecture.

(Mean Electric Power)

21th. September 1946

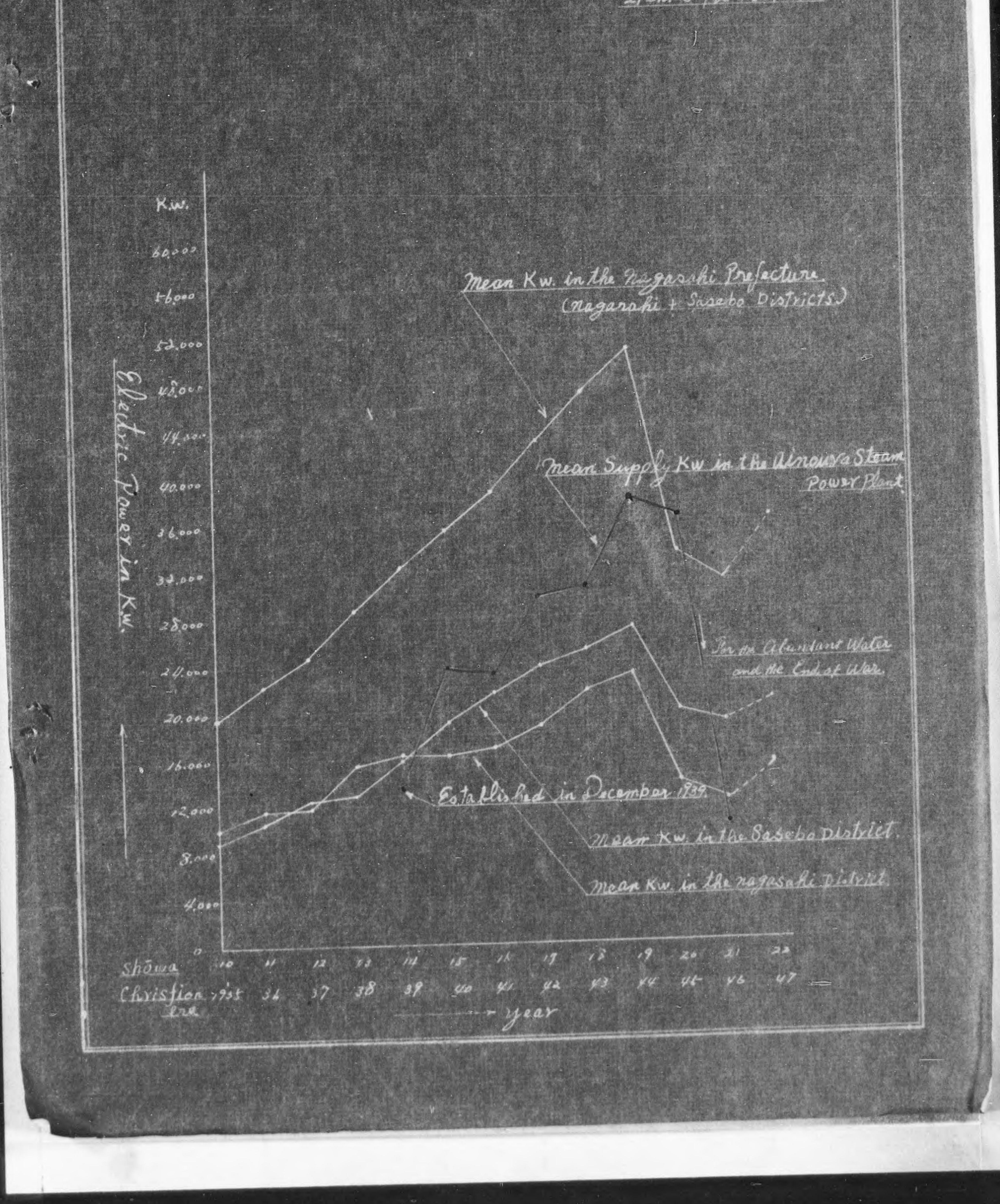


Fig. 4 Load Curve in the Nagasaki Prefecture.

(Max. Electric Power.) 21th September 1946.

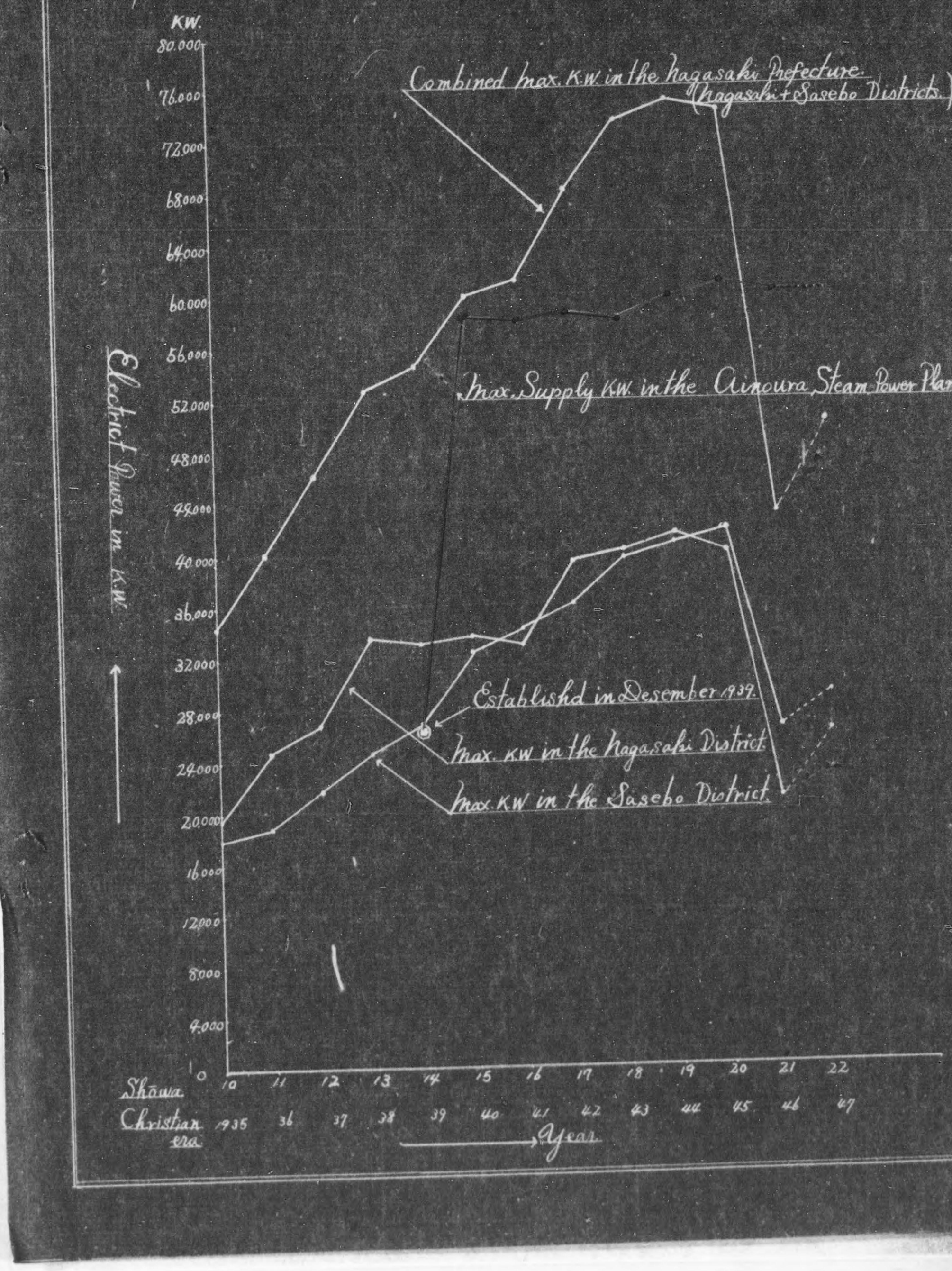


Fig. 5. **Load Curve of the Sasebo Navy Arsenal Sakito Coal-mine and Nippon Seitetsu Kase Coal-mine.**

(Max. and Mean Electric Power.)

21th September 1936.

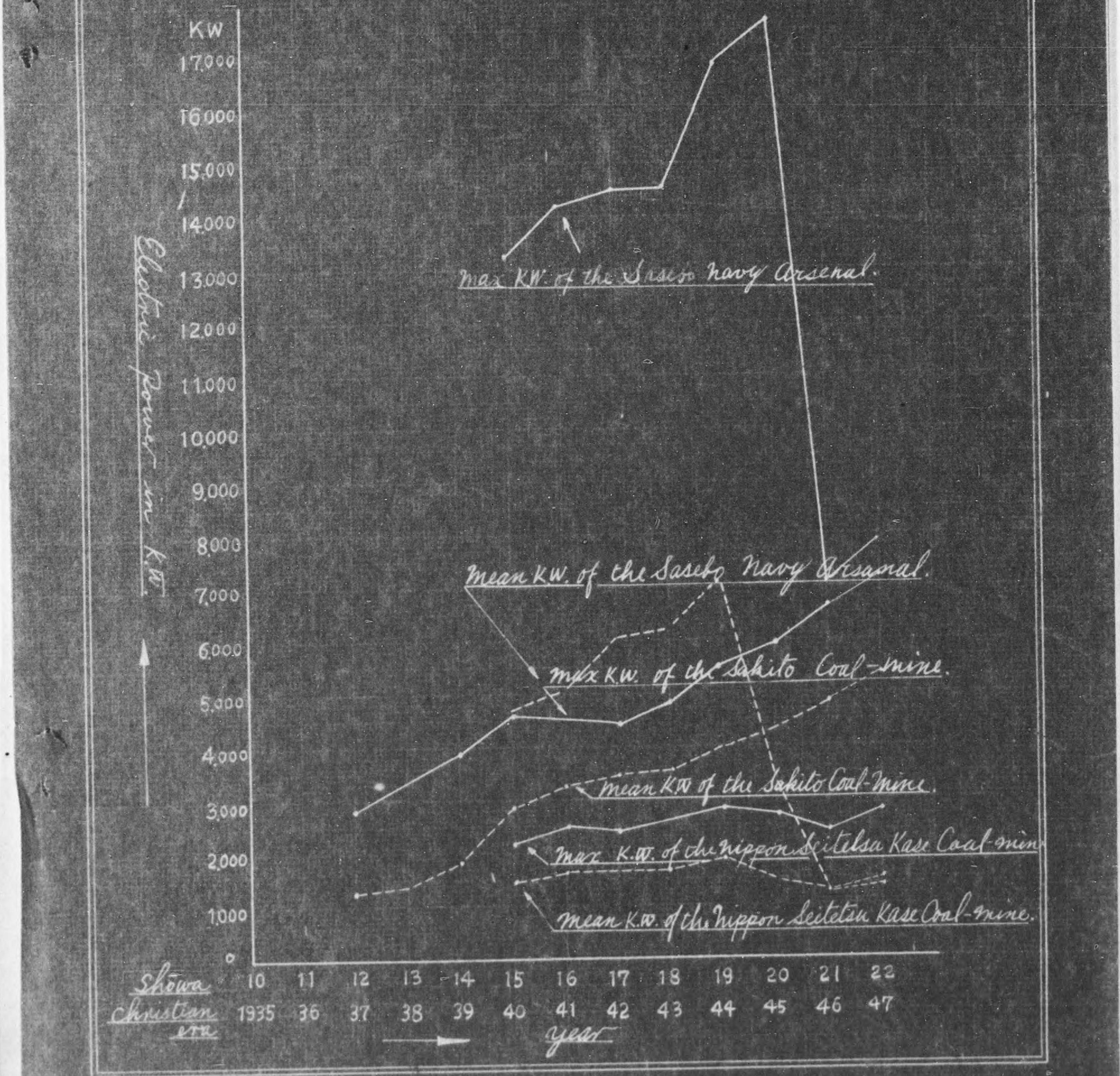


Fig. 6

Nagasaki Shipyard & Engine Works.
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. Ltd.

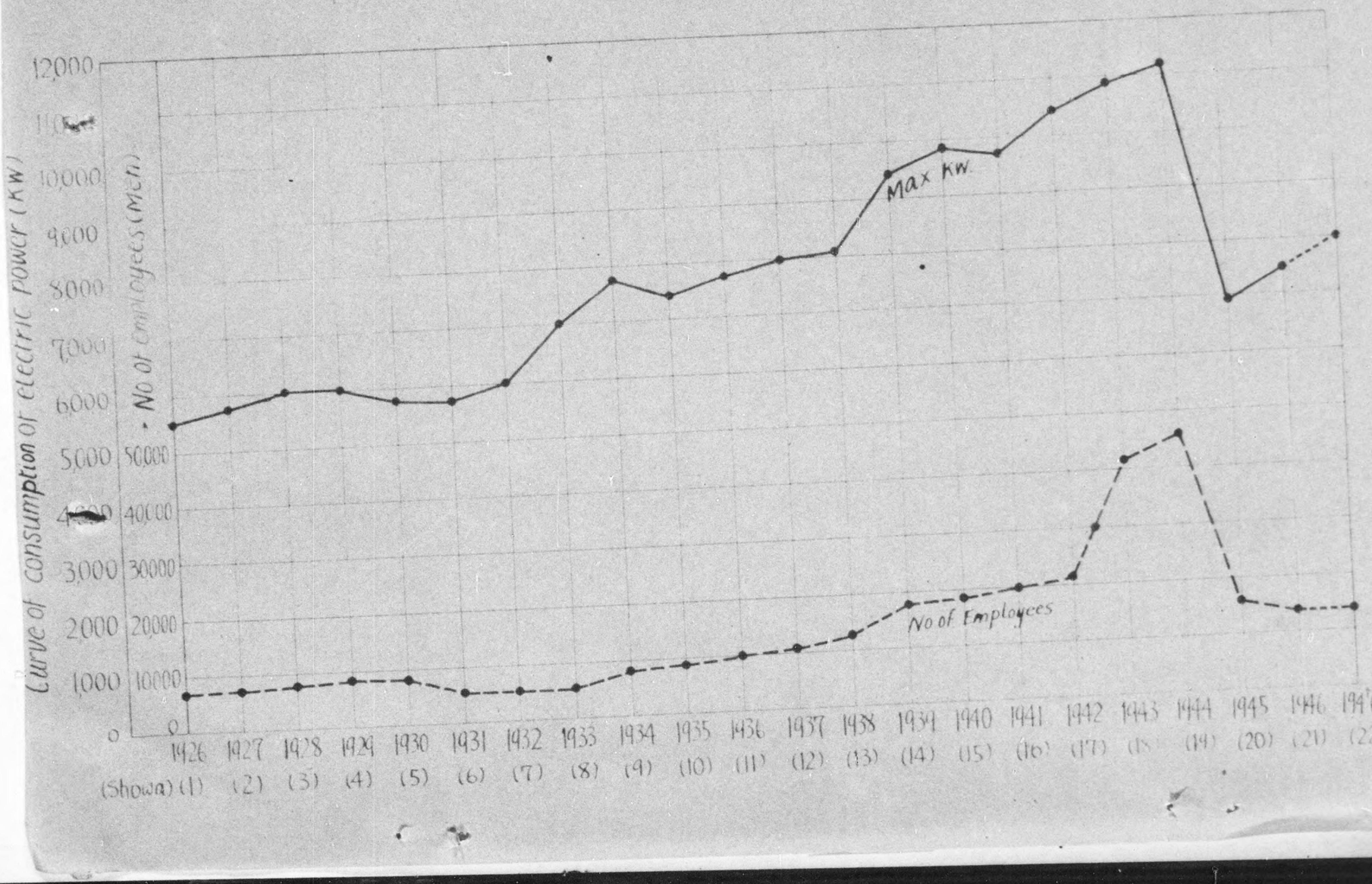
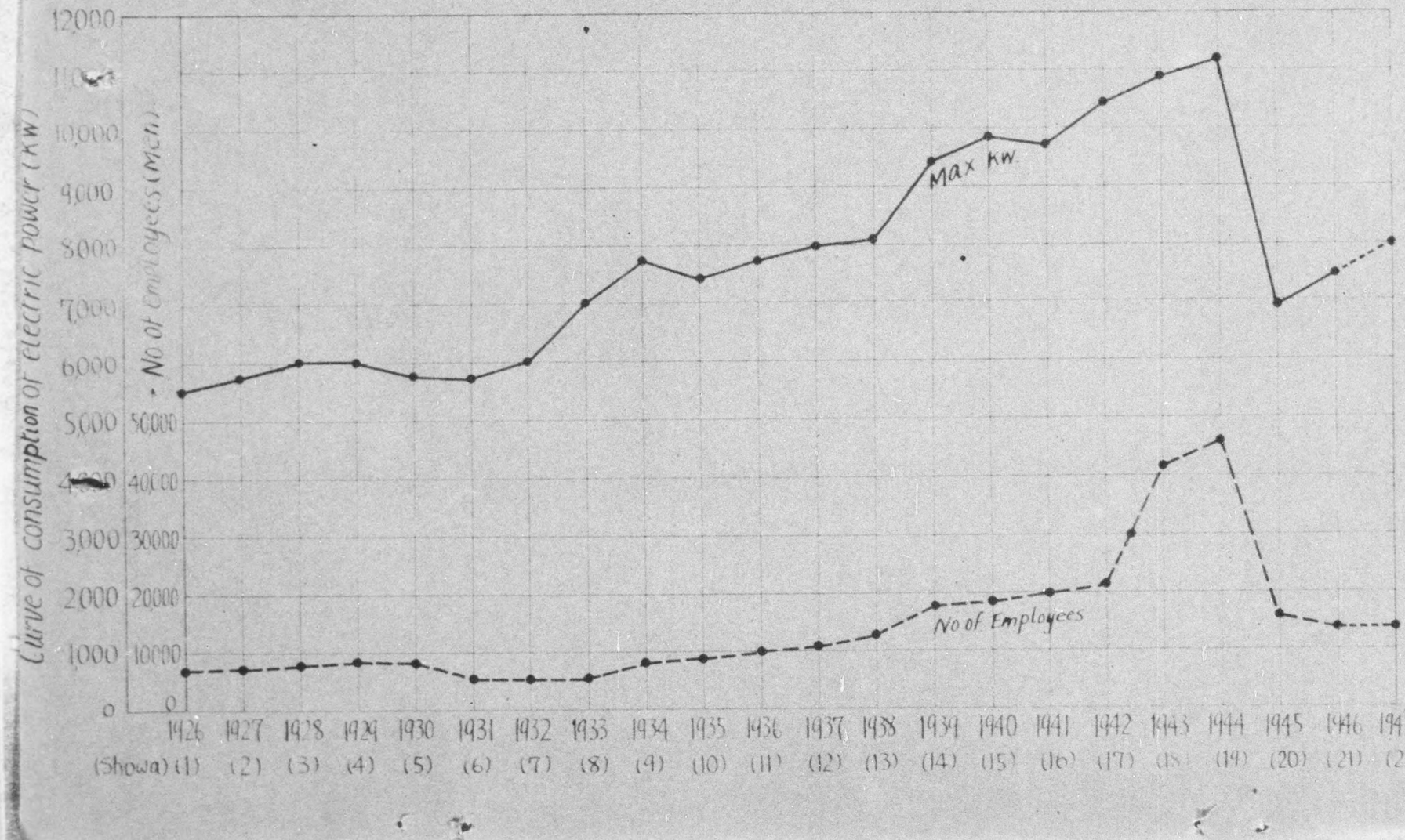


Fig. 6

Nagasaki Shipyard & Engine Works.
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. Ltd.