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THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES
~~SUPPLEMENT~~ COPY NO. 1 OF 2 SERIES A

KYOTO

15 June 1945

1. ~~Based upon latest photo cover and P.O.W. reports,~~ this memorandum contains a ~~brief~~ resume of information on the industrial development in and around Kyoto. Identified were 26,446,000 square feet of plant area, and noted but unidentified were a further 19,496,000 square feet. In the first category, a new and significant item is an aircraft engine factory, estimated capacity of 400 units monthly, which would be the second largest in Japan. This factory has 1,471,900 square feet of covered area out of the total 7,400,700 square feet.

2. Locations of Military Targets.

a. Of primary importance is Kyoto's location on road and rail routes between Osaka and Tokio. The main freight yards total 4,000,000 sq. ft. and the central railroad station about a mile to the east covers about 1.7 million square feet.

b. Factories in Kyoto produce machine tools, precision ordnance and aircraft parts (3 plants of Shimazu Engineering Works - 2,470,000 sq.ft. - subcontracts from Yokohama arsenal). Radio fire control and gun direction equipment are also manufactured.

c. Within 9,000 feet south of the railway center are:

2 Nippon Battery Co. plants	228,000 sq.ft.
2 Kotobuki Heavy Industry Co. plants	279,000 "
Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill	329,000 "
Several other unidentified plants.	

d. Within 5,000 feet north and west of freight yards are:

2 Gas plants	1,342,000 sq.ft.
1 Kotobuki Heavy Industry Plant	89,000 "
1 Okumura Electric Equipment Plant	1,090,000 "
1 Industrial Chemical Plant	355,000 "

e. The aircraft Engine Plant noted in paragraph 1 lies about 2 miles west of the railway center.

f. The large Tsuji Spinning Mill (1,218,000 sq. ft.) lies ½ mile southwest of the old Imperial Palace Grounds.

g. Peace time industries have been converted to war purposes; lacquer factories to explosives, rayon factories to cellulose nitrate are examples.

3. Universities, colleges and such areas of culture are generally located to the east and north of the old Imperial Palace Ground, most of the rail and industrial areas being south and west thereof.

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KYOTO

2 July 1945.

1. This memorandum contains information on the industrial development in and around Kyoto. Identified are 26,446,000 square feet of plant area, and noted but unidentified are a further 19,496,000 square feet. In the first category, a new and significant item is an aircraft engine factory, estimated capacity of 400 units monthly, which would be the second largest in Japan. This factory has 1,471,900 square feet of covered area out of the total 7,400,700 square feet.

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Kyoto, continued.

4. Construction. Typical Jap city. Very high proportion of wood in the heavily built up residential districts with few fire resistive structures scattered throughout. Industrial construction is predominantly of the light types, such as asbestos or sheet metal.

5. Size. The rectangular built up section of town measures roughly 4 miles (N/S) by 2½ miles (E/W). The principal industrial district to the S and SW measures roughly 3 miles (NW/SE) by 1 mile.

6. Number of Stories. The city is very low-lying with few buildings exceeding three stories.

7. Roof Cover. Average roof cover in the city proper is about 40 percent.

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KYOTO

Population 1,100,000 prior to recent bombings of other Japanese cities.

1. Strategic Industries:

Prewar industry predominantly textiles and cloth dyeing, also household furnishings and "arty" handicrafts. Also printing, foodstuffs. A number of small shops supplied components to the numerous electrical equipment plants located to the SW of the city, toward Osaka.

A number of war plants are now located here. Most numerous are factories producing electrical instruments, especially directors and fire control. Also located here is a Kawanishi engine plant and several aircraft engine components plants. Also produced are precision machine parts, ordnance components, batteries and radio equipment.

A sizeable proportion of Kyoto's workers commute to the powder plants in Otsu and to the electrical, aircraft and machine tool plants to the SW. Many people and industries are being moved here as other cities are destroyed.

2. Location of Industry:

Virtually all in S and SW sections, most of it outside heavily built up districts. Secondary industrial district along NE side of city.

3. Construction:

Typical Jap city. Very high proportion of wood in the heavily built up residential districts with few fire resistive structures scattered throughout. Industrial construction is predominantly of the light types, such as asbestos or sheet metal.

4. Size:

The rectangular built up section of town measures roughly 4 miles (N/S) by 2½ miles (E/W). The principal industrial district to the S and SW measures roughly 3 miles (NW/SE) by 1 mile.

5. Number of Stories:

The city is very low-lying with few buildings exceeding three stories.

6. Roof Cover:

Average roof cover in the city proper is about 40 percent.

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7. Contents:

Industrial contents are generally light engineering equipment and products, textiles and chemicals for textiles, and light electrical equipment.

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KOKURA ARSENAL

2 July 1945

1. Strategic Industries.

Kokura is one of the largest arsenals in Japan. It is of great importance in the manufacture of military vehicles, light and AA ordnance and heavy naval guns. Shells are also manufactured and poison gas manufacture, loading and storage has been reported. Steel works, coal and ore docks and extensive railway yards and shops, the latter being the only shops of their type on Kyushu.

2. Locations of Industry.

Kokura is situated on Kyushu along Shimonoseki Strait east of Yawata and west of the tunnel from Honshu. Contiguous to the arsenal area are the railway facilities, and three steam-electric power plants totalling 173,000 k.w. capacity are closely situated just northwest of the arsenal. The city proper lies to the east of the arsenal across the Murasaki River and is roughly a mile square.

3. Construction.

In the arsenal area are 36 major buildings. The docks, steel mills and processing plants are of industrial type buildings with heavy equipment.

4. Size.

The arsenal is an area 4200 x 2000 ft. The entire industrial area is 1½ to 2 miles along the water front and extends back inland about 1½ miles.

5. Number of stories.

Industrial buildings are two story equivalent and more. Commercial area in city largely wood and few multistoried buildings.

6. Roof cover.

30% of the arsenal area is covered, in the port area 10 - 15% is covered, and in the city 40 - 50% is covered.

7. Contents of buildings.

Military stores, machines and tools, chemicals, steel products. Open storage of large amounts of coal.

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NIIGATA

2 July 1945

1. Strategic Industries.

Principally important for aluminum, machine tools and railroad equipment. Also located here are small oil refineries, several chemical plants and woodworking plants. The harbor has been much improved and has extensive storage and trans-shipment facilities.

2. Location of Industry.

Principal industries and harbor facilities are located along the east side of the Shinano River, across from the city proper. A secondary group of industries is located at the north outskirts of the city proper.

3. Construction.

Residential construction is somewhat heavier than in southeast Japan because of hard winters along this coast. More plaster is used. Industrial construction is rather substantial, and generally fire resistive (except for chemical and lumber plants and warehouses).

4. Size.

The city proper, to the west of the Shinano River, measures approximately 2½ by 3/4 miles. The built up suburb across the river is roughly 1 mile square. In addition, there is an industrial district to the north of this suburb which measures 2 miles (N/S) by 1 mile. (This includes principal harbor facilities.)

5. Number of stories.

The city contains a sizeable number of 3 - 4 story buildings, but the great bulk are 1 - 2 - 3 stories.

6. Roof cover.

The compactly built up part of the city proper has an average density of about 30 - 40 per cent. The eastern suburb and its adjoining industrial district averages 20 - 30 per cent.

7. Contents of buildings.

Industrial contents are of general engineering type, chemicals and wood.