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KYOTO

DECLASSITIES

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NND: C NARS, Bale 4-7-74

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.

2. Locations of Wilitary 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 square feet and the central railroad station about a mile to the east covers about 1.7 million square feet.
- <u>b.</u> Factories in Kyoto produce machine tools, precision ordnance and aircraft parts (3 plants of Shimazu Engineering Works 2,470,000 square feet subcontracts from Yokohama arsenal). Radio fire control and gun direction equipment are also manufactured.
 - 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 "
- 9. The aircraft Engine Plant noted in paragraph 1 lies about 2 miles west of the railway center.
- <u>f.</u> The large Tsuji Spinning Mill (1,218,000 sq. ft.) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, continued.

- 4. <u>Construction</u>. 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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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