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Selected Targets

13 June 1945.

a. Kokura Arsenal lies just east of Yawata on the northern tip of Kyushu. It is one of the largest arsenals in Japan and is engaged in manufacture of both light and heavy guns, AA guns, beach and other defense materials. The arsenal covers about an area 4000 by 2000 feet and railway yards and shops and electric power plants lie in contiguous areas.

b. Hiroshima is a primary port of embarkation for the army and a convoy assembly point for the navy. The city, in which the local Army headquarters area lies, is mainly concentrated on four islands. Railway yards, army storage depots and the port of embarkation lie along the eastern side of the city. Several heavy industries such as machine tool plants, steel plant and shipyard are slightly detached from the main metropolitan area.

c. Niigata is a port of growing importance on the Sea of Japan. An aluminum reduction works and an iron works are the main industries, the latter reported as making machine tools and 15% of Japanese rolling stock. An oil refinery, with a capacity of 1,000,000 barrels of crude annually, is less than 5% of the Empire capacity, but is one of the few refineries not dependent upon overseas crude. There is also a tanker terminal and a total storage capacity of around 1,000,000 barrels.

Abandoned Target

a. Kyoto is an urban industrial area with a population of 1,000,000. It is the former capital of Japan and many people and industries are now being moved there as other areas are being destroyed. From the psychological point of view there is the advantage that Kyoto is an intellectual center for Japan and the people there are more apt to appreciate the significance of such a weapon as the special bomb.

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~~TOP SECRET~~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 Shimonosaki 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 Kurasaki 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles along the water front and extends back inland about $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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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~~TOP SECRET~~HIROSHIMA

2 July 1945

1. Strategic Industries.

An army city, Hiroshima is a major quartermaster depot and has been a leading port of embarkation. It contains large military supply depots. The principal industries are ordnance (large guns and tanks), machine tools and ordnance/aircraft parts.

2. Location of Industry.

The leading industrial and military storage districts are located outside the heavily built up regions, to the SSE and E of the city proper.

3. Construction.

Residential construction is typically Japanese. There are two types of warehouses. The Ujina Port region is congested with both fire-proof and combustible warehouses, open stores and small factories. The large depot at the E side of the bay consists of well spaced, but combustible warehouses. Industrial construction varies from very heavy in the case of the large ordnance works to the light engineering type along the E side of town proper.

4. Size.

The city proper, including the Ujina Port district, measures roughly 4 miles (N/S) by 3 miles (E/W). The industrial and military storage district to the east measures roughly 3 miles (NW/SE) by 1 mile.

5. Number of stories.

Generally 1 - 2 stories.

6. Roof cover.

Roof cover in the city proper is approximately 40 per cent. In Ujina Port district and the storages to the north, it averages 15 - 25%. The industrial/military districts to the east are separated by large open spaces.

7. Contents of buildings.

Military storages include clothing and other general gear, finished small arms, food and miscellaneous supplies.

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WILGATA

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 (W/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.

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KIPRO

2 July 1945.

1. This memorandum contains information on the industrial development in and around Kyoto. Identified are 36,446,616 square feet of plant area, and noted but unidentified are a further 18,496,000 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 Plants.

a. Of primary importance is Kyoto's location on road and rail routes between Osaka and Wako. 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.

b. Factories in Kyoto produce machine tools, precision ordnance and aircraft parts (3 plants of Shinzo Engineering Works - 2,170,000 square feet - subcontracts from Yokohama area). Radio fire control and gun direction equipment are also manufactured.

a. Within 3,000 feet south of the railway center area:

2 Nippon Battery Co. plants	226,000 sq.ft.
2 Katsukaki Heavy Industry Co. plants	270,000 "
Kurogouchi Spinning Mill	100,000 "
Several other unidentified plants	"

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

2 Gas plants	1,242,000 sq.ft.
1 Katsukaki Heavy Industry Plant	89,000 "
1 Chuzenji Electric Equipment Plant	1,000,000 "
1 Industrial Chemical Plant	200,000 "

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

f. The large Toaji Spinning Mill (1,120,000 sq. ft.) lies 1/2 mile southwest of the old Imperial Palace Grounds.

g. Peace time industries have been converted to war purposes; incense 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 Grounds, west of the rail and industrial areas being both east and west toward.

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Kyoto, continued.

4. Impregnation. Typical Jap city. Very high proportion of wood in the heavily built up residential districts with few fire resistant 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 1/2 miles (E/W). The principal industrial district to the E and W measures roughly 3 miles (N/S) by 3 miles.

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 10 percent.

~~TOP SECRET~~THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES-SUPPLEMENT- COPY NO. 1 OF 2 SERIES AKYOTO15 June 1945
2 July

1. Based upon latest photo cover and P.O.W. reports, this memorandum contains additional 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

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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