

Official Notices to Japanese Government

35. The Japanese Government was informed on 8 May that it would be notified periodically of the results of war crimes trials conducted under SCAP jurisdiction and of the execution of death sentences. On 17 May the Government was advised of the results of trials conducted under SCAP jurisdiction involving 38 persons.

36. The Japanese Government was also advised that the results of trials conducted by any of the United Nations would be forwarded when received by SCAP. On 16 May notice of the results of British war crimes trials was given the Japanese Government.

BRITISH WAR CRIMES TRIALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>May</u>		<u>Results of Trials</u>
		<u>Rank</u>	<u>Place of Trials</u>	
TERADA, Takao	Atchd 21 Gp IPC	S/Sgt	Singapore	Not guilty
HIRAZAWA, Atsusi	Atchd 21 Gp IPC	WO	Singapore	Death by hanging
SHIN, Shigatoshi	Atchd 21 Gp IPC	S/Sgt	Singapore	Death by hanging
HASE, Ryosoku	Atchd 21 Gp IPC	Cpl	Singapore	5 years imprisonment
MURATA, Yeshitaro	Atchd 21 Gp IPC	Pvt	Singapore	14 years imprisonment
OKAMURA, Hideo	Atchd "2" L of C Signals	Capt	Singapore	7 years imprisonment
OTODA, Hiroshi	Atchd 3/2 Gurkha Rifles	Sgt Maj	Alor Star	Death by hanging
YOSHIMURA, Ekio	Atchd 4 Ind Fd Regt RIA	Sgt	Ipoh	Death by hanging

Executions

37. Kei Yuri, the first war criminal sentenced to death by a military war crimes commission in Japan, was executed on 26 April.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

38. The Honorable Mr. Justice R. B. Pal, formerly Judge of the High Court of Calcutta and nominee of the Government of India for membership in the International Tribunal for the Far East, arrived in Tokyo on 16 May. He was designated as a member of the Tribunal by SCAP General Orders No. 23 of 16 May, bringing to 10 the number of judges on the Tribunal bench.

39. The prosecution staff was completed with the arrival of the Indian prosecutor, the Honorable Govinda Menon, formerly Crown Prosecutor of the Madras High Court. The staff has been reorganized into groups who are specializing in preparation of the evidence to be offered on various phases of the case against the 28 major war criminals under indictment.

Defense Counsel

40. The Charter for the International Tribunal for the Far East provides that the accused shall have counsel of their own choice subject to disapproval by the Tribunal. Each of the 28 accused is represented by Japanese counsel, none of whom has been disapproved by the Tribunal.

American attorneys for the defense have been made available in order to assure that the accused will not be prejudiced by lack of counsel thoroughly familiar with the English language or procedure before military tribunals.

Arraignment Proceedings

41. Arraignment proceedings before the Tribunal were opened on 3 May with the reading of the indictment against 28 major Japanese war criminals, including General Hideki Tojo.

42. Motions were submitted by the defense requesting that Shumei Okawa be examined by psychiatrists to determine his mental capacity for pleading, and that Yosuke Matsuoka be examined to determine his physical capacity for standing trial without endangering his life. These motions were dealt with by the President of the Tribunal in chambers and both accused were removed to hospitals for the requested examinations.

43. A motion to challenge each of the members of the Tribunal was made by Dr. Ichiro Kiyose, counsel for Tojo and spokesman for the Japanese defense counsel. The first challenge was directed against the President, Sir William Webb, on grounds, among others, that his investigation for the Australian Government of Japanese atrocities in New Guinea would influence his decisions.

Members of the Tribunal, with the exception of the challenged President, retired to chambers to consider the motion. After conference they announced that no objection to any member of the Tribunal could be sustained because Article 2 of the Charter of the Tribunal prescribes that the Tribunal shall consist of members appointed by the Supreme Commander, and it was the opinion of the Tribunal that authority was not granted to unseat anyone appointed by the Supreme Commander.

44. The pleas of the accused were then taken. All except Okawa, who was not present, pleaded not guilty. It was announced that Okawa's plea would be taken when he was able to appear in court.

45. The taking of evidence was set at 3 June 1946 over objection of defense counsel. The time for the hearing in open court of motions attacking the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was set at 13 May. The arraignment proceedings were then adjourned.

Proceedings Subsequent to Arraignment

46. On 13 May the accused presented a motion objecting to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal because of the inclusion in the indictment of "crimes against peace" and "crimes against humanity". On 14 May another motion dealing with "murder" charges in the indictment was directed against the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. On 15 May the accused presented an application for particulars.

The President adjourned the argument to chambers. On 17 May it was announced in open court that the three motions were dismissed for reasons to be given later.

47. On 23 May respective medical reports on Okawa and Matsuoka were considered by the Tribunal in chambers. The President ordered that they be retained for treatment in the United States Army hospital in which they are now confined.

48. At the same time the Tribunal postponed consideration of the defense's application that Okawa be permitted to enter some medical institution for proper treatment, that his name be stricken from the indictment, and that the proceedings in his case be stayed until such time as he is capable of standing trial. It was decided that either party would be at liberty to bring the matter up for further hearing on two days' notice to the other.

49. On 25 May the President was presented in Chambers with the following motions by the defense:

- (1) Motion for specific findings of fact.
- (2) Motion for an order concerning the time for making opening statement.
- (3) Motion upon an order to be made parties.
- (4) Motion for continuance.
- (5) Motion to strike counts in the indictment.
- (6) Motion to extend time for filing motions.

The prosecution presented a motion for directions, particularly with reference to judicial notice by the Tribunal of certain facts and documents.

The motion of the defense for specific findings of fact was dismissed by the President after hearing argument. The President deferred consideration of the prosecution's motion, stating that it would be heard by all the judges.

On 31 May at a hearing in chambers before the entire bench it was decided that all decisions on motions before the Tribunal would be handed down in open court on 3 June after argument by counsel. It was announced that the taking of evidence would commence thereafter at a time to be fixed by the Tribunal.

Tribunal Facilities

50. Arrangements are being made to obtain IBM equipment in the United States so that spectators and court personnel may be provided with individual headsets. The equipment will operate on three channels -- English, Russian and Japanese. Members of the bench, court officials, prosecutors, defense attorneys, interpreters, defendants and distinguished visitors will be provided with selector switches which will permit the selection of any of the three languages. By

this means a document or speech being read in English may be heard simultaneously in Russian or Japanese.

News Films

51. Documentary news films of the arraignment proceedings taken by the Signal Corps were couriered to Washington and have been shown at the War Crimes Branch there.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 8

May 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	Page
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries.	59
Section 2. Forestry and Mining.	69
Section 3. Heavy Industries	79
Section 4. Manufacturing.	99
Section 5. Textile Industries	123
Section 6. Transportation and Public Utilities.	147
Section 7. Communications	155
Section 8. Labor.	167
Section 9. Imports and Exports.	177
Section 10. Rationing and Price Control.	181
Section 11. Finance.	197
Section 12. Property Control and Reparations	203

054P-2
~~055~~

SECTION I
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agriculture.	3
Fisheries.	29

1. The food shortage remains unchanged but SCAP is studying ways to increase food production and has directed the Government to use its fertilizer resources to the maximum.

2. Most prefectures report good fish catches which resulted in larger deliveries to city markets than in previous months.

AGRICULTURE

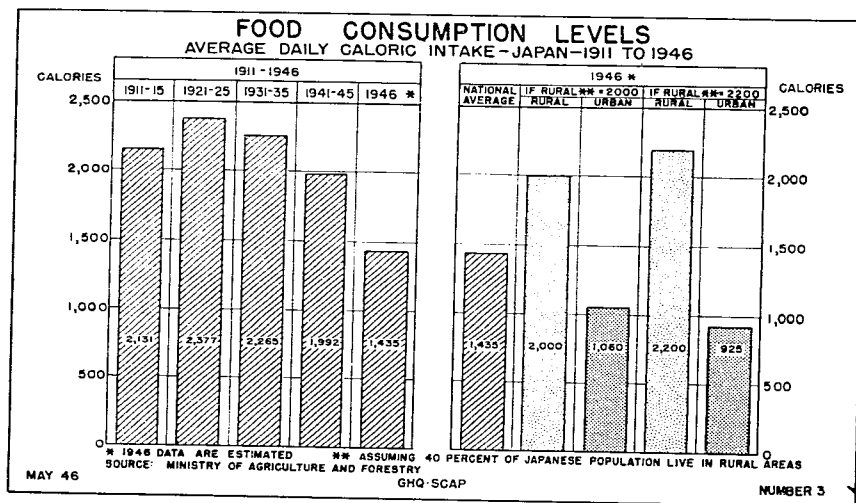
	Paragraph
Staple Food Situation in Japan in the 1946 Rice Year.	3
Food Collections	16
Vegetable Crop Production	19
Crop Reporting System	23
Airplane Spraying of DDT.	26

STAPLE FOOD SITUATION IN JAPAN IN THE 1946 RICE YEAR

Current Supply

3. Japan has 23,202,000 metric tons of foodstuffs available for human consumption during 1946. An additional 9,726,000 tons will be used for livestock feed, seed and waste.

This food supply will provide the Japanese with the average caloric intake indicated on the chart on next page. The figures are compared with previous years and broken down into rural and urban consumption since the average farm family member will consume more than the average city dweller. The difference between rural and urban consumption will be greater this year than usual because of weakened government controls over food. The Japanese estimate that 1,550 calories per day is the "normal" urban consumption.



Causes of Food Shortage

4. Japan has long been a food-importing nation, normally depending on other countries for 15 to 20 percent of her caloric requirements. The lack of food imports since the war's end has contributed to the food shortage.

5. The food shortage was aggravated by the poor 1945 harvest. Rice furnishes 50 percent of the average Japanese caloric intake. In 1945 the Japanese harvested only 6,445,000 metric tons of rice, 27 percent less than the 8,784,000 tons of 1944. Figures on the production of other staple foods are given in the January Summation, Chart 1.

The poor harvest was caused by bad weather, labor shortage and a fertilizer shortage. The fertilizer shortage continues to be one of the most important problems in Japan.

6. The repatriation program, as discussed in the Public Health and Welfare Section, page 214 further reduces the amount of food available per capita.

Action Combating Food Shortages

7. The Japanese Government is seeking to increase the amount of cultivated land by a land reclamation project described in the Merch Summation, page 68.

Emergency gardens will provide 37,000 hectares of new land under cultivation in time for this year's crop.

8. The Japanese are attempting to make maximum use of fertilizer resources. Nitrogenous fertilizer production is shown in the Heavy Industries Section, page 95. About 760,000 metric tons will be produced in 1946.

Phosphate rock in the South Pacific area was discussed in the March Summation, page 84 and following. Movement of those stocks to Japan is curtailed by lack of shipping and shortages of labor and loading facilities at the islands.

9. On 28 March SCAP formed a fertilizer advisory committee of specialists having technical and practical knowledge of agriculture, industrial production of fertilizers, transportation, raw materials, distribution and prices, public health and the importation of commercial fertilizers and raw materials. The committee will coordinate all activities pertaining to fertilizers to insure maximum indigenous production, to make available commercial fertilizers and raw materials, and to furnish technical advice and assistance to the Japanese Government.

10. Conferences between the fertilizer committee and Japanese officials emphasized increasing domestic production of nitrogenous fertilizers and making maximum use of home-produced fertilizers such as composts, barnyard manures, night soil, wood ashes, green manures, commercial organic wastes, silkworm feces, sludge and garbage. The committee suggested an educational publicity program to gain public support for conservation and efficient use of fertilizers.

11. On 17 May SCAP directed the Japanese Government to carry out its program of placing first priority on the production and distribution of fertilizers and of the raw materials and facilities necessary for the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. Fertilizer prices are to be reasonable and efficient production and use are to be encouraged.

12. A government ordinance of 17 February provides for the expropriation of food to compel individual farmers to deliver their quotas to the Government.

13. A food substitute program will provide about 72,000 metric tons of rice equivalents. Sweet potato vines, mulberry leaves, acorns, weeds and insects will be eaten ground into flour with wheat.

14. The Government has proposed a food conservation program and plans to increase publicity and education to obtain public participation.

Further conservation measures are improvements in food storing, handling and processing. Traditional Japanese methods result in the total loss of some food and partial loss of food value in most farm produce. Potatoes and sweet potatoes are particularly perishable if improperly stored.

SCAP representatives have instructed Japanese officials in proper methods of food handling and storage and the Japanese Government has proposed the following program: (1) intensive home production of vegetables; (2) control of potato and sweet potato black rot; (3) construction of potato and sweet potato storage facilities; (4) addition of simple equipment for drying and milling sweet potatoes; (5) intensification of insect and disease controls in the field and in storage.

15. SCAP has introduced 17 new varieties of sweet potatoes from the United States which have greater yield, caloric value and carotene content. The sweet potato is the second most important crop in Japan, with the 200,000,000 bushels grown in 1945 producing more calories per acre than any other crop.

SCAP has introduced in Japan six varieties of Irish potatoes, including kinds resistant to disease.

The Japanese have developed new varieties of rice in the long-range program discussed in the March Summation, page 68. Figures available now indicate that 69 percent of the present rice area is planted in varieties introduced by these stations. An additional 10 percent is planted in varieties of local origin but recommended

by the experiment stations.

FOOD COLLECTIONS

16. The total amount of rice purchased by the Japanese Government from the 1945-46 crop through 10 May was 2,799,000 metric tons. This amount brought total rice purchases to 83.4 percent of the established quota of 3,355,000 tons. By the same date one year ago the Government had already purchased 98.6 percent of last year's quota of 5,585,000 tons.

17. The Government has set a total goal of 3,989,000 metric tons for purchases of rice and rice equivalents. By 10 May 2,904,000 metric tons of 72.8 percent of that total goal had been purchased.

18. The amount of rice and rice equivalents purchased by the Government in the last 10 days of April and the first 10 days of May declined sharply, as shown in the accompanying table. This indicates that additional substantial purchases cannot be expected.

PURCHASES OF RICE AND RICE EQUIVALENTS

1 April-10 May
(metric tons)

1-10 April	135,000
11-20 April	136,000
21-30 April	57,000
1-10 May	58,600

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

VEGETABLE CROP PRODUCTION

19. Production of vegetables exclusive of potatoes in metric tons of harvested weight increased from 5,500,000 in 1926 to about 6,375,000 in 1940 and dropped back to 5,500,000 in 1945. During the war the Japanese discouraged vegetable production in favor of staple crops. No more than 6,000,000 metric tons of vegetables are expected in the 1946 harvest.

A comparison of Japanese and American per capita consumption is afforded by 1943 figures which showed the average Japanese eating 62 percent as many vegetables as the average American.

20. The daikon comprises one third of total vegetable production. Daikon, taro, Chinese cabbage and eggplant make up 60 percent of the total.

21. The area devoted to vegetable crops has averaged 520,000 hectares since 1926. The peak vegetable planting was in 1937 with 575,000 hectares or 7.25 percent of total crop area. The low point was in 1945 with 440,000 hectares or 5.25 percent of the crop area planted to vegetables.

22. Vegetable yields in metric tons per hectare declined from a peak of 16 in 1940 to 13.5 in 1945. Because of the fertilizer shortage 1946 yields are expected to be about 13 metric tons per hectare.

CROP REPORTING SYSTEM

23. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has field organizations in each prefecture for collecting basic information, with branch offices in each gun (county) and subbranch offices in cities and towns. Food inspectors at the head of each subbranch are in charge of staple food inspection and crop reporting.

24. Each year the first forecast of the rice crop is made as of 30 September, the second as of 10 November and the final estimate is made as of 20 February of the year following the harvest. Forecasts are based on acreage estimates and a condition rating of the crop in a percentage of the previous five-year average yield per unit area.

25. The final estimate is based upon unit yield samples obtained from the rice fields at harvest time. The food inspectors and their assistants visit each farm locality and classify each rice field as good, medium or low depending on the apparent yield promise. Samples are taken from an area about six feet square (one tsubo or 35.55 square feet). Five or more such samples are taken for each mura (township), with more than 500,000 individual samples taken for Japan Proper.

The grain from each sample plot is threshed and weighed and the equivalent yield in koku (709.3 kilograms) per tan (.099 hectares) of brown rice is calculated. For each mura the computed yields from the good, medium and low yielding sample fields are each applied to the respective areas of good, medium and low yielding fields, and the total production for the mura is obtained. The totals for the mura, and any other minor units, are combined to obtain prefectural totals which in turn are consolidated in Tokyo by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to obtain estimates of total production.

AIRPLANE SPRAYING OF DDT

26. A five percent solution of DDT in diesel oil is being sprayed by airplane on approved areas in Japan to control mosquitoes and flies that jeopardize the health of the Occupation Forces.

27. Since no records are available of previous airplane spraying of an oil solution of DDT in agricultural areas, no one can predict the consequences of such a program upon the biological balance. DDT is more lethal to some insects than to others. Certain insects that normally cause little damage may become serious pests if DDT kills the predators and parasites which held them in check. DDT kills silkworms, honey bees and other insects essential to the pollination of many crops and may kill fish.

A careful evaluation has been made of the probable effect of DDT on each area for which airplane spraying has been considered. Airplane spraying has been approved for 21 areas and disapproved for eight areas. The areas disapproved can be treated thoroughly by ground methods that will not endanger agricultural production.

28. Experiments on the effects of airplane spraying of DDT on cultivated areas, the exact effects upon silkworms, possible means of averting injury to silkworms and the effects upon the biological balance of rice paddies are being conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Tokyo Imperial University.

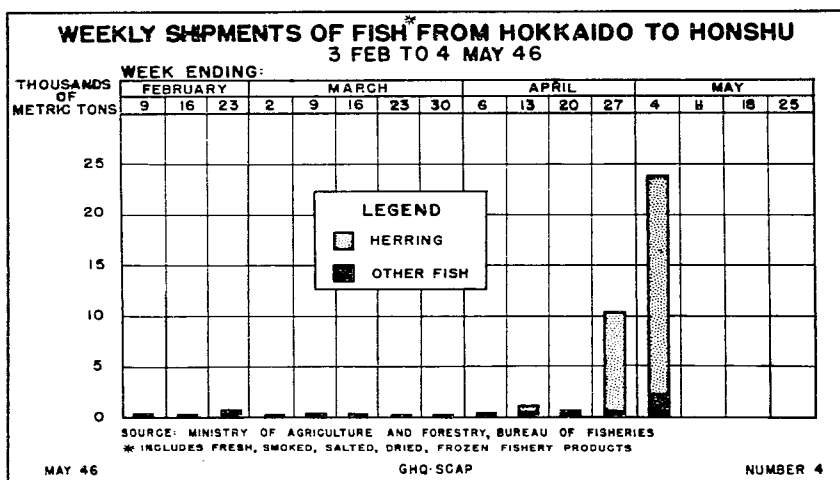
FISHERIES

	Paragraph
Fisheries Production.	29
Fishing Supplies and Equipment.	32
The Japanese Crab Fishery	36
The Young Fishermen's Organization.	40

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

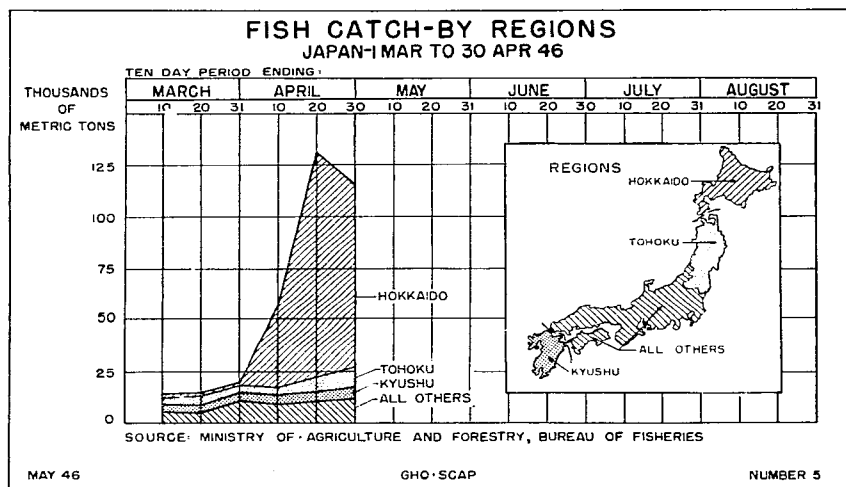
The Herring Fishery

29. The Hokkaido herring catch from 2 April to 10 May was 258,173 metric tons, of which 3,133 tons have been delivered to the Tokyo wholesale market. The fish are being dried, held in cold storage, or rushed to markets in improvised containers using every available form of transportation. Figures on shipments of fish from Hokkaido to Honshu are shown in the accompanying chart.



Regional Fish Catches

30. Fish catches increased from 48,078 metric tons in March to 303,236 tons in April. The Hokkaido herring season accounted for most of the gain although catches in other regions increased as shown in the chart on following page.



Deliveries of Fish to Markets in Large Cities

31. Fish deliveries to large cities increased enough in April to permit increases in per capita consumption described in the Rationing and Price Control Section, page 185.

Average weekly deliveries to Tokyo and Yokohama markets increased from 756 metric tons in February and March to 1,191 in April.

Average weekly receipts at Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe increased from 823 metric tons in March to 1,576 in April.

FISHING SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Fishing Craft

32. On 13 May SCAP granted the Japanese permission to start building 416 steel fishing ships grossing 48,532 tons. Some of these vessels will be ready to operate before the end of 1946.

33. Vessels to be built are: 322 trawlers of 55 to 98 gross tons; 33 trawlers of 250 to 350 gross tons; 36 tuna vessels of 95 to 135 gross tons; 19 whaling vessels of 275 to 550 gross tons; 5 fish carrier vessels of 500 to 1,000 tons; 1 fish carrier vessel of 80 tons.

Oil

34. Of the 10,000 kiloliters of heavy oil allotted for fishing in April, 8,492 kiloliters were reported actually delivered; three prefectures failed to report. Some prefectures have not received fuel oil allotted to them and there the black-market operations are most evident.

Salt

35. On 22 April Hokkaido received 9,300 metric tons of salt for the herring catch. Hokodate received 5,000 tons and Otaru 4,300. Fish are lightly salted at the landing stations before shipment to Honshu.

THE JAPANESE CRAB FISHERY

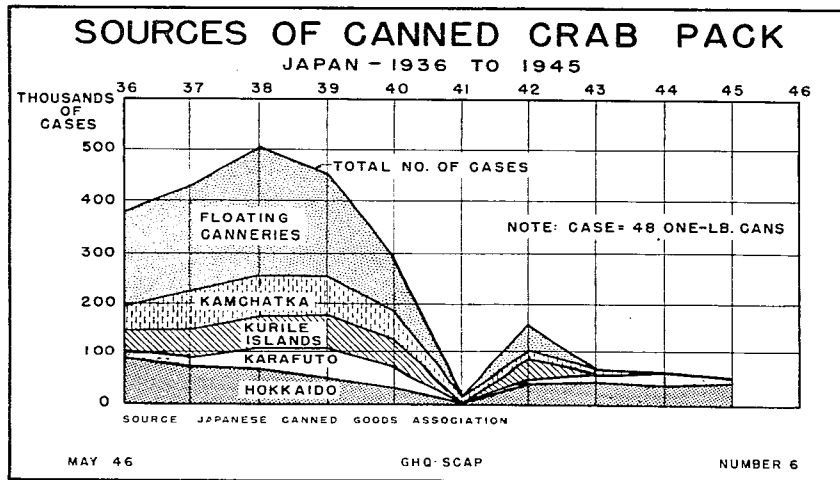
36. Prior to the cessation of hostilities the Japanese operated land-based crab canneries along the coast of Hokkaido, in the southern and northern Kuriles, in Karafuto, and along the west coast of Kamchatka from Utkholofshii to Kekhtinskii. In accordance with the surrender terms, all of the above areas except Hokkaido and adjacent waters have passed to Soviet control.

37. In May Hokkaido crab cannery resumed land-based operations. Fishing is restricted to waters adjacent to Hokkaido. Canneries near Wakkanai, in the extreme north, will operate until 1 June when operations will move down the east coast to Omu. August operations will complete the season at Kushiro in the southeast.

38. In former years floating canneries accounted for about half of Japan's crab pack. There were 10 fleets in operation, each of which consisted of one factory ship of 3,000 to 10,000 tons, two independent sailing motor vessels of 50 to 100 tons and 10 fishing boats 35 to 40 feet in length.

After the 1942 season the floating canneries were requisitioned for naval service. By the war's end not a single ship remained afloat.

39. The accompanying chart on canned crab production does not include floating cannery operations off Alaska. Canned crab was always chiefly an export product, so when foreign trade dropped off in the spring of 1941, just prior to the beginning of the season, production dropped to practically nothing. Increased domestic demand caused the 1942 rise. The 1943 drop was caused by the cessation of floating cannery operations and concentration on staple food production.



THE YOUNG FISHERMEN'S ORGANIZATION

40. The Young Fishermen's Organization held an inaugural meeting in Tokyo on 10 May. The organization consists of 200 local and 10 prefectural chapters.

41. Early in March the Young Fishermen's Organization, then a group within the Central Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations, demanded that all the directors and administrative

officers of the Central Federation retire. It charged that the administrators were reactionary and bureaucratic and did not intend to yield to democratization of the Federation. After the officers refused to resign and most of them were re-elected on 2 April, the Young Fishermen's Organization withdrew from the Federation and became an independent organization.

On 10 May it voted to cooperate with the Central Federation only in serving the best interests of fishermen and the fishing industry.

SECTION 2

FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Forestry.	3
Mining and Geology.	16

1. Members of the wood-using industries desire freedom from control. This is expressed in the formation of a number of voluntary local and national associations. All agree that rationing and price controls should be maintained and strengthened.

2. Coal production is still hampered by differences between labor and management with labor taking over more and more mines. Also blamed are insufficient incentives to work plus the continued low food supply and the inefficiency in allotment and distribution of food.

Production of most minerals increased in February. This gain is expected to continue through May but will be slight because of shortages of food, fuel and equipment.

The effect of new mineral and metal prices established in April cannot yet be determined.

FORESTRY

	Paragraph
Production and Stockpiles.	3
Veneer and Plywood	5
Railroad Ties, Poles, Piling and Mine Timbers.	8
Pulp and Paper	12

PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES

3. Forest industries' production and stockpiles for April are shown in the following table:

TIMBER PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILES
April
(in thousands)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
All logs	391,712 bd ft	1,965,768 bd ft
Saw logs	240,440 bd ft	1,213,808 bd ft
Lumber	193,152 bd ft	150,120 bd ft
Railroad ties	1,804 cu ft	3,381 cu ft
Mine timbers	6,305 cu ft	22,791 cu ft
Telephone poles	73 cu ft	1,565 cu ft
Pulpwood	1,707 cu ft	23,968 cu ft
Veneer (logs)	917 cu ft	3,268 cu ft
Plywood	11,101 sq ft	7,740 sq ft

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Actual figures for Hokkaido were not available, so estimates were based on the percent of the total Hokkaido contributed over the past months.

4. Lumber production increased from 154,000,000 board feet in February to 193,000,000 board feet in April. Stockpiles remained fairly constant, going from 155,000,000 board feet in February to 186,000,000 in March to 150,000,000 in April. Log production fell from 970,000,000 board feet in March to the present 391,712,000. The high March figure may have been caused by readjustments in figures for the end of the fiscal year. The drop is also due to curtailment of felling until transportation is available to move logs already lying in the woods or at railroad stations.

VENEER AND PLYWOOD

5. The plywood industry must cease production on 1 July unless it receives more soybeans for glue manufacture. The food shortage provides an incentive for people to eat soybeans rather than sell them for conversion into glue.

6. Japanese plywood production capacity for the fiscal year 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1947 is estimated at 300,000,000 to 350,000,000 square feet. Demand, in square feet, is: Japanese reconstruction, 190,000,000; other Japanese requirements, 60,000,000; Allied needs, 100,000,000. To meet this goal 6,300 metric tons of dry glue will be needed. Only about 2,000 tons are estimated to be available during the fiscal year leaving a shortage of 4,300 tons for plywood and 1,500 tons for other needs, a total glue shortage of about 5,800 metric tons.

7. About 156,000,000 cubic feet of logs will be needed for the plywood program. The Japanese hope to import 6,000,000 cubic feet of logs from the Philippines.

RAILROAD TIES, POLES, PILING AND MINE TIMBERS

8. Japan's requirements of wood for crossties, poles, piling and mine timbers are estimated to be 80 percent greater than the average annual 1942-45 volume of wood consumed, due to reconstruction and maintenance needs which were postponed during hostilities. During the four war years Japan's need for ties, piling and mine timbers was greater than production. Only production of poles met requirements.

9. The average annual 1942-45 production of crossties was approximately 11,500,000 cubic feet. The expected production for 1946 is about 12,500,000 cubic feet, provided that shortages of food and fuel are alleviated.

10. The average annual production of mine timbers before the war was approximately 50,000,000 cubic feet and rose during the war to about 70,500,000 cubic feet. In 1944 the production of mine timbers reached 100,000,000 cubic feet but dropped off sharply to 38,000,000 cubic feet in 1945. The expected production in 1946 is about 70,000,000 cubic feet.

11. Before the war about 10,000,000 cubic feet of poles and 5,000,000 cubic feet of piling were produced in Japan. During 1942-45 the average annual production dropped to 5,250,000 cubic feet for poles and 4,500,000 cubic feet for piling. The expected production for poles (based on 1945 production) for 1946 is about 8,000,000 cubic feet and approximately 1,000,000 cubic feet for piling.

PULP AND PAPER

12. There was further investigation of the Oji Paper Company's research laboratory. The direct electrolysis of caustic soda from sea water has been found to cost one fourth to one third as much as evaporation and subsequent electrolysis.

Solutions of 21 percent have been obtained, which are sufficiently strong for the manufacture of alpha-cellulose pulps and rayon.

A means of obtaining caustic soda by electrolysis is of potential wartime importance as a source of explosives, rocket propellants, rayon, plastics and other war materials.

13. Other research work included: (1) manufacture of kraft pulp using calcium hydrogen sulfide but no caustic soda since Japan has lime and sulfur but little sodium chloride; (2) the low-pressure pulping of wood by the kraft process to facilitate conversion of certain sulfite equipment to kraft; (3) fertilizer production from ammonia-treated sulfite waste liquor concentrate; (4) fertilizer production from nitric acid-treated rice hulls; (5) extension of phenolic resin with sulfite lignin for paper laminates, adhesives and plastics; (6) utilization of sulfite turpentine; (7) alcohol production from artichokes by fermentation of sugars obtained by hydrolysis with dilute acid; (8) a new apparatus for measuring the viscosity of rayon pulp solutions. Details of this device have been requested.

14. The Tokyo Imperial University Cellulose Laboratory is seeking substitutes for the dwindling supplies of spruce and fir generally used for rayon manufacture.

15. The shortage of kraft paper continues. Although Japan lost its major source of kraft pulp in Karafuto, the shortage of coal and chemicals is so acute that the wood supply for kraft pulp is not critical at the present low rate of pulp production.

MINING AND GEOLOGY

	Paragraph
Coal	16
Petroleum	20
Metal Mining Industry	22

COAL

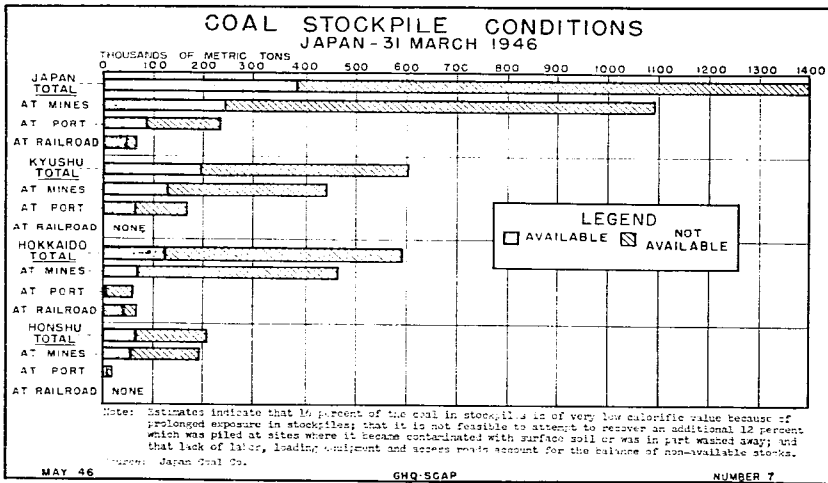
Present Situation

16. Many problems hold down coal production. Management has expressed concern over mining practices while collieries are under employee control. As they are denied access to the property they have little information to support their fears. Accidents are increasing in the mines under "production control." On 2 May a gas explosion in the Horonai mine of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company killed three miners and injured three. The Meiji Mining Company's shore mine in the Kushiro district of Hokkaido suffered a gas explosion in the last week of April resulting in the death of three men. No explosions had been reported from these mines during 1945.

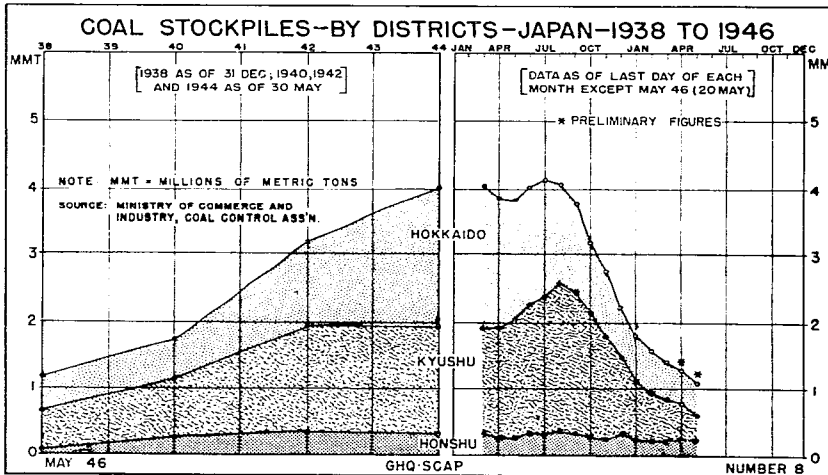
17. Another deterrent to production is the lack of profit incentive. The present price and subsidy established by the Ministry of Finance were calculated on the basis of an estimated ¥ 200 per metric ton as the average cost. Operators say that the average cost lies between ¥ 250 and ¥ 300 and that an insufficient budget has been set up to provide an adequate subsidy.

Stockpiles

18. On 20 May only 234,000 metric tons of coal were available from current stockpiles. At present rates of consumption this is about a five-day supply. More could be shipped in an emergency by concentrating trucks and labor at the stockpiles, but much of this coal would be of inferior quality from years of deterioration in exposed stockpiles.

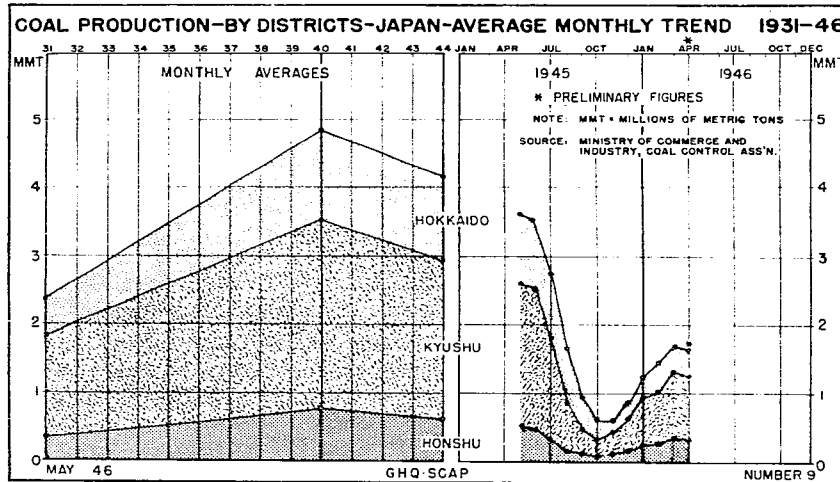


Total stockpiles including those not readily available are about 1,052,000 metric tons, about 26 percent of stocks a year ago. Locations of the stockpiles by districts are shown in the accompanying chart.

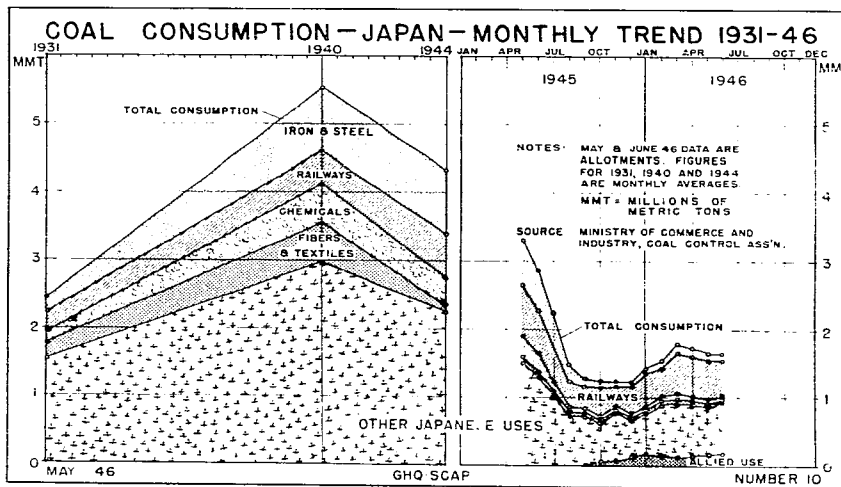


Production

19. April coal production dropped 39,000 metric tons from March, as shown in the accompanying chart.



The following chart and charts, pages 74 and 75 show coal consumption.

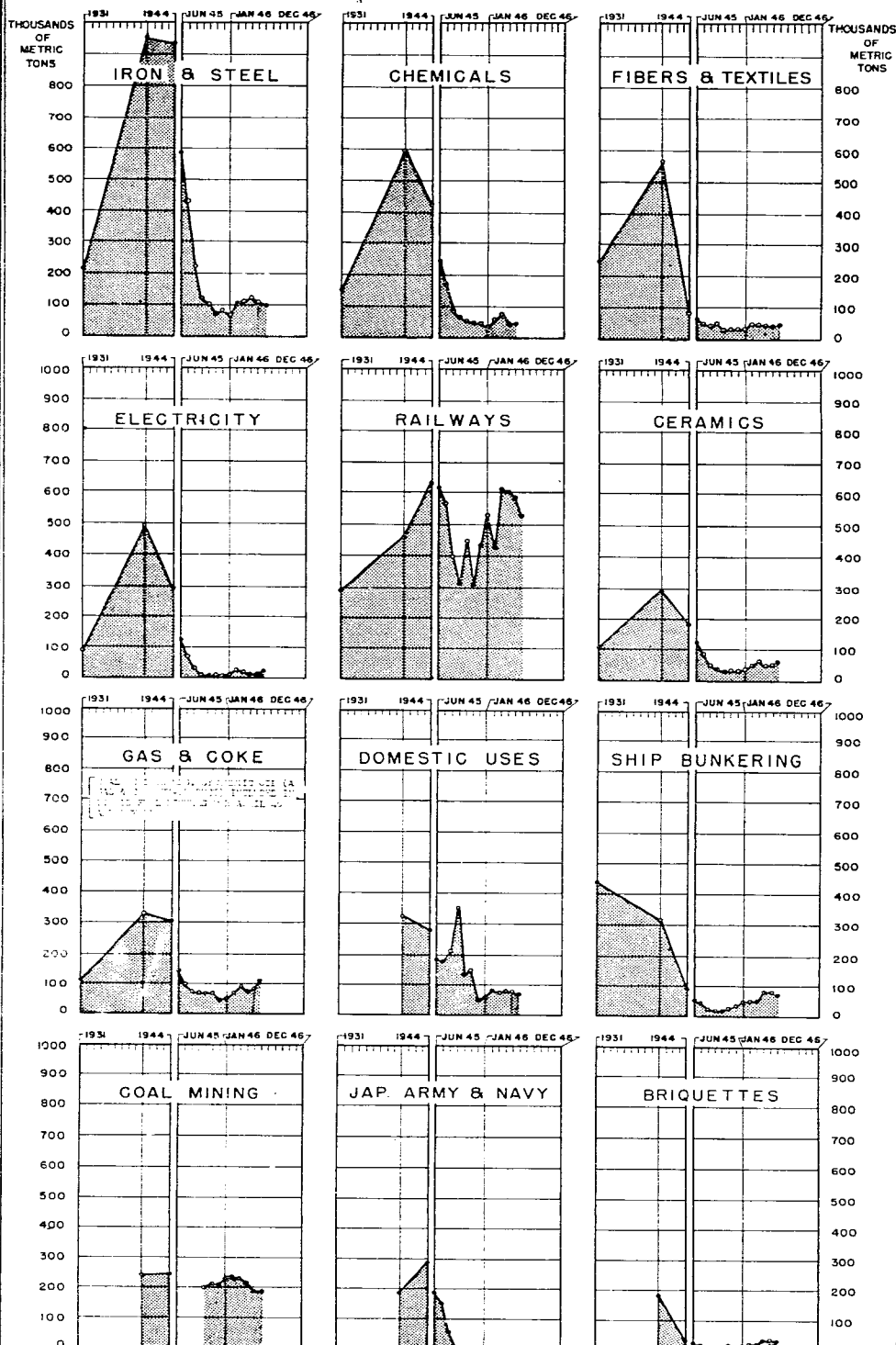


During 1-10 May production continued to decline, falling from an average of 66,300 metric tons per working day during 21-30 April to 62,900 tons, a decrease of five percent. Daily production increased two percent from 11-20 May, the net change being three percent down from April. Total coal mined 1-20 May is 1,009,300 tons, 57 percent of the Coal Board 1 May quota. Hokkaido production fell off 25 percent during 11-20 May to only 18 percent of the national output. During the war Hokkaido averaged 29 percent of total coal mined.

During 11-20 May the average number of days worked in Hokkaido was 6.7 while the average for the other districts was 8.1. Many miners who were given a one- to two-day holiday for religious festivals extended the period to four or five days in order to

GOAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

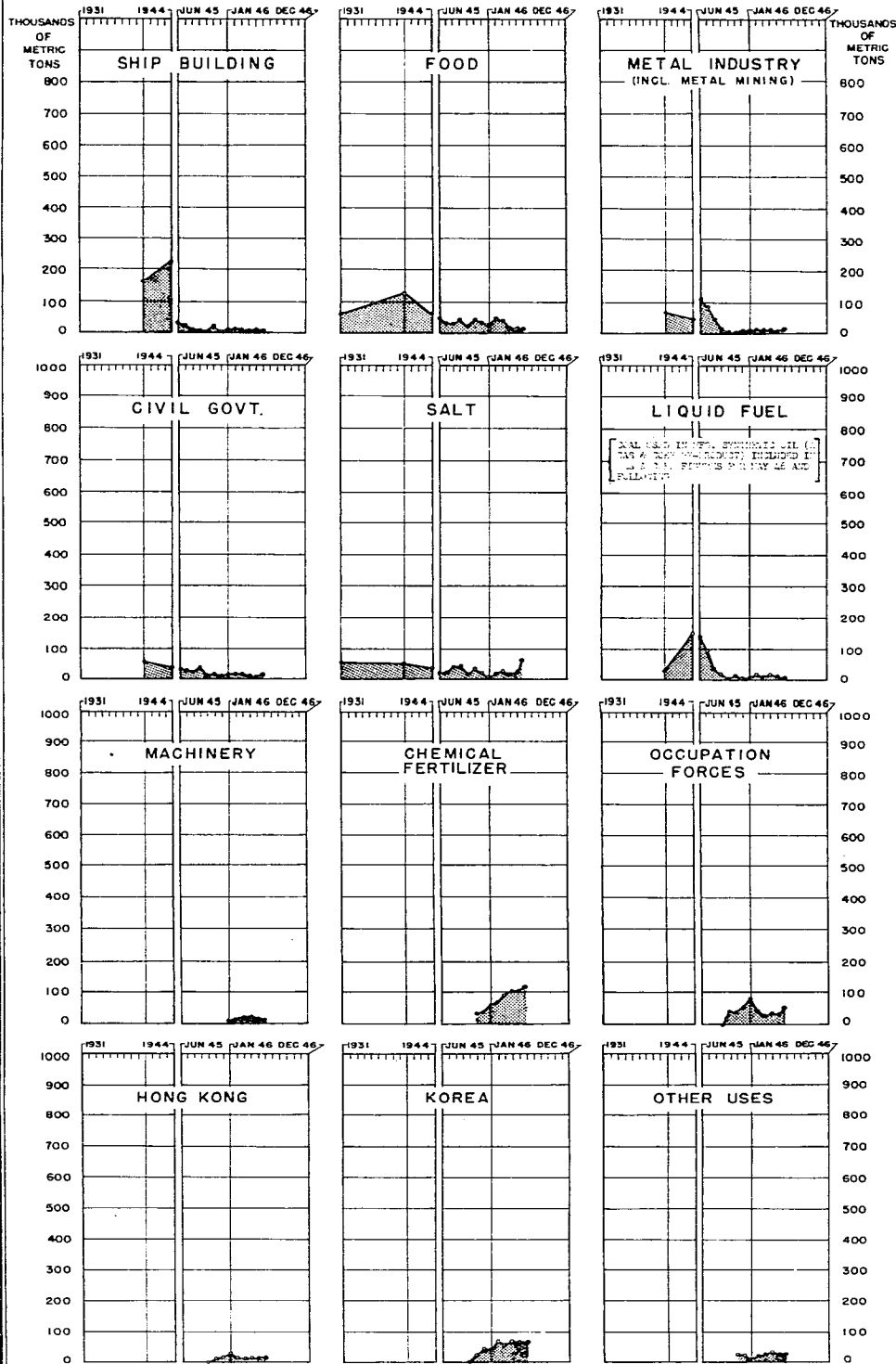
JAPAN-MONTHLY TREND 1931 TO 1946



NOTES: 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES. 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS. MAY AND JUNE 1946 DATA ARE ALLOCATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, GOAL CONTROL ASSN.
 MAY 46 GHO SCAP NUMBER 11A

COAL CONSUMPTION BY INDUSTRIES

JAPAN-MONTHLY TREND 1931 TO 1946



NOTES: 1931 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES. 1940 AND 1944 DATA ARE MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1 APRIL TO 31 MARCH FISCAL YEARS. MAY AND JUNE 1946 DATA ARE ALLOCATIONS.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, COAL CONTROL ASSN.
 MAY 46 GHO SCAP NUMBER 118

Lead, zinc and copper have continued the gradual increase started in December 1945 and in February the production of iron ore recovered slightly from the low point it had reached in January. Other commodities fail to show any distinct trend with the exception of sulfur, the production of which continued to fall. The shortages of food, fuel and equipment and the general economic confusion deter production. Some progress is being made in the repair and replacement of machinery and equipment.

Metal Prices

23. New prices for common metals were established by the Japanese Government in April, as discussed in the Rationing and Price Control Section, page 192. It is still too early to determine what effect the new prices will have on the industry.

SECTION 3

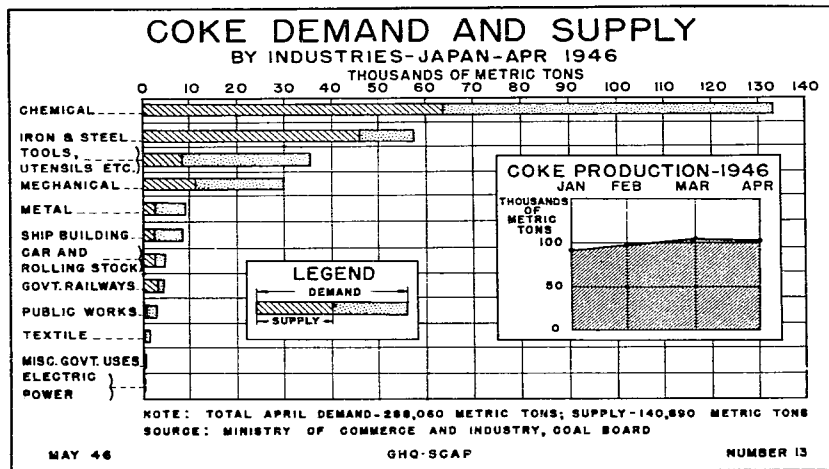
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Coke	1
Metal Industries	2
Petroleum	13
Cement	15
Lumber	16
Construction	17
Shipbuilding	21
Chemical Industries	27
Machinery	34

COKE

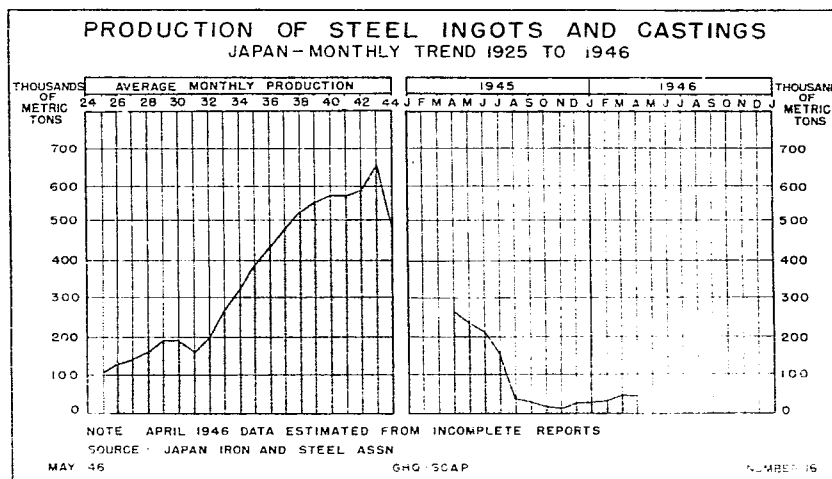
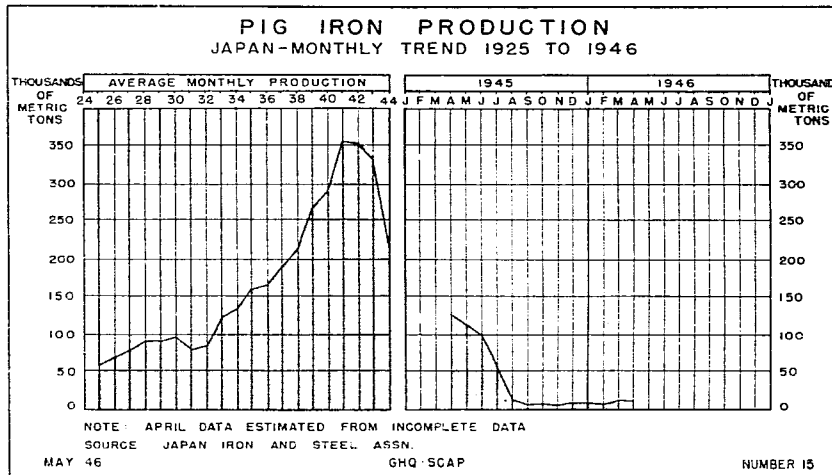
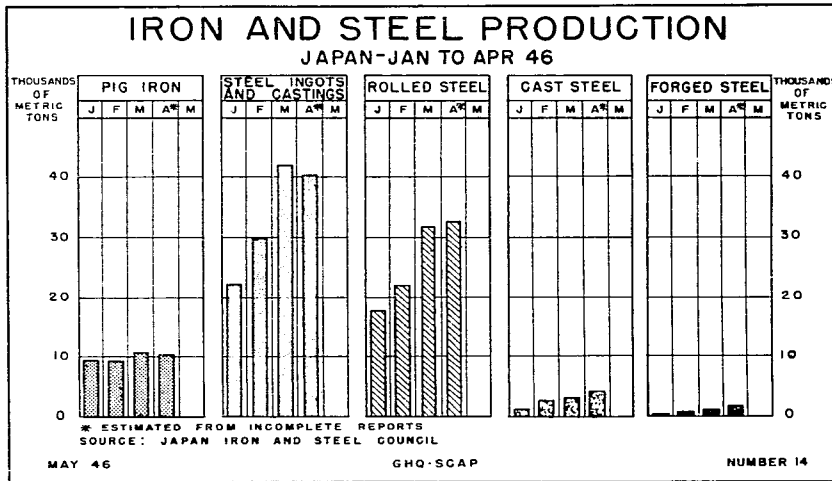
1. April production reflected some shortage of coal and the loss of one operational day. Stockpiles of coking coal are now 35,000 tons. Coke stockpiles amount to 84,000 tons.



METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

2. Iron and steel production are shown on the following charts. The rise in rolled, cast and forged steel shows use of semifinished stocks.



Five additional electric furnace steel producers resumed operations, adding approximately 4,000 metric tons to previous monthly capacity in operation.

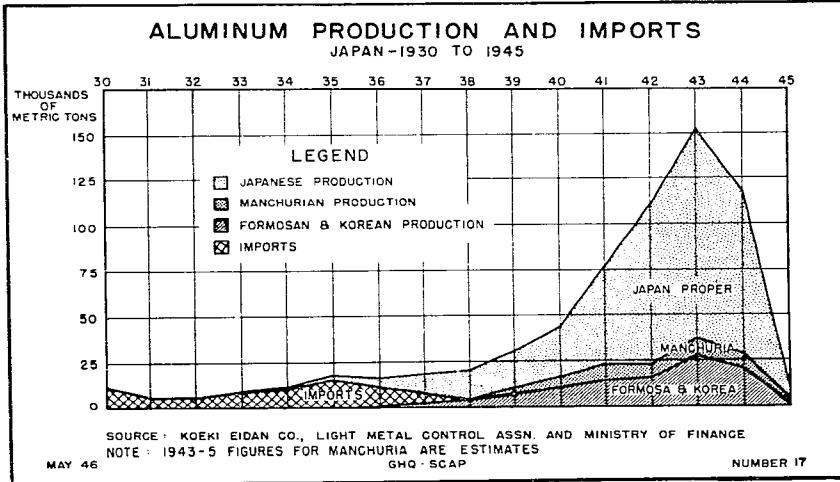
The following table shows the status of major pig iron furnaces on 1 May. The industry is operating at 2.5 percent of total capacity. The four furnaces in operation are producing 450 metric tons daily, 22 percent of their capacity.

STATUS OF MAJOR PIG IRON FURNACES OF JAPAN 1 May						
Company	District	Plant	Furnaces		Remarks	
			No	Capacity 1944 ^{a/}		
Nippon Seitetsu KK	Iwata (Kyushu)	Higashida	1	300	Banked	Banked since Sep 45
			2	300	Operating	Producing rate of 100 tons/day for 2 yrs
			3	350	Banked	Banked since Jun 45
			4	350	Operating	Producing rate of 100 tons/day for 5 yrs
			5	400	Idle	Out for repairs
			6	400	Banked	Banked since Aug 45
		Kukioka	1	500	Idle	Shut down, Aug 45
			2	700	Operating	Producing rate of 100 tons/day
			3	1,000	Banked	Banked since Apr 46
	Tobata		4	1,000	Banked	Banked since Jun 44
			1	400	Idle	Out in Oct 45
	Wanishi (Hokkaido)	Wanishi- machi	1 b/	300	Idle	Out in Oct 45
			2 b/	350	Banked	Banked since Oct 45
			3 b/	225	Banked	Banked since Dec 45
			4 b/	225	Banked	Banked since Dec 45
		Nakanochi	1 b/	700	Banked	Banked since Mar 46
			2 b/	700	Operating	Producing rate of 150 tons/day
3 b/			700	Idle	Repaired, ready to operate	
Kamaishi (Honam)			8 b/	600	Idle	Hit by Navy shell, Apr 45
			9 b/	350	Idle	Stopped, Jun 45
Hirohata (Honam)		10 b/	700	Idle	Stopped, Aug 45	
		1	1,000	Banked	Banked since Aug 45, records being kept	
Nippon Kokan KK	Kawasaki (Tokyo)	Oginochi	2	1,000	Banked	Banked since Jan 46, records being kept
			1	400	Idle	Aux equip damaged-air raid (High P)
			2	350	Idle	Aux equip damaged-air raid
		3	600	Idle	Aux equip damaged-air raid	
		Oshima	4	600	Idle	In good shape, ready to run
	5		600	Idle	In good shape, ready to run	
	Tsurumi (Yokohama)		1	200	Idle	Stopped full of charge by bombing, 1945
2			300	Idle	Crucible partly relined	
KK Nakayama Seikocho	Osaka (Honam)	Funasachi	1 b/	450	Idle	Out since 1944
			2 b/	450	Idle	Out since 1944
Amagasaki Seitetsu KK	Osaka (Honam)	Amagasaki	1 b/	350	Idle	Out since 1944
Kokura Seiko KK g/	Kokura (Kyushu)	Kononinachi	1	350	Idle	Built in 1938, partly dismantled
			2	350	Idle	Built in 1943, not operated
Total			36	17,850		
Recapitulation: Capacity, 1944						
Nippon Seitetsu KK			12,890	metric tons/24 hours	72.2	percent
Nippon Kokan KK			3,150	metric tons/24 hours	17.1	percent
Miscellaneous			1,910	metric tons/24 hours	10.7	percent
Total			17,850	metric tons/24 hours	100.0	percent
^{a/} Metric tons per day. ^{b/} Plants not visited. ^{g/} Partly owned by Nippon Kokan KK.						

Light Metals

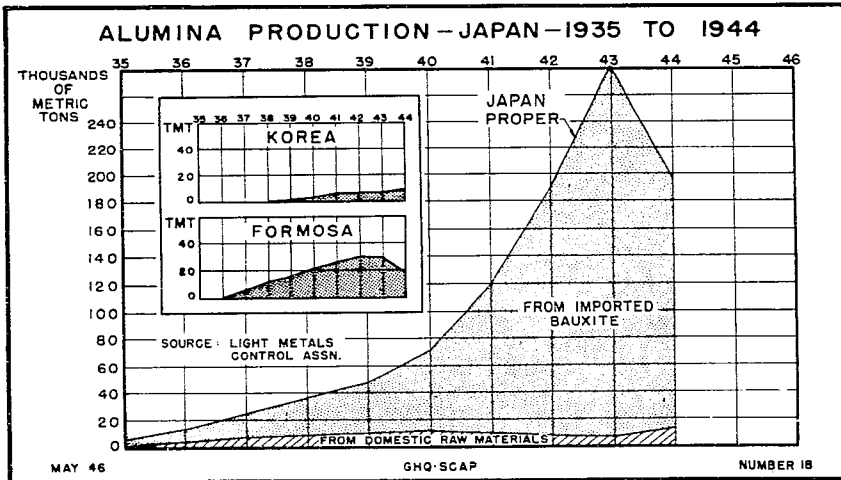
3. Production of aluminum ingots decreased 18 percent during April from its already low level of 872 metric tons due to an insufficient supply of coal, caustic soda and coke.

Aluminum production and imports 1930-1945 are shown on chart, page 82.

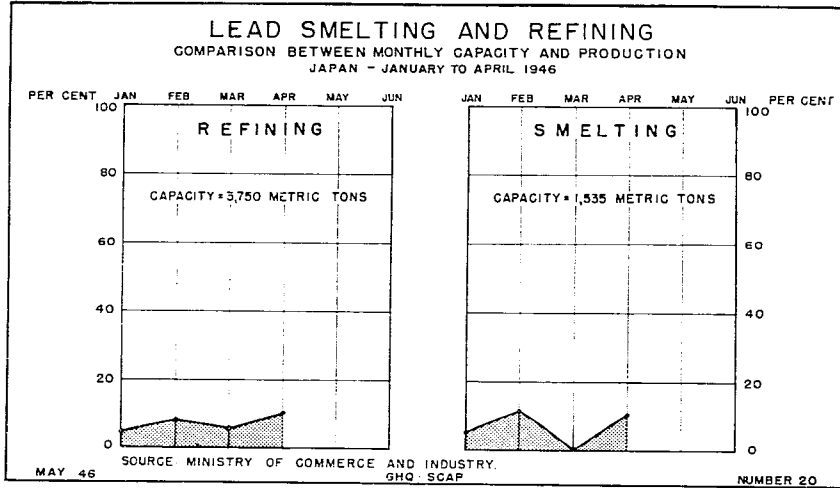


Aluminum from remelted scrap totaled 333 metric tons while production in the seven reduction plants totaled 380 metric tons. The reduction works are operating with alumina stockpiled during the war.

Alumina production 1935-1944 is shown in the accompanying chart.



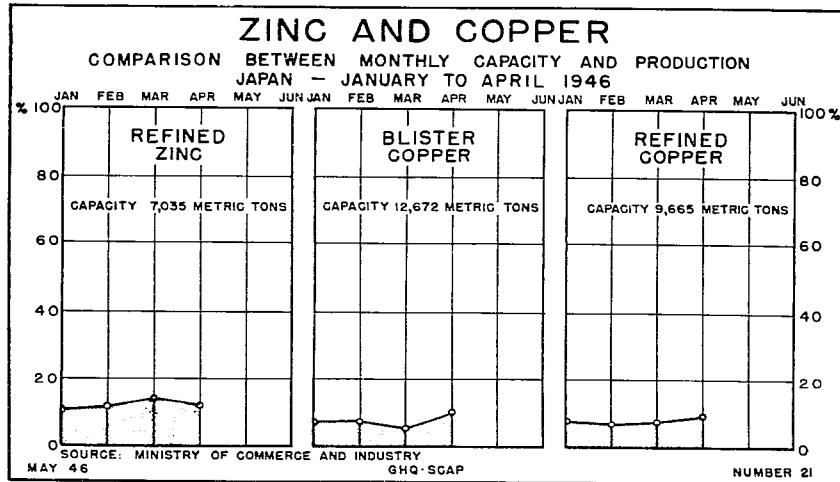
4. Fifty-two rolling mills produced the items in the following table.



Maps, page 85 show the locations and annual capacities of lead pipe and plate plants and solder, zinc plate and anti-friction metal plants.

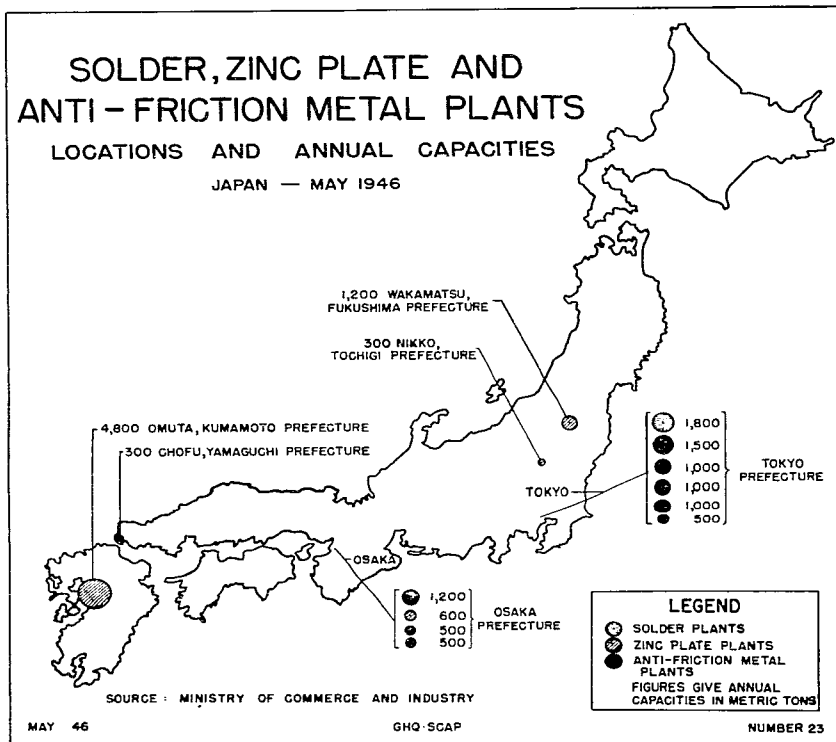
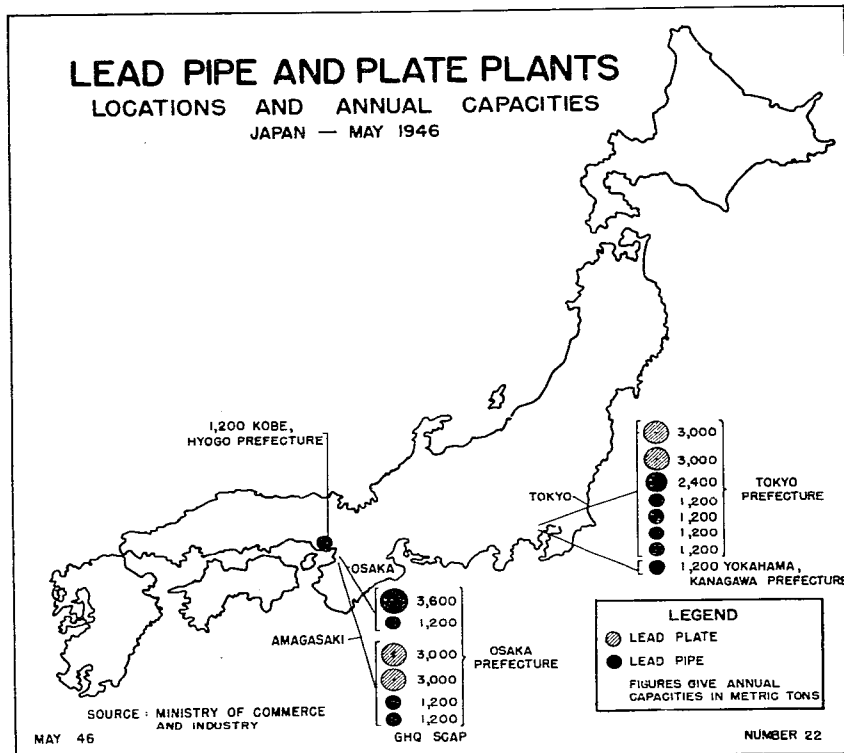
Zinc

7. April zinc production decreased about 10 percent from March due to inadequate fuel. Future production is expected to vary with the supply of fuel.



Copper

8. Production of blister copper in April more than doubled March output but is still only about 10 percent of present smelting

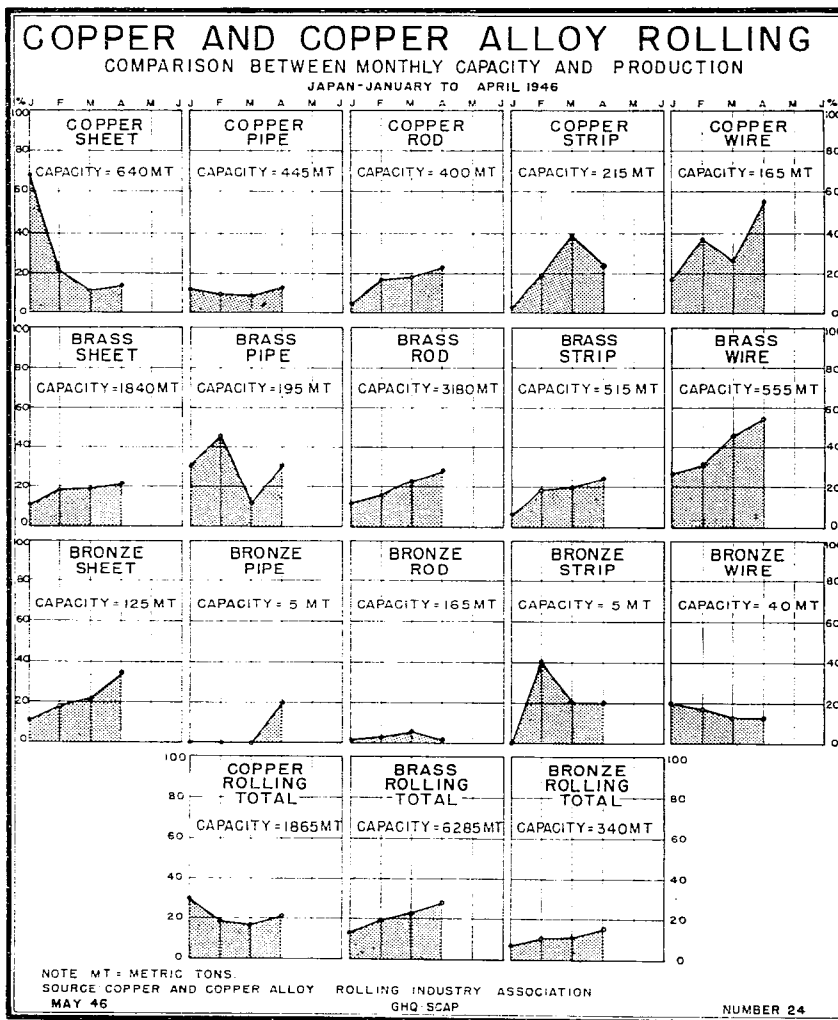


capacity. Future production of blister copper will depend upon deliveries of fuel.

Refined copper production rose 26 percent from March production, the present level amounting to 10 percent of estimated capacity.

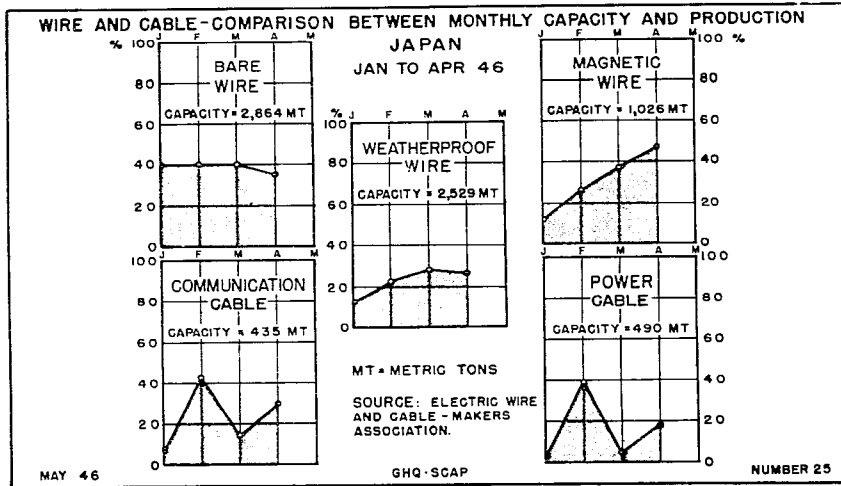
Rolling Industry, Copper and Copper Alloys

9. Seven more fabricating plants commenced operation in April raising production 23 percent over March. The industry is presently operating at 25 percent of estimated capacity.



Wire and Cable Industry

10. Little change was observed in wire and cable production in April. Shortages of fuel and yarn limited production. Stocks of copper ingot are sufficient for continued production despite transportation difficulties.



Other Nonferrous Metals

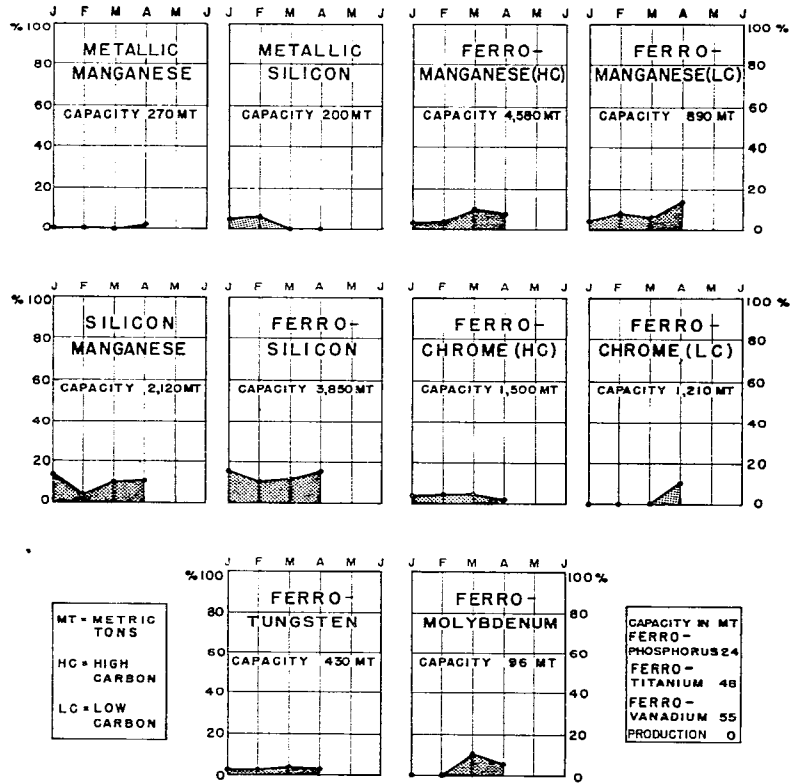
11. All tin, nickel and antimony refineries continued inactive due to lack of fuel.

Ferroalloys

12. Production of ferroalloys registered further moderate gains during the month. Although two plants resumed and three plants suspended operations, there was no change in the operating capacity of the industry. See chart following.

FERRO - ALLOYS

COMPARISON BETWEEN MONTHLY CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION
JAPAN-MONTHLY - JANUARY TO APRIL 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MAY 46

GHQ SCAP

NUMBER 26

PETROLEUM

Crude Oil

13. Production of crude oil during the period 7 April to 4 May increased two percent from the previous four weeks.

Coal is still critically short. In April only 71 percent of the coal allocated was actually received by the cement industry, necessitating continued use of plant stockpiles.

Estimated May cement production is 70,000 metric tons, based on coal allocations. This figure may be increased by use of stocks of coal on hand at various plants.

SCAP directed the Japanese Government to improve the quality of cement delivered to the Allied Powers for airfields and other construction. The improvement will be accomplished by using better grade coal in cement production. Previously some of the coal used contained from 25 to 50 percent ash.

LUMBER

16. Allocation and delivery of lumber are shown below.

APRIL ALLOCATION AND DELIVERY OF LUMBER (koku) a/

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Delivered</u>
Housing (Japanese)	1,472,296	474,845
Mining		
Coal mines	582,500	391,680
Metal mines	9,298	6,869
Others	70,360	14,135
Allied Powers	4,511,085	289,788
Public construction		
Buildings	299,242	220,146
Highway construction	8,473	13,032
Shipping materials		
Wooden ships	128,353	119,678
Fishing boats	19,961	7,120
Steel vessels	33,250	19,286
Packing		
Shipping boxes	91,978	95,485
Sawdust, excelsior, etc	1,552	402
Pulp		
Hardwood	2,100	2,209
Softwood	87,935	76,479
Transportation		
Railway ties	207,048	32,766
Railroad construction	10,215	13,414
New railroad cars	3,890	1,810
Repair of railroads	5,770	4,083
Autos	1,200	2,242
Wooden machinery and parts		
Textile machinery	90	500
Agricultural machinery	35,452	15,187
Carried forward	7,582,048	1,801,156

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Delivered</u>
Carried forward	7,582,048	1,801,156
Combs, musical instruments, advertising boards, etc	276,970	14,175
Clogs	20,661	14,086
Furniture (Japanese)	31,050	12,929
Coffins	6,383	7,274
Communications		
Telegraph and telephone poles	5,235	4,908
Cross arms	1,583	2,533
Barrels	14,204	3,918
Kitchen tools	-	3,154
Sporting equipment	2,900	2,702
Toys	419	2,558
Joiners	1,261	2,261
Matches	8,550	1,586
Petroleum	-	1,500
Foundry moulds	1,246	1,430
Pencils	-	1,114
Segregation plates	447	998
Lacquer ware	<u>900</u>	<u>320</u>
Total	7,953,857	1,878,602
Veneer (square feet)	7,854,242	7,824,622

a/ One koku equals 80 board feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

CONSTRUCTION

Dependent and Troop Housing

17. In the Tokyo-Yokohama district foundations are being laid for the first houses which are expected to be ready for occupancy on 1 September.

Throughout the rest of Japan new housing is still in the planning stage, although areas and projects for two air corps and one IX Corps installations are approved.

In Tokyo one of four apartment houses being rehabilitated will be ready for occupancy on 1 June, the others by 15 September. In the meantime sufficient remodeled and repaired Japanese houses are being made available for family groups to arrive before 1 September. The new houses will provide accommodations for late arrivals.

Japanese Housing

18. The Japanese housing program is being carried out at the rate of approximately 20,000 new houses monthly, the total figure for April being 21,536. The housing plan as it now stands calls for the construction of 250,000 house units during the year.

JAPANESE HOUSING PROGRAM
1946

	<u>City</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Misc</u>	<u>Total</u>
New houses	50,000	20,000		70,000
Fertilizer factory workers' houses			5,000	5,000
Coal miners' houses			25,000	25,000
Houses built by private interests	46,000	80,000		126,000
Rebuilt homes	<u>24,000</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>24,000</u>
Total	120,000	100,000	30,000	250,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

This construction will require 11,290,000 koku of lumber, 6,481 tons of steel bars, 6,933 tons of nails and 82,000 tons of cement.

The Government plans to prohibit temporarily the construction of all buildings for restaurants, tea houses, dance halls, theaters and similar purposes, as well as all houses over 15 tsubo (534 square feet) in floor area, in order to conserve construction materials for more urgent uses.

Highways

19. The preliminary budget for 1946-1947 highway maintenance and construction is ¥ 194,726,000. The relief budget calls for ¥ 300,000,000, plus ¥ 400,000,000 for highways ordered by the Occupation Forces.

Railways

20. Figures on April railway construction for the Occupation Forces follow:

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FOR OCCUPATION FORCES
Completed in April

	Man Hours	Cost (thousands of yen)		
		Labor	Material	Total
Track construction, 3,630 feet	91,363	106	384	490
Buildings, station platforms, revisions, etc	33,037	202	333	535
Crossings, 2	314	.2	2	2.2
Electrification, 50,855 feet of track	<u>3,227,300</u>	<u>3,343</u>	<u>6,340</u>	<u>9,683</u>
Total	3,352,014	3,651.2	7,059	10,710.2

SOURCE: Third Military Railway Service.

Railway service between Shibukawa and Naganojara on the Azuma Line in Gumma Prefecture was opened in April. A short line between Naganojara and Taishi was opened. Construction of the Akabo Line between Aioi on the Sanyo Line and Nishidaiji along the Inland Sea was resumed after interruption by war operations.

SHIPBUILDING

21. From 20 April to 20 May civilian shipyards completed repairs on 358 merchant vessels totaling 1,038,885 gross tons and the four navy yards completed repairs on 50 navy vessels totaling 90,045 displacement tons.

22. From 20 April to 20 May two steel ships totaling 12,000 gross tons were launched and three steel ships totaling 6,170 gross tons were completed; two wooden ships totaling 300 gross tons were launched and 18 wooden ships totaling 2,900 gross tons were completed.

23. Figures on the Japanese merchant fleet follow:

JAPANESE MERCHANT FLEET
1 May

	<u>Number of Ships</u>	<u>Gross Tonnage</u>
In operation	415	649,088
In repair	248	489,965
Damaged - to be salvaged	119	284,516
New construction, steel	100	292,700
New construction, wood	<u>606</u>	<u>123,000</u>
Total	1,488	1,839,269

24. Reports from 26 of the 84 major shipyards show that 23 percent work eight hours a day, 31 percent work 9 to 14 hours a day and 46 percent work 24 hours a day.

The shipyards remain handicapped by shortages.

26. SCAP authorized the Japanese Government to build fishing vessels as explained in the Fisheries Section, page 65.

26. SCAP directed the Japanese Government to transfer parts of minesweeping equipment from the Maizuru, Sasebo and Kure store departments to the Home Ministry for its minesweeping construction program.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

27. Basic heavy chemical manufactures averaged about 25 percent of calculated minimum requirements in March, 26 percent in April and an estimated 41 percent in May. The coal shortage is the chief obstacle to production.

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CHEMICALS
(metric tons)

<u>Product</u>	<u>April Production</u>	<u>Percent of Minimum Monthly Require- ments Produced in April</u>	<u>Estimated May Production</u>
Sulfuric acid	62,955	20	85,000
Ammonium sulfate	31,700	25	38,000
Salt	19,700	18	45,000
Calcium carbide	18,011	54	35,800
Calcium cyanamide	12,713	34	14,000
Ammonia	10,119	29	13,400
Calcium superphosphate	8,006	64	12,100
Soda ash	1,845	25	4,900
Caustic soda	2,109	23	4,100
Hydrochloric acid	1,405	22	1,900
Ethyl alcohol	785 <u>a/</u>	16	1,500 <u>a/</u>
Nitric acid	550	22	990
Methyl alcohol	569	23	520
Sodium bicarbonate	255	38	500
Benzene	430	34	440
Dyestuffs	133	20	220

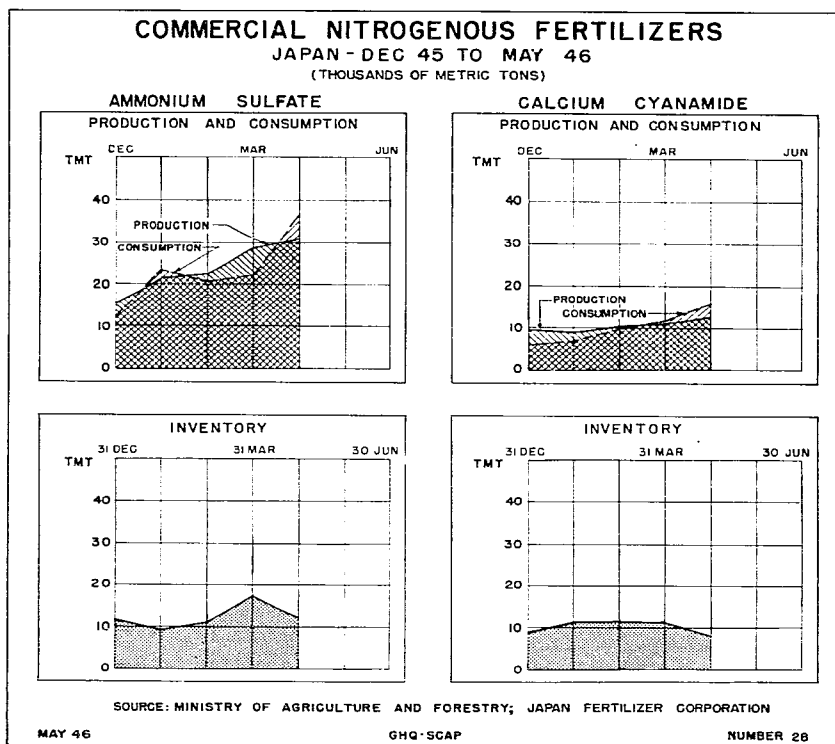
a/ Kiloliters

SOURCE: Chemical Industries Control Association.

Fertilizer

28. April nitrogen fertilizer production increased only 10 percent over March. Production was limited primarily by a shortage of coal for coke, equipment breakdowns and sudden interruptions of electric power supply. Occasional difficulties in transportation, primarily of sulfuric acid, restricted increase in production.

Capacity for ammonium sulfate production increased by one third, reaching 46,500 metric tons a month compared with an actual production as shown on accompanying chart.



Salt

29. April salt production was 25 percent above March but because of unusually cold weather the gain was less than anticipated. A much larger output of salt will be reached in May. Imports of salt into Japan are being increased monthly.

Soda Industry

30. Production of electrolytic caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder increased in April. The caustic soda ash produced by the Solvay process decreased in April. The production of chlorine remains low, largely because of the continued shortage of containers for the product. Shortages of soda will probably continue despite increased production because requirements for soda products are increasing with the gradual rehabilitation of the Japanese chemical industry.

Dyestuffs

31. The production of dyes doubled during April. The amount of production is still very small because of the shortage of coal.

Drugs

32. The coal shortage limits production of drugs and their intermediates. There was a slight increase during April, but production is not expected to increase appreciably until June when a more adequate coal allotment is planned.

Other Products

33. Production of methanol and acetylene and their derivatives increased in April. Ethyl alcohol production is increasing but is expected to drop sharply by July because raw materials such as sweet potatoes must be used as food. Demand for industrial explosives is less than anticipated and some ammonia scheduled for explosives will be used for ammonium sulfate.

MACHINERY

34. Production of machinery for April increased slightly. Limiting factors in production are the depleted supplies of coal, coke and lubricants. Foundries with a limited supply of coke are installing electric furnaces to enable continued casting operations. The major effort now is repair work and the completion of semifinished goods. Shortages of material and personnel prevent large scale new production.

Aircraft and Munitions

35. A SCAP survey of the First Tokyo Military Arsenal showed that of 83 fairly large buildings only 16 sustained damages from air attack. At present 14 privately owned companies are carrying on production of agricultural implements, household utensils and hardware in buildings leased from the Ministry of Finance.

Machine Tools and Bearings

36. Production of machine tools in March is shown below.

MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION
March

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>
Lathes	228
Drilling machines	151
Boring machines	34
Milling machines	75
Grinding machines	72
Gear cutting machines	8
Planers	1
Shapers	76
Slotting machines	0
Miscellaneous machines	<u>101</u>
Total	746

SOURCE: Japanese Machine Tool Manufacturers Association.

37. March machine production was 12 percent of the amount proposed for the seven-month period of March-September. As of 31 March, 8,269 orders for new machine tools requested by 35 varied manufacturers were unfilled.

CONVERSION OF MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES
March

<u>Present Operation</u>	<u>Location and Number of Plants</u>			
	<u>Tokyo</u>	<u>Nagoya</u>	<u>Osaka</u>	<u>Total</u>
Machine tools	8	2	8	18
Partially converted	42	15	17	74
Totally converted (temporary)	6	6	9	21
<u>Proposed Products</u>				
Prime movers	4	2	2	8
Electric motors	1	1	1	3
Woodworking machinery	11	7	7	25
Printing machinery	9	1	4	14
Textile machinery	3	6	2	11
Agricultural machinery	23	11	6	40
Pneumatic machinery	7	3	0	10
Parts manufacturing	9	3	3	15
Miscellaneous	23	11	8	42

SOURCE: Japan Machine Tool Manufacturers Association.

38. No important changes in the bearing industry have occurred this month. April production was ¥ 5,475,479, a 27 percent increase over March. Charts, page 98 show bearing production, capital growth and imports.

Industrial Machinery

39. The production of mining machinery is hindered by the shortage of raw materials and labor. Production of mining equipment, principally testing drills, digging machines, rock drills, coal cutting machines, crushers, sharpeners, separators, conveyors and general service pumps increased. Actual production for April was ¥ 2,734,000.

40. Textile machine manufacturers are devoting the greater part of their time to the repair of machinery, the installation of machine tools for future production and furthering the design of their products. The five largest cotton and wool spindle and loom manufacturing plants were visited to survey present conditions of production. Inadequate supplies of special steel, nonferrous metals, food for workers, transportation fuel and the unstable flow of spare parts items from subcontractors restrict production. Actual production figures in any one of the five plants are not better than 10 percent of the proposed production schedule. Electric furnaces are being installed to overcome the coke shortage.

SECTION 4
MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing	1
Pulp and Paper.	14
Glass Industry.	15
Abrasive Industry	19
Vitreous Enamel Ware.	20
Aluminum Household Ware	21
Electrical Manufacturing.	24
Transportation Equipment.	25
Rubber Manufacturing.	36
Leather	38
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39

FOOD PROCESSING

General

1. On 28 May the Cabinet approved a measure calling for the cessation of beer and sake production between 1 June and 31 July. All reserves of edible foodstuffs, particularly rice, barley and sweet potatoes, were to be returned for distribution to the public. The future status of the liquor industry will be planned during the two-month interval.

2. Shortages of fuel, raw materials and containers continued to restrict the industry.

Canned Foods

3. There was a 150 percent increase in production during April. The Hokkaido herring pack accounted for most of the gain. The industry was forced to use its reserve stocks of tin containers.

CANNED FOODS

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	691	794	1,020
Capacity	19,285	20,300	20,300
Canneries			
Operating	36	51	86
Idle	274	259	224

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Employees	9,002	8,025	8,830
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)	1,305	748	660

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Flour Milling

4. This industry is dependent upon imports from the United States. During April 162 mills with a combined capacity of 25,165 metric tons per month were forced to close, in most cases because of lack of grain. Poor transportation facilities contributed to the wheat shortage.

FLOUR			
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	28,384	30,751	25,596
Capacity	106,174	106,400	100,563
Mills			
Operating			
More than 15 days	716	726	658
Less than 15 days	289	288	323
Idle	759	833	876
Employees	7,198	7,728	7,669
Wheat in hands of mills, end of month (metric tons)	49,943	44,703	40,545

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Beer

5. The production figures for all alcoholic beverages are obtained by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of liquor taxes placed on the finished product at the time of packaging for the market. The beer now being packaged was made from barley processed two to three years ago. Current production can only be estimated on the basis of raw materials consumed and this information has not yet been obtained from the Japanese.

BEER			
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (hectoliters) <u>a/</u> Breweries	76,226	93,041	113,335
Operating	13	13	13
Idle	0	0	0
Employees	3,995	4,064	4,051
Raw materials and fuel on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	792	505	692

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Raw materials and fuel on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Barley	5,939	6,895	8,585
Malt	67,155	13,940	14,947
Coal	3,208	3,185	3,947

a/ Annual capacity is 2,000,000 hectoliters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

Liquors and Wines

6. Most sake is packaged during March although produced from rice processed during the winter months. Because of the highly seasonal nature of this industry it is estimated that its rice reserves will be negligible on 1 June.

	<u>SAKE</u>		
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (hectoliters) a/	188,242	1,072,857	186,105
Factories operating	2,724	1,915	410
Employees	26,971	17,715	5,368
Raw materials and fuel on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	18,537	482	146
Barley	0	3	0
Maize	57	48	42
Bran	12	2	0
Alcohol (hectoliters)	11,782	8,201	5,287
Coal	21,985	14,977	13,679

a/ Annual capacity is 3,969,000 hectoliters

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

	<u>IMITATION SAKE</u>		
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (hectoliters) a/	16,216	19,066	28,666
Factories operating	29	39	38
Employees	1,389	2,185	2,154
Raw materials and fuel on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	122	106	58
Barley	3	0	558
Sweet potatoes, raw	979	180	26
Sweet potatoes, dried	3,683	6,011	6,225
Maize	1,972	2,287	2,550
Bran	241	271	305
Alcohol (hectoliters)	21,877	25,256	24,934
Coal	10,904	7,547	9,124

a/ Annual capacity is 1,699,000 hectoliters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

SHOCHU

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (hectoliters) <u>a/</u>	35,665	34,082	60,088
Factories operating	342	323	344
Employees	3,413	3,752	3,821
Raw materials and fuel on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	392	437	751
Barley	64	8	3
Sweet potatoes, raw	922	4,417	360
Sweet potatoes, dried	11,070	7,069	4,910
Maize	5,987	6,429	4,498
Bran	568	478	126
Alcohol (hectoliters)	893	676	538
Coal	10,589	9,569	10,788

a/ Annual capacity is 1,750,000 hectoliters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

LIQUOR AND WINE

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (hectoliters) <u>a/</u>	10,389	6,521	21,355
Factories operating	258	254	256
Employees	2,758	3,257	2,940
Raw materials and fuel on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Rice	696	534	448
Barley	487	592	558
Sweet potatoes, raw	619	517	368
Sweet potatoes, dried	306	1,462	1,950
Maize	807	968	926
Bran	212	488	117
Malt	871	636	688
Alcohol (hectoliters)	7,837	17,481	19,028
Coal	11,498	6,097	8,104

a/ Annual capacity is 829,000 hectoliters.

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Tax Bureau.

Confectionery

7. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has granted permission to use saccharine as a substitute for sugar. This may increase future production although wheat flour, an essential raw material, is difficult to obtain.

CONFECTIONERY

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	2,433	1,150	1,237
Capacity	43,807	32,154	32,154
Factories			
Operating	825	585	592
Idle	8,019	8,259	8,252

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Employees	25,173	24,750	24,002
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)	4,461	1,478	4,201

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Bean Paste

8. This product is high in proteins and essential in the Japanese diet. April production increased about one third over that for the previous two months.

BEAN PASTE

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	18,853	18,657	24,385
Capacity	62,813	62,813	62,813
Bean paste in course of brewing, end of month (metric tons)	68,240	115,255	110,688
Newly mixed raw materials, end of month (metric tons)	16,902	18,186	20,072
Factories			
Operating	3,367	3,311	3,360
Idle	659	715	666
Employees	23,164	23,886	24,001
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Soy beans	20,358	21,448	20,147
Rice	4,182	3,824	3,074
Barley	5,587	4,851	4,488
Salt	13,984	12,842	12,251
Sweet potatoes, raw	} 1,659	431	219
Sweet potatoes, dried		1,227	1,157

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Soy Sauce

9. April production advanced about 40 percent. Extensive investigations are being made in order to locate new raw materials for synthetic soy sauce. There is a shortage of hydrochloric acid, essential for hydrolyzation of the protein in the raw materials.

SOY SAUCE

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	27,678	24,297	34,487
Capacity	91,100	88,099	85,150
Soy sauce in process, end of month (metric tons)	295,450	288,193 <u>a/</u>	257,239
Factories			
Operating	5,644	5,611	5,618
Idle	443	476	469

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Employees	20,497	22,311	27,884
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Soy beans	11,520	9,640	10,777
Wheat	5,865	5,803	7,065
Salt	3,820	6,803	6,780

a/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

SYNTHETIC SOY SAUCE

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	511	485	724
Capacity	23,722	23,722	23,722
Factories			
Operating	29	29	25
Idle	24	24	28
Employees	1,356	1,360	1,357
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Soy bean meal and cake	2,758	2,570	2,614
Castor cake	-	127	381
Hydrochloric acid	781	816	919
Soda ash	1,097	1,120	1,126
Caustic soda	500	386	421
Salt	789	883	897
Fish meal	205	308	290
Wheat flour	80	69	69

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Vegetable Oils and Fats

10. Press cake made from edible oils and fats can be used in making synthetic soy sauce, bean paste and bean curd but is now used chiefly in fodder and fertilizer. Production of edible oils and fats declined about 30 percent in April although other oils and fats increased about 25 percent.

VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Edible oil and fat	867	965	687
Drying oil	130	153	191
Other	137	111	138
Factories			
Operating	168	180	188
Idle	-	-	101

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Employees	2,793	3,013	4,061
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Soy beans	5,858	4,547	4,710
Rape seed	6,636	4,498	3,743
Other oil seed	6,990	7,667	6,468

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Meat Processing

11. April production was only slightly higher than that for the previous month.

M E A T P R O C E S S I N G

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual	30	36	37
Capacity	110	110	110
Factories			
Operating	32	47	52
Idle	172	157	152
Employees	438	460	465
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)	36	37	37

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Milk Processing

12. Although green pastures have been utilized to alleviate the fodder shortage, the improvement is negligible and temporary.

M I L K P R O C E S S I N G

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production (metric tons)			
Actual			
Condensed milk	128	105	116
Powdered milk	171	179	154
Butter	53	52	54
Capacity			
Condensed milk	1,895	1,895	1,895
Powdered milk	722	722	722
Butter	454	454	439
Factories			
Operating			
Condensed and powdered milk	51	51	52
Butter	97	97	97

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Factories			
Idle			
Condensed and powdered milk	10	10	9
Butter	11	11	11
Employees			
Condensed and powdered milk factories	1,611	1,527	1,558
Butter factories	455	453	453
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Sugar	3,872	3,240	3,172
Salt	33	32	32

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Containers

13. Lack of tin plate and pulp has kept production far short of demand. The low production of ceramic containers intensifies the present shortage.

CONTAINERS

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production			
Tin containers (metric tons)	293 ^{a/}	482 ^{a/}	524
Paper containers (thousands)	1,991	1,836	1,317
Factories operating	5	5	5
Employees	2,089	1,936	1,935
Raw materials on hand, end of month (metric tons)			
Tin plate	1,374	1,306	1,222
Lining compound	282	163	277
Solder	73	51	69
Tin	77	57	91
Lead	15	15	15
Nails	90	100	80
Binding wire	5	3	4
Lacquer, inside	47	46	46
Lacquer, outside	17	17	17

^{a/} Includes some tin plate used in the manufacture of paper containers.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

PULP AND PAPER

14. Each month since January 1946 has shown a rise in pulp and paper production as war-damaged machines were reconditioned and supplies of coal increased. Pulp production in April was 18.2 percent greater than in March; paper output increased 16.2 percent.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION
(short tons)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Oct-Dec 1945</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Jan-Mar 1946</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>April</u>
Pulp			
Rayon	335	19	0
Chemical	5,594	3,686	5,273
Mechanical	<u>12,099</u>	<u>7,756</u>	<u>11,136</u>
Total	18,028	11,461	16,409
Paper (foreign)			
Printing	3,784	2,917	3,399
Newsprint	7,267	4,825	7,269
Writing and drawing	28	21	130
Wrapping	1,944	1,439	1,662
Board	2,702	2,057	2,510
Cigarette	272	223	296
Other <u>a/</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>1,480</u>	<u>1,887</u>
Total	16,878	12,961	17,043
Paper (Japanese)			
Machine-made	1,571	1,197	2,207
Handmade	<u>141</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>147</u>
Total	1,712	1,242	2,354
Grand Total <u>b/</u>	18,590	14,204	19,397

a/ Includes condenser, typewriter, carbon and glassine papers.
b/ Paper only.

SOURCE: Paper Control and Distributing Association.

GLASS INDUSTRY

Sheet Glass

15. Three of the industry's four factories were operating in April. Production was slightly greater than that of the previous month.

WINDOW GLASS PRODUCTION
(cases of 100 sq ft 2 mm glass)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production			
Actual	54,140	64,981	65,655
Capacity	190,000	190,000	190,000
Factories operating	3	3	3
Employees	1,346	1,703	2,020

SOURCE: Japan Sheet Glass Control Association.

POLISHED PLATE GLASS PRODUCTION
(cases of 100 sq ft 2 mm glass)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Production			
Actual	895	1,724	1,133
Capacity	2,625	2,625	2,625
Factories operating	2	2	2
Employees	402	388	399

SOURCE: Japan Sheet Glass Control Association.

Glassware

16. April production increased 52 percent, beverage bottles accounting for most of the rise. Output of medicine bottles was also 52 percent greater than in March.

GLASSWARE PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

<u>Item</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Beverage bottles	0	412	945
Food containers	0	7	38
Medical containers	140	395	599
Technical and scientific ware	88	100	171
Electrical products	146	180	234
Table and kitchenware	85	160	175
Art and decorative ware	4	5	3
Signal light lenses	6	10	4
Light globes and shades	18	8	10
Thermometer tubing	17	12	23
Ampoules	153	180	161
Injection syringes	10	3	6
Glass tubing	14	30	18
Polishing marbles	30	33	30
Glass buttons	7	3	3
Toilet bottles	24	100	86
Glass buoys	4	20	35
Battery glass	5	7	9
Miscellaneous	17	35	29

SOURCE: Japan Glass Industry Control Association.

Fiber Glass

17. April production was slightly above that for January and February; March production had decreased 25 percent from the February level.

FIBER GLASS PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production</u>
January	11,366
February	11,741
March	8,746
April	11,878

SOURCE: Japan Inorganic Fiber Industry Control Union.

Optical Instruments

18. The number of optical instruments of all kinds increased 28 percent during April; binoculars showed the greatest advance.

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION
(units)

<u>Instruments</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cameras	1,378	2,010	2,068
Projectors	0	28	69
Binoculars	1,668	2,031	2,985
Microscopes	140	70	140
Transits	50	95	198
Levels	29	145	307
Sextants	55	66	65
Gas indicators	123	195	206
Photomeasuring instruments	6	9	6
Reading microscopes	10	12	5
Spectrometers	2	5	10
Interferometers	300	300	300

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ABRASIVE INDUSTRY

19. The industry has a present capacity of approximately 20,000 metric tons per month. Although the rate of production is low the current situation was improved when increasing coal deliveries permitted a number of factories to resume operations in April. Production increased 29 percent.

GRINDING WHEEL AND STONE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production (metric tons)</u>		<u>Plants in Operation</u>	
	<u>Vitreous Bond</u>	<u>Elastic Bond</u>	<u>Vitreous Bond</u>	<u>Elastic Bond</u>
January	221	26	31	10
February	289	27	34	11
March	245	34	27	8
April	344	16	34	6

SOURCE: The Grinding Wheel Manufacturers Association.

VITREOUS ENAMEL WARE

20. The manufacture, during April, of smaller articles such as tableware and lunch boxes permitted a 30 percent increase in number although there was a 37 percent decrease in weight. Pharmaceutical manufacturers were supplied with 5,000 condenser pans.

The shortage of coal and sheet iron held production to a fraction of its monthly capacity of 3,300 metric tons.

VITREOUS ENAMEL WARE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Plants Operating</u>
	<u>(units)</u>	<u>(metric tons)</u>	
January	23,050	25	3
February	41,500	24	5
March	44,050	52	4
April	57,450	33	5

SOURCE: Japan Union of Enameled Ware Manufacturers.

ALUMINUM HOUSEHOLD WARE

21. The manufacture of a greater number of heavy sheet aluminum articles such as rice boilers resulted in an 18 percent decrease in the number of units during April although their weight was three percent greater.

22. April production of cast aluminum ware increased 39 percent by number of articles manufactured and 28 percent by weight.

23. The total number of plants in operation went up 87 percent. Many factories which used to make machine parts are now making aluminum kitchen utensils for which there is a great demand.

SHEET ALUMINUM WARE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Plants Operating</u>	<u>Employees</u>
	<u>(units)</u>	<u>(metric tons)</u>		
January	348,640	73.4	11	3,093
February	508,813	131.0	13	3,583
March	1,253,593	275.0	17	4,050
April	1,025,429	283.9	20	4,421

SOURCE: Japan Aluminum Utensil Control Association.

CAST ALUMINUM WARE PRODUCTION

<u>Month</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Plants Operating</u>	<u>Employees</u>
	<u>(units)</u>	<u>(metric tons)</u>		
January	39,900	50.0	6	696
February	40,560	54.5	8	759
March	137,488	179.0	22	1,159
April	190,795	230.0	53	4,402

SOURCE: Japan Aluminum Utensil Control Association.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

24. Production in the electrical equipment industry continued to increase during April although demand was far in excess of the rate of production.

The heaviest volume of machinery production in April was in the commodities adapted to mass production, small standard stock motors, distribution transformers and standard type controllers.

Commodities for household use such as electric light bulbs, hotplates, and other heating devices are being produced in considerable volume with substantial increases in production reported for April.

Continuing effort is being directed toward the repair and manufacture of electrical apparatus for railway and street car traction equipment, the manufacture of electrochemical apparatus for the chemical fertilizer industry and the repair and production of electric power distribution equipment.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
April

<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity Produced</u>	<u>Distribution a/</u>		
		<u>Occu- pation Forces</u>	<u>General Market</u>	<u>Stock b/</u>
Motors				
Fractional hp	4,263	48	528	-
Standard stock				
1-15 hp	8,284	230	6,041	2,013
16-100 hp	446	0	431	15
Portable tools	1,500	115	1,385	0
Other motors	1,200	0	960	240
Generators, converter sets and M-C sets, except turbo-generators				
DC generators	480	0	450	30
AC generators	100	0	90	10
Others	3	0	3	0
Transformers				
Distribution, 100 kva and under	3,614	-	-	-
Power, over 100 kva	45	0	45	0
Instrument transformers	1,800	0	1,800	0
Others	18	0	18	0
Rectifiers				
Steel tank	3	0	3	0
Mercury vapor	50	0	50	0
Power condensers	45	0	45	0
Furnaces				
Arc	25	0	20	5
Resistance	10	0	10	10

Product	Quantity Produced	Distribution a/		
		Occu- pation Forces	General Market	Stock b/
Welding apparatus				
AC arc	500	0	450	50
Resistance	20	0	20	0
Control apparatus				
Hand-control apparatus				
Starters	2,100	0	1,550	550
Controllers	1,500	0	1,230	270
Others	180	0	160	20
Remote-control apparatus				
Contactors	120	0	120	0
Contactors panels	35	0	35	0
Resistors	870	0	810	60
Lifting devices	20	0	20	0
Others	7,200	50	5,100	2,050
Switchboard apparatus				
For standard motors	500	0	480	20
3300 volts and under	250	0	250	0
Over 3300 volts	300	0	300	0
Meters				
Watt-hour	11,317	0	6,514	4,803
Others	20,513	4	2,696	17,813
Household apparatus and appliances				
Flatirons	7,000	500	6,000	500
Toasters	100	0	0	100
Cooking ranges	50	0	0	50
Other cooking equipment	35	0	35	0
Heating devices	60,000	200	20,100	39,700
Refrigerators	50	0	50	0
Others	500	0	200	300
Supplies				
Fuses (kilograms)				
Wire	11,815	0	11,115	700
Tape	7,750	0	5,330	2,420
Link	148,000	0	31,200	116,800
Hard	273,900	0	246,400	27,500
Enclosed	12,000	200	11,200	600
Cutouts	31,200	9,260	17,160	4,780
Receptacles	52,300	15,690	28,765	7,845
Plugs	211,600	63,480	116,380	31,740
Line materials (kilograms)	316,000	0	316,000	0
Railway line materials (kilograms)	1,248	0	1,248	0
Cable hangers	511,800	0	511,800	0

<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity Produced</u>	<u>Distribution a/</u>		
		<u>Occu- pation Forces</u>	<u>General Market</u>	<u>Stock b/</u>
Insulation materials				
Mica (kilograms)				
Moulding plate	3,500	0	2,950	550
Commutator segment plate	4,750	0	4,160	590
Heat resisting plate	260	0	200	60
Flexible plate	1,400	0	1,300	100
Paper	14,750	0	10,200	4,550
Paper (rolls)	4,270	0	3,200	1,070
Varnished cloth (meters)	51,450	57,265	26,695	161,557
Varnished tubes (meters)	1,058,406	1,005,236	664,473	519,415
Black tape (rolls)	118,100	11,620	97,933	8,547
Rubber tape (rolls)	20,000	0	22,000	1,500
Illuminating equipment				
Fixtures	80,380	10,472	28,669	41,239
Light bulbs				
General use c/	2,686,685	41,573	2,645,112	0
Special d/	150,516	0	150,516	0
Flashlight	484,961	0	484,961	0
Wire and cable (metric tons)				
Bare copper	1,002	0	1,272	838
Rubber insulated	} 670	18	240	1,042
Weatherproofed				
Cambric insulated	} 456	2	449	441
Cotton and silk covered				
Paper covered				
Enameled	91	0	89	240
Power cable	135	0	125	217
Others				
X-ray apparatus	60	0	46	95
Other medical apparatus	20	0	12	236
Batteries				
Dry				
Flashlight	5,002,034	0	4,302,034	700,000
Others	145,515	0	125,515	20,000
Storage				
Motor vehicles	35,703	0	25,317	10,386
Others	62,053	116	27,486	34,451

a/ Includes distribution from previous stocks.

b/ Includes only those products manufactured during April.

c/ Includes bulbs of 15 to 300 candle power.

d/ Includes bulbs over 300 candle power and special applications for automobiles, railroads, etc.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Automotive Equipment

25. The April production of truck chassis was 26 percent above that for March and 48 percent of the estimated maximum capacity of the three major producers. Although hampered by many production problems, the manufacture of truck chassis is increasing steadily.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRUCK CHASSIS
April

	<u>Toyota</u>	<u>Nissan</u>	<u>Diesel</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stock on 31 March	384	166	37	587
Produced	<u>506</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>1,402</u>
Total available	890	867	232	1,989
Shipped	<u>363</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>1,174</u>
Stock on hand, end of month	527	185	103	815

SOURCE: Automobile Control Association.

26. Two of five three-wheel motor car plants were in operation during April. The production was over three times the March output but only 11.5 percent of the estimated capacity of the five plants.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF
THREE-WHEEL MOTOR VEHICLES
April

	<u>Hatsudeki Seiso</u>	<u>Toyo Kogyo</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stock on 31 March	0	0	0
Produced	<u>105</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>170</u>
Total available	105	65	170
Shipped	<u>75</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>114</u>
Stock on hand, end of month	30	26	56

SOURCE: Automobile Control Association.

27. One of four electric automobile plants was in operation during April. The total output of 19 electric cars was 13 percent of the estimated maximum capacity of the four plants.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Nihon Denki	16	18	19
Nakajima	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	22	21	19

SOURCE: Automobile Control Association.

28. One of two small car manufacturers was in production with an output of seven cars. This is seven percent of the estimated maximum capacity of the two plants.

29. One of two motorcycle manufacturers resumed production during April. The total output of 15 motorcycles was five percent of the estimated total capacity.

30. The manufacturing of all types of automotive equipment is increasing although the industry is still confronted by many problems:

- (1) Currency controls, coupled with the high prices of both production and reconstruction materials, have accentuated the industry's shortage of working capital.
- (2) Transportation difficulties result in an irregular flow of materials and slow down the relocation of war-dispersed machinery.
- (3) As a result of the acute food and housing shortage in war-damaged cities, labor efficiency is gradually declining and in some cities it is impossible to obtain labor in the numbers necessary to increase production.
- (4) The shortage of materials, especially steel, pig iron, coal and coke, remains the primary production problem.

Tractors

31. Eight of 11 tractor plants were active during April although one of them produced trailers only. The tractor production was 83 percent of the March output and 14 percent of the estimated maximum capacity of the 11 plants.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTORS
April

	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Carried from March</u>	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>Distributed</u>
Mitsubishi	7	3	10	10
Kubota	5	0	5	5
Kanegafuchi	15	0	15	15
Kato	22	0	22	22
Komatsu	15	0	15	15
Haneda Seiki	4	4	8	8
Niigata Tekko	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	72	9	81	81
Kongo Seisaku (trailers)	15	0	15	15

SOURCE: Automobile Control Association.

Automotive and Tractor Parts

32. Automotive transportation is very important in Japan from several viewpoints. Trucks serve as collecting feeders in moving the food supply to the rail system and in distributing it in the population centers; trucks serve in the distribution of raw

materials both to and from the rail lines, and on short hauls without rail assistance; busses and passenger cars relieve the tremendously overloaded rail and streetcar facilities in the movement of passengers.

Since the total production of automotive transportation equipment in April was only 1,613 vehicles, maintenance of the existing vehicles in Japan is of critical importance. To obtain information as to the number, age, type and condition of the operating and repairable vehicles in Japan, a survey was instituted through the Ministry of Home Affairs which showed:

TOTAL USABLE VEHICLES IN JAPAN a/

	<u>Usable But Not in Operation b/</u>	<u>In Operation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Passenger autos	5,985	10,990	16,975
Small passenger autos	1,484	3,026	4,510
Trucks	19,923	38,077	58,000
Small trucks	10,593	20,551	31,144
Busses	<u>4,296</u>	<u>6,213</u>	<u>10,509</u>
Total	42,281	78,857	121,138

a/ Vehicles of Allied Forces are not included.

b/ Lack of parts is the primary reason for nonoperation. Other reasons include the high cost of gasoline, maintenance and driver pay.

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

33. To get critically needed trucks into actual operation additional materials have been allotted to parts production. There are presently 142 plants with 8,367 people employed in the manufacture of spare parts.

34. Japanese-made trucks have been exported to neighboring countries since 1936. These countries will be dependent at least temporarily on Japanese sources for maintenance parts.

JAPANESE TRUCK EXPORTS a/
1937-1945

Manchukuo	8,188
China	5,766
Kwantung Leased Territory	767
Siam, Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo	1,005
Korea, Formosa, Saghalien	<u>8,723</u>
Total	24,449

a/ Military used vehicles not included.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Bicycles

35. There were 102 bicycle factories in operation during April. These factories employed 7,898 people to produce 3,023 bicycles. This output is 34 percent higher than the March production. Although the bicycle industry is affected by most of the difficulties common to the Japanese industry as a whole, a steady increase in production is anticipated.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURE OF TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

<u>Item</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Truck chassis	415	561	1,115	1,402	1,750	19,724
Electric autos	15	22	21	19	70	8,169
Three-wheel autos	70	84	51	170	390	2,718
Small cars	0	0	3	7	15	140
Motorcycles	0	0	0	15	30	250
Tractors	45	41	87	72	158	8,169
Bicycles	6,161	5,389	2,255	3,022	8,000	7,898

SOURCE: Automobile Control Association and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

36. Future manufactures will be governed by the uncertain supply of crude rubber in Japan and the present world shortage. Japan's crude rubber consumption for the war years of 1938 to 1944 is shown below:

JAPANESE CRUDE RUBBER CONSUMPTION a/ (metric tons)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic</u> <u>Civil Use</u>	<u>Military</u> <u>Use</u>	<u>Industrial</u> <u>Use</u>	<u>Export</u>	<u>Total b/</u>
1938	25,000	5,000	3,000	3,500	36,500
1939	24,000	7,000	4,000	4,500	39,500
1940	23,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	41,000
1941	22,000	15,000	5,000	1,000	43,000
1942	21,000	20,000	5,000	1,000	47,000
1943	17,000	25,000	5,000	1,000	48,000
1944	<u>12,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>44,000</u>
Total	144,000	109,000	15,000	31,000	299,000

a/ Stockpiles of crude rubber 20 April 1946 were 25,702 metric tons.

b/ Annual average including military use, 43,714; excluding military use, 27,143.

SOURCE: Rubber Control Union.

37. April production, in terms of crude rubber consumed, was 53.7 percent of estimated total capacity.

RUBBER GOODS PRODUCTION
(metric tons of crude rubber consumed)

<u>Product</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>April Percent of March</u>
Auto tires and tubes	230	290	314	108
Bicycle tires and tubes	137	139	211	152
Rubber soled socks	179	176	294	167
Rubber soled canvas shoes	45	33	68	206
Shoes and boots	130	173	244	141
Soles and heels	34	58	66	114
Belting	65	43	87	202
Hose	35	48	59	123
Rubber cloth	103	118	175	148
Tire repair sheet	6	21	21	100
Medical goods	39	40	35	87
Latex goods	5	8	7	87
Rice thrasher rolls	53	59	57	97
Mechanical goods	<u>222</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>126</u>
Total	1,293	1,492	1,986	134
Reclaimed rubber	57	75	64	85

SOURCE: Rubber Control Union.

LEATHER

38. New price ceilings for hides and leather became effective during April, causing hide dealers to release 50 percent more hides to tanneries from stocks previously withheld from the market. The effects of the larger receipts are not expected to be noticed in tanning output for several months.

HIDES RECEIVED BY TANNERIES
(thousands of pounds)

<u>Type</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cattle	43	255	460
Buffalo	103	19	30
Horse	4	112	95
Pig	0	16	34
Shark	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	150	404	619

SOURCE: Hide and Leather Association of Japan.

0608

TANNED LEATHER PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

<u>Type</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cattle			
Sole	353	224	239
Harness	46	25	25
Case	31	41	49
Upper	168	43	78
Belting	90	96	69
Horse			
Case	19	12	19
Upper	22	25	36
Pig			
Sole	13	13	20
Case	7	12	15
Upper	6	8	13
Kid	24	1	5
Buffalo			
Sole	0	129	105
Harness	10	4	3
Belting	25	112	82
Sheep and goat	-	1	1
Whale	-	40	0
Fig, vegetable cured	-	7	0
Shark	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	824	794	759

SOURCE: Hide and Leather Association of Japan.

LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

<u>Item</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Belting	95	93	109
Packing	54	45	47
Textile	7	9	15
Artificial limbs	1	-	-
Harness			
Riding	2	-	-
Drawing	14	-	-
Packing	3	-	-
Footwear (handmade)			
Men's	1	-	-
Women's	-	336 <u>a/</u>	-
Children's	-	-	-
Footwear (machine-made)			
Men's	116	158	-
Industrial gloves	1	3	3
Bags			
Handbags	1	-	1
Purses	78	-	25
Portfolios	-	5	28
Valises	-	1	16
Dustkeepers	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	377	655	249

a/ Accumulated production of entire first quarter.

SOURCE: Hide and Leather Association of Japan.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Sewing Machines

39. Total production of the 10 factories active in April filled only a very small percentage of the present demand. Eight factories are planning to begin production within the next few months.

SEWING MACHINE PRODUCTION

<u>Type</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Stock on Hand End of Month</u>
Home type Singer 15-83	636	567	845	1,661	1,461
Cloth, gear driven Singer 95-40	0	5	19	2	0
Cloth Singer 96-41	<u>80</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	716	708	990	1,870	1,461
Employees	1,559	1,653	2,055	2,276	

SOURCE: Nippon Commercial and Industrial Sewing Machine Association.

Business Machines

40. Five of Japan's 27 business machine companies were in production during April, employing 353 persons. The remaining 22 companies expect to resume production during 1946.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTION
April

English typewriters	13
Japanese typewriters	39
Calculating machines	100
Time recorders	36
Time stamps	6
Blueprinting machines	5
Rotary duplicators	50

SOURCE: Business Machine Management Association.

Cosmetics and Dentrifrices

41. One hundred sixty-eight cosmetics factories were active in April producing 31 percent of the estimated domestic demand.

Sixteen dentrifrice factories employed 2,114 persons and produced 73 percent of the domestic demand.

PRODUCTION OF COSMETICS AND DENTRIFRICES
(kilograms)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total Aug-Dec 1945</u>	<u>1946</u>			<u>Estimated Monthly Demand</u>
		<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	
Creams	450,390	93,071	66,158	79,138	408,750
Face powders	21,706	53,422	50,625	41,307	162,500
Face lotions	43,245	6,962	2,051	26,499	56,250
Hair preparations	199,437	86,738	101,934	131,244	216,250
Makeup <u>a/</u>	12,011	12,129	6,774	4,493	9,000
Miscellaneous	<u>361,458</u>	<u>53,040</u>	<u>93,742</u>	<u>101,446</u>	<u>381,250</u>
Total	1,088,247	305,362	321,284	384,127	1,234,000
Dentrifrices	5,463,590	1,022,246	1,124,470	1,101,242	1,500,000

a/ Lipstick, rouge and eyelash and eyebrow dyes.

SOURCE: Japan Cosmetic Control Association.

Musical Instruments

42. Thirty-one factories employing 2,274 persons were producing musical instruments during April.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Monthly Plant Capacity</u>
Organs	60	70	100	200	8,000
Pianos	0	2	0	0	100
Brass	485	457	249	104	5,890
Wood winds	27	14	29	21	2,450
Harmonicas <u>a/</u>	610	1,153	1,720	2,325	83,840
Accordions	30	80	160	250	4,840
Bow instruments	0	0	130	187	12,805
Plectrums	0	10	134	230	44,950
Xylophones	2,000	3,304	3,710	4,460	108,020
Drums	30	30	30	50	1,000
Strings <u>a/</u>	316	1,900	767	1,117	130,550
Bows	0	0	265	287	16,720

a/ Dozen.

SOURCE: Musical Instrument Makers and Dealers Association.

SECTION 5

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
General.	1
Cotton	5
Silk	14
Rayon.	18
Wool	20
Hard and Bast Fibers	21
Miscellaneous.	23
Knit Goods	24
Sewing Goods	25
Sundry Goods	26
Dyeing and Finishing	27

GENERAL

Complete Textile Stock Inventory

1. In accordance with a SCAP directive of 5 March the Japanese Government submitted an inventory of all known textile stocks in Japan as of 10 March. The totals include 45,000,000 square yards of cloth including 35,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth, most of it from previously unreported stocks of the former Japanese Government foreign trade agency (Koeki-Eidan) and other controlling companies dissolved by SCAP. The inventory will be revised from time to time as further scattered stocks in warehouses throughout the country are tabulated.

2. Military Government detachments made spot checks of critical textile materials and found the largest discrepancies to be the result of the dissolution of former holding companies and confused bookkeeping.

3. Stocks of raw materials and fabrics formerly earmarked for use by the Japanese Army and Navy are included in the inventory. The status of stocks in the hands of the Home Ministry is uncertain due to constant shifting of inventories and cannot be clarified until transactions have been completed.

INVENTORY OF ALL TEXTILE STOCKS IN JAPAN
10 March

<u>Fiber</u> (thousands of pounds)	<u>In Control</u> <u>of Home</u> <u>Ministry</u>	<u>In Control</u> <u>of Distri-</u> <u>buting</u> <u>Agencies</u>	<u>In Control</u> <u>of Mills</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cotton	316	135	9,611	10,062
Wool	-	-	48,207	48,207
Rayon staple	-	0	24,067	24,067
Flax	-	0	7,603	7,603
Ramie	-	0	1,500	1,500
Hemp	-	0	9,394	9,394
Jute	-	0	2,600	2,600
Rope	251	0	2,131	<u>2,382</u>
Total				105,815
<u>Yarns</u> (thousands of pounds)				
Cotton	1,600	2,590	13,005	17,195
Spun rayon	-	92	6,183	6,275
Worsted	2,600	0	1,296	3,896
Woolen	0	0	2,664	2,664
Rayon	-	2,345	12,935	15,280
Flax	-	0	2,129	2,129
Ramie	-	0	333	333
Jute	-	0	441	<u>441</u>
Total				48,213
<u>Fabrics</u> (thousands of square yards)				
Cotton	45,000	159,952	39,896	244,848
Rayon staple	-	57,038	13,391	70,429
Woolen	9,600	7,975	2,841	20,416
Rayon	760	15,677	19,823	36,260
Flax, ramie and jute	10,530	-	5,460	<u>15,990</u>
Total				387,943

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Textile Bureau.

Allocation Program

4. The Textile Bureau's allocation plan for the fiscal year April 1946 to March 1947 was approved by SCAP. It is based on the stocks reported in the inventory above and covers textile fabrics and fibers for industrial uses.

There are only 98,620,000 pounds to be allocated to industries to meet total requirements of 287,273,000 pounds. Allocations were based on the relative importance of the industry in the Japanese economy, with the needs of the fishing and coal mining industries being met fully and other industries receiving proportionate shares.

TEXTILE ALLOCATION PROGRAM FOR INDUSTRIAL USES
April 1946 - March 1947
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Supply</u>		<u>Total for Year</u>
		<u>New Allocations</u>	<u>Present Stocks</u>	
Cotton				
Overland transportation	24,520	4,000	2,600	6,600
Shipping	4,004	800	480	1,280
Communications	2,648	1,440	400	1,840
Foodstuff	42,684	33,268	1,320	34,588
Construction	6,432	252	800	1,052
Other industries	<u>54,990</u>	<u>25,181</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>25,421</u>
Total	135,278	64,941	5,840	70,781
Spun rayon				
Foodstuff	2,013	1,100	-	1,100
Other industries	<u>740</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>
Total	2,753	1,500		1,500
Worsted				
Overland transportation	<u>377</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>320</u>
Total	377	320	-	320
Woolen				
Overland transportation	533	480	-	480
Other industries	<u>1,241</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,120</u>
Total	1,774	1,600	-	1,600
Silk				
Foodstuff	514	290	32	322
Other industries	<u>792</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>462</u>
Total	1,306	752	32	784
Flax				
Overland transportation	2,320	2,000	320	2,320
Shipping	2,320	2,000	320	2,320
Communication	1,160	1,000	160	1,160
Foodstuff	6,195	2,370	-	2,370
Construction	8,470	1,740	-	1,740
Other industries	<u>870</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>870</u>
Total	21,335	9,980	800	10,780
Ramie				
Overland transportation	1,500	-	640	640
Shipping	1,500	-	640	640
Communication	700	-	320	320
Foodstuff	3,000	1,400	-	1,400
Construction	<u>600</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	7,300	1,600	1,600	3,200

	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Supply</u>		
		<u>New Allocations</u>	<u>Present Stocks</u>	<u>Total for Year</u>
Jute				
Communication	1,500	368	-	368
Foodstuff	18,660	1,092	-	1,092
Construction	350	70	-	70
Other industries	<u>5,900</u>	<u>870</u>	-	<u>870</u>
Total	26,410	2,400	-	2,400
Manila				
Overland transportation	9,104	264	200	464
Shipping	4,893	142	100	242
Communication	100	20	-	20
Foodstuff	71,620	4,704	1,400	6,104
Construction	3,551	82	-	82
Other industries	<u>1,472</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>343</u>
Total	90,740	5,255	2,000	7,255
Grand Total	287,273	88,348	10,272	98,620

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Textile Bureau.

COTTON

5. The distribution by the Home Ministry of 1,545,000 pounds of raw cotton from former Japanese military stocks provided the bulk of the staple consumed during April.

In anticipation of new cotton supplies from the United States spinners produced more yarn in March than the stock on hand justified. The consequent shortage of raw materials for April spinning and the delay in the arrival of the American staple caused a reduction of 822,000 pounds in cotton yarn production in April.

6. Another factor in the lower poundage output was the shift to slightly higher count yarns in order to build up a backlog of the finer yarns considered more suitable for export.

7. This decrease was partially absorbed by an increase in the production of mixed yarns as the mills cleared out their stocks of mixed fibers and prepared to receive and process shipments of American staple.

8. The new price ceiling schedule for cotton yarns announced on 31 March provided a base rate of ¥ 2,300 per bale of twenties yarn compared with the previous price of ¥ 1,239. Although the spinners were not entirely satisfied, the new rate was sufficient to cause them to release larger quantities of yarns to the weavers.

9. The 2,501,000 square yard reduction in cotton cloth production indicated that despite increased receipts of yarn stocks the weavers were also pursuing a policy of caution which will probably prevail until American cotton arrives.

10. The independent weavers increased their output of staple fiber cloth by approximately 1,025,000 square yards and silk fiber cloth by 600,000 square yards.

11. The spinning companies activated three weaving mills and independent weavers opened 288 mills during April.

The installation of 48,212 cotton spindles this month brought the total operable spindles to a million above the forecast made by the industry earlier this year. Other machinery made operable included 410 pickers, 1,384 cards, 186 drawing frames, 355 roving frames and 17,884 twistere.

12. Although considerable progress has been made in repairing the mills, yarn production by the industry has been slight when compared with prewar levels. Production figures are indicated in the chart, page 128.

13. The Textile Association believes that the spinning industry now has enough workers to process the first shipments of American cotton. Only 10 percent of the operating spindles were on a two-shift basis in April but if there is normal improvement in the food supply for workers, an estimated 50 percent of the spindles are expected to be on a two-shift day in June.

Spinners have asked the Government to supply more food since their needs for labor will become more acute as cotton imports increase in volume.

RAW MATERIALS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Consumption	2,052	1,896	2,790 ^{a/}
Month-end stock	7,959	7,281	7,152

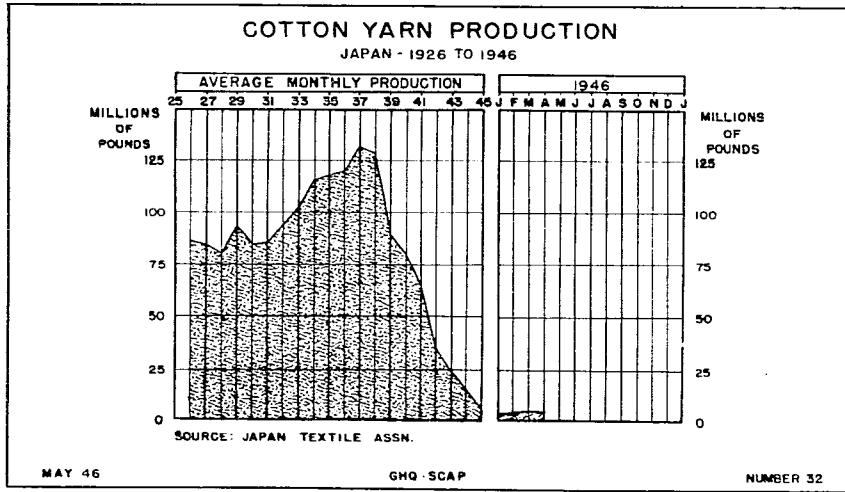
^{a/} Beginning with April cotton consumption was computed on the basis of cotton fed into the opening machines.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Pure cotton	2,393	3,225	2,403
Mixed 1/3 rayon staple	54	50	88
Mixed 1/2 rayon staple	1	2	33
Other mixtures	<u>924</u>	<u>1,342</u>	<u>1,528</u>
Total	3,372	4,619	4,052

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.



YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>28 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>
Pure cotton			
Spinners	6,518	7,090	6,128
Independent weavers	2,517	2,175	2,035
Hosiery manufacturers	402	330	379
Thread manufacturers	1,484	1,313	1,639
Sundry goods manufacturers	748	702	498
Fish net manufacturers	812	1,544	1,108
Net and rope manufacturers	81	113	59
In dealers' hands	<u>3,250</u>	<u>2,010</u>	<u>1,286</u>
Total	15,812	15,277	13,062
Mixed 1/3 staple fiber			
Spinners	746	648	658
Independent weavers	197	260	429
In dealers' hands	<u>691</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>492</u>
Total	1,634	1,488	1,579
Mixed 1/2 staple fiber			
Spinners	219	216	254
Independent weavers	20	26	24
In dealers' hands	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>49</u>
Total	241	243	327

	<u>28 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>
Other mixtures (cotton with other fibers)			
Spinners	2,866	2,785 a/	3,188
Independent manufacturers	1,777	1,822	613
Hosiery manufacturers	132	109	81
Thread manufacturers	192	332	232
Sundry goods manufacturers	39	37	55
In dealers' hands	<u>195</u>	<u>674 a/</u>	<u>637</u>
Total	5,201	5,759	4,806
Grand Total	22,888	22,767	19,774

a/ Revised by Japanese

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cotton and rayon staple mixtures	6,444	8,270	5,769

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Cotton and rayon staple mixtures			
Spinners	23,158	28,865	28,109
Independent weavers	10,281	11,031	12,056
Cloth control company	<u>121,775</u>	<u>115,149</u>	<u>95,156</u>
Total	155,214	155,045	135,321

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Spindles installed	2,269,912	2,333,478	b/2,381,690
Spindles operable	2,236,108	2,274,122	2,322,334
Spindles operating a/	364,841	418,148	490,445
Looms installed	122,866	123,737	124,896
Looms operable	-	98,790	99,898
Looms operating	33,440	32,660	35,590

a/ Actual number of spindles operating converted to 17-hour day basis.

b/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association..

SILK

14. The Raw Silk Bureau plans to rebuild between one quarter and one third of the industry's prewar production capacity. See chart below for prewar production. Emphasis is being placed on the development of this industry because it is expected to furnish one of the major export items in the Japanese economy. See chart, page 131 for a comparison of prewar production and consumption.

Both capacity and production are falling far short of 1946 goals. Although 1,100 new basins were installed during the month they were 4,233 behind schedule. The bottleneck in cast iron which was holding up basin production has been eliminated but the shortage of small parts continues.

Silk reeling increased 879 bales but is still about 500 bales behind schedule, principally due to food and coal shortages which reduced the mill working day to five or six hours.

Cocoon Supply

15. The trade estimated that 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 grams of silkworm eggs were hatched from the spring crop. Based on normal cocoon yield, approximately 78,800 bales of silk will be reeled from this crop.

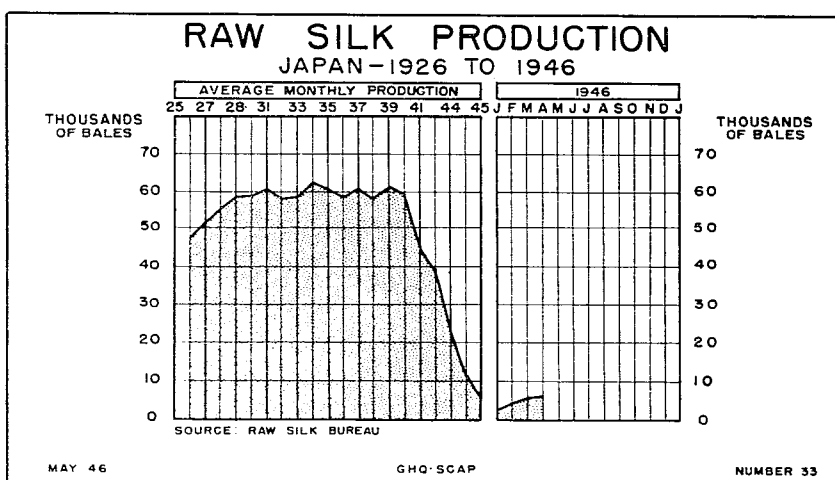
Spun Silk

16. Production of all types of short-cut silk fiber and waste silk yarns declined during April. Many of the short-cut fiber mills were re-equipping for production of raw silk yarn.

Silk Weaving

17. Weaving of silk material continued to decline sharply in April because the only silk stocks available were the small quantity which were exempted from the freeze order as being "in process of manufacture."

The temporary increase in production of fuji silk and spun silk cloth resulted from the effort of the independent cotton weavers to clear their stocks of these yarns for the expected American cotton.



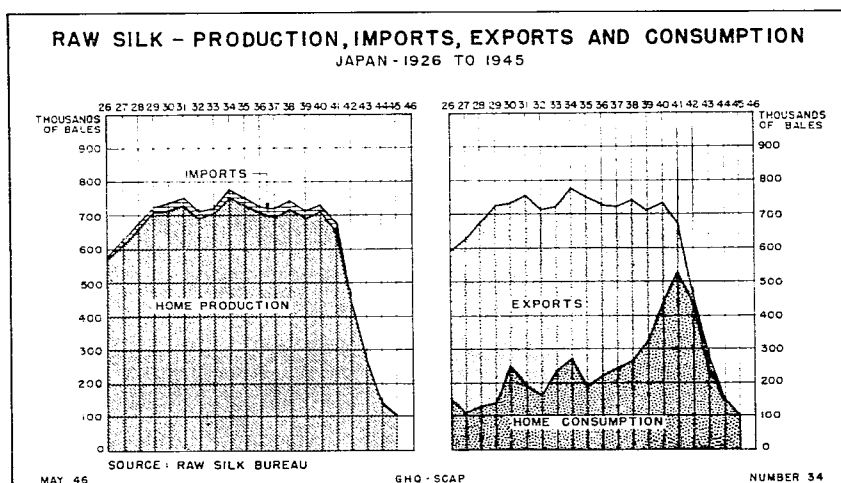
RAW SILK

	<u>March</u>	<u>April a/</u>	<u>May b/</u>
Raw silk produced (bales)	5,742	6,621	7,000
Short fiber production (thousands of pounds)	336	208	25
Cocoons on hand, end of month (thousands of pounds)	88,946	82,703	76,103
Inspected and rechecked for export (bales)	15,531	3,425	8,000

a/ Revised by Japanese.

b/ Estimates.

SOURCE: Raw Silk Bureau.



RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Waste silk and cut cocoon	364	406	188
Short-cut silk	606	1,000	654

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

FIBER STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>28 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>
Waste silk	1,658	1,939	1,792
Cut silk fiber (includes short-cut cocoon)	6,950	10,242	13,396

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

OTHER SILK YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Spun silk	103	88	68
Mixed waste silk and staple fiber	12	17	14
Silk noil	32	41	39

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Raw silk	5,068	4,815	6,323
Spun silk	660	748	612
Mixed waste silk and staple fiber	86	104	143
Noil	323	329	229
Short-cut cocoon	678	787	1,833
Mixed waste silk and staple fiber in dealers' hands	5	5	5

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Raw silk	3,718	1,865	1,268
Silk fiber	307	319	896
Fuji silk	103	133	156

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Raw silk	17,689	18,659	19,093
Silk fiber and fuji silk	2,028	2,303	2,389
Silk (Cloth Control Co.)	21,292	21,292	21,783

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Silk reeling basins operable	21,980	23,080	24,029
Silk reeling plants in operation	165	172	184
Short fiber machines in operation	144	120	90
Silk short fiber plants in operation	15	13	8

SOURCE: Raw Silk Bureau.

RAYON

18. Rayon yarn output has doubled since February due chiefly to receipt of part of the coal allocated for the April-June quarter.

Further increases depend primarily on new receipts of pulp. Rayon mills have been drawing entirely on their own stocks which dropped more than 5,000,000 pounds between February and the end of April. Charts, page 134, show trends of rayon yarn and staple production.

The industry's allotment of caustic soda for the April-June quarter was cut from 3,600 tons to 2,000. As a result the production goal for rayon and rayon staple for the same period was lowered from 8,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds.

Rayon Weaving

19. With raw silk frozen by SCAP directive weavers devoted a larger proportion of their looms to rayon and the consequent increase of 600,000 yards in rayon cloth output during April was in direct proportion to the reduction in silk weaving.

RAW MATERIAL
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Rayon pulp consumption	2,310	2,513	2,694
Rayon pulp production	0	0	0
Rayon staple consumption	1,065	1,688	2,299
Rayon staple production	1,401	1,545	1,660

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

RAW STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>28 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>
Rayon pulp	17,350	14,734	12,056
Staple fiber	24,042 <u>a/</u>	24,067	24,827

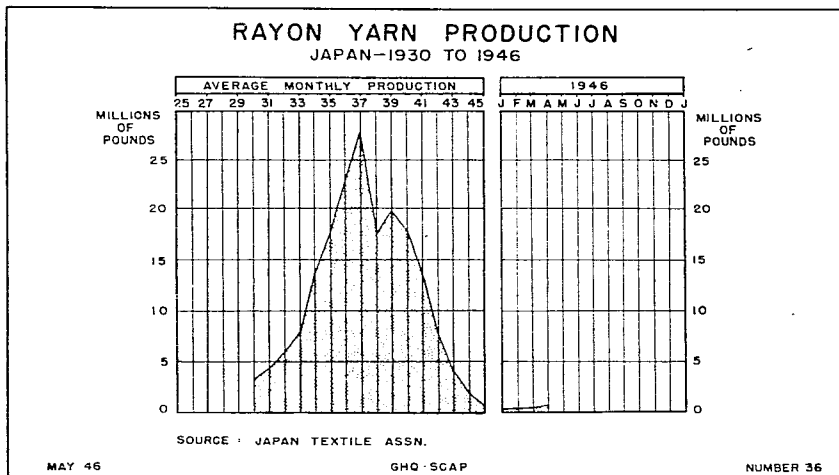
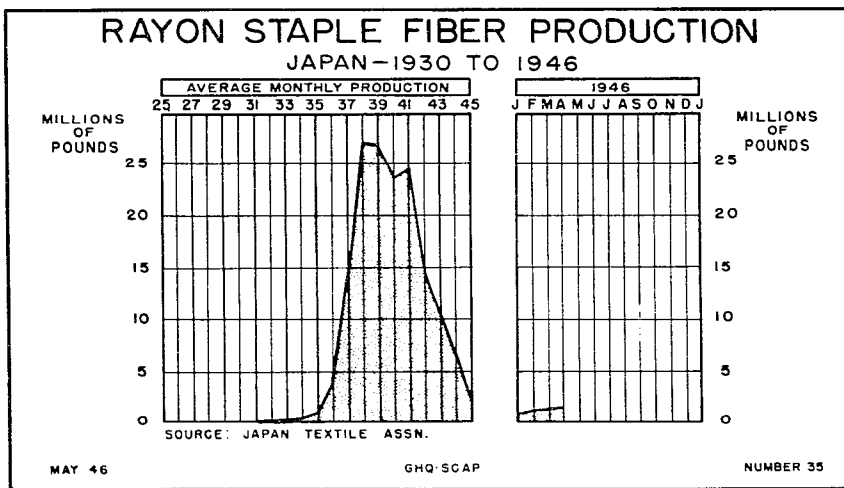
a/ Revised to include stocks in hands of all users.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Rayon	255	379	523
Rayon staple (spun by cotton spinners)	809	700	656

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.



YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Rayon	13,817 <u>a/</u>	13,969 <u>a/</u>	14,729
Staple fiber			
Spinners	2,481	2,626	2,660
Independent weavers	788	788	752
Hosiery manufacturers	-	-	247
Sundry goods manufacturers	-	-	152
Net and rope manufacturers	-	-	1

a/ Revised by Japanese to include stocks in all users' hands.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Rayon	2,193	1,278	1,872
Staple fiber	1,960	1,703	3,074

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Mills			
Rayon	7,356	8,481	10,161
Rayon staple	12,645	13,391	15,080
Cloth Control Company			
Rayon	9,636	9,582	9,464
Rayon staple	39,867	38,827	34,471

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

WOOL

20. Wool and worsted yarn showed a moderate increase in production and the output of woollen cloth increased slightly. Mills continued their wartime practice of mixing large quantities of rayon staple fiber, silk fiber and other materials with wool. By government ordinance all yarns or cloth containing 10 percent or more wool are listed as "woolens." The figures given below for wool yarns consist mostly of such mixtures.

Because monthly consumption of wool has been so small, mills have made it a practice to scour several months' supply at once. Wool has been listed as "consumed" after this scouring process although only a portion of the wool scoured in any one month may be actually spun during that period.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Consumption			
Woolen	911	1,386	304
Worsted	0	69	174

Month-end stocks in mills a/

Woolen	14,335	14,564	19,455
Worsted	5,059	4,554	4,988
Wool waste	6,413	11,984	12,352
Camel and goat hair	2,233	2,422	3,577
Miscellaneous	5,789	6,452	15,673

a/ Increase in April represents stocks in mills not previously members of Japan Textile Association.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Woolen <u>a/</u>	1,441	1,271	1,766
Worsted <u>b/</u>	349	406	451

a/ Mostly mixtures with staple fiber, wool waste and other fibers.

b/ Mostly mixtures with silk fiber.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Woolen			
Spinners	1,065	2,170 <u>a/</u>	2,291
Weavers	475	475 <u>a/</u>	616
Worsted			
Spinners	903	980 <u>a/</u>	1,358
Weavers	317	317	321
Hosiery manufacturers	-	-	500

a/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Woolen	327	1,935	2,109
Worsted	19	709	387

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Woolen	1,947 <u>a/</u>	2,146 <u>a/</u>	4,853 <u>b/</u>
Worsted	1,310 <u>a/</u>	1,589 <u>a/</u>	2,009 <u>b/</u>
Cloth Control Company	1,773	3,376	2,382

a/ Excludes grey cloths.

b/ Includes grey cloths.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Wool			
Cards installed	421	421	421
Cards operable	-	-	369
Cards operating	220	221	185
Worsted			
Spindles installed	376,464	376,464	374,574
Spindles operable	-	-	374,574
Spindles operating <u>a/</u>	74,344	85,576	78,421

a/ Beginning April all spindles converted to 17-hour basis.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

21. Increases in flax and jute yarn production and in output of fish net twine were reported by the Japan Textile Association.

The increase of more than 50 percent in flax yarn production resulted from a freer flow of raw materials to mills. Stocks of yarn in the mills increased approximately 200,000 pounds as spinners awaited announcement of new higher ceiling prices.

22. Jute spinners increased their output by almost 50 percent over March but held most of the yarn for release to the bagging trade upon publication of the new ceiling prices. Jute cloth production advanced moderately.

RAW MATERIALS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>28 Feb</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>	<u>30 Apr</u>
Sisal	1,123	1,047	1,039
Jute	3,162	3,562	2,871 <u>a/</u>
China grass and ramie	2,427	2,065	540 <u>b/</u>
Flax	7,543	7,604	8,879
Hemp	7,376	9,214	12,021 <u>b/</u>
Maolan	423	448	447
Bamboo	650	305	279
Kanpon	1,187	810	555
Others	<u>3,122</u>	<u>4,543</u>	<u>4,584</u>
Total	27,019	29,598	31,215

a/ Excludes miscellaneous fibers formerly listed as jute.

b/ Manchurian hemp now included under "hemp" instead of "China grass".

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Sisal	129	111	167
Jute	285	752	367
China grass and ramie	167	523	265
Flax	653	1,108 <u>a/</u>	1,426
Hemp	1,673	1,361	1,657
Maolan	642	258	298
Bamboo	823	346	381
Kanpon	2,226	378	258
Flax waste	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>82</u>
Total	6,598	4,837	4,901

a/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SPINNING PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Flax	467	442	692
China grass and ramie	193	376	330
Jute	184	193	289
Rope	1,581	1,717	1,582
Cord	177	185	86
Fish net twine	<u>140</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>171</u>
Total	2,742	3,046	3,150

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Flax	827	1,175	1,387
China grass and ramie	236	334	302
Jute	395	442	536
Rope	2,399	2,131	2,393
Twine	213	165	248
Cord	<u>268</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>125</u>
Total	4,338	4,477	4,991

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Flax	826	726	813
Hemp	11	0	9
Ramie	234	1,037	1,075
Jute	<u>46</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>64</u>
Total	1,117	1,819	1,961
Jute bags (pieces)	0	10	7

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Flax	2,435	2,710	3,447
Hemp	259	109	666
Ramie	2,371	2,460	1,960
Jute	183	184	216

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINES

	<u>Spinning</u>		<u>Weaving</u>	
	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Flax	26,544	21,755	4,218	4,472
Hemp	777 a/	811 a/	-	-
Ramie	35,217	20,844	-	-
Jute	5,264	4,014	250	47

a/ Twine and cord machines.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MISCELLANEOUS

23. The following tables show production and stocks of throstle-spun, regenerated and other mixed fibers for the past three months.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Throstle-spun <u>a/</u>			
Independent weavers	2,508	1,595	1,325
Sundry goods manufacturers	-	-	64
Regenerated <u>b/</u>			
Independent weavers	456	352	334
Sundry goods manufacturers	-	-	8

a/ Made largely from waste flax, ramie and cotton.

b/ Made from waste cotton, flax, ramie and wool fibers and used as substitute for cotton yarn.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Throstle	325	173	165
Regenerated	237	363	674

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Throstle	632	640	691
Regenerated	686	799	554
Others (mixed fabrics)	2,039	1,708	1,884

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNIT GOODS

24. Production of knit goods, particularly hosiery and gloves, continued to decrease due to financial difficulties and slower movement of raw materials.

RAW MATERIALS
(pounds)

	<u>Consumed in April</u>	<u>On Hand 30 April</u>
Cotton yarn	164,211	308,899
Mixed cotton yarn	79,015	81,389
Spun rayon	215,535	246,881
Raw silk	25,646	729,713
Rayon	145,511	584,134
Woolen yarn	170,405	499,945
Other yarns	<u>35,376</u>	<u>43,939</u>
Total	835,699	2,494,900

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNIT GOODS PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Underwear (dozen)	53,501	70,497	101,012
Stockings (dozen pair)	172,613	194,593	155,235
Gloves (dozen pair)	96,764	68,242	53,342

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS
April

	<u>Delivered to Japan Knitted Goods Company</u>	<u>In Mills Ready for Delivery 30 April</u>
Underwear (dozen)	106,363	115,996
Stockings (dozen pair)	135,407	434,169
Gloves (dozen pair)	58,926	204,242

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>28 February</u>	<u>31 March</u>	<u>30 April</u>
Warp	61	62	82
Circular	1,448	2,332	2,420
Flat	1,272	1,247	2,026
Flat for gloves	3,304	3,868	2,125
Hosiery	<u>3,477</u>	<u>3,034</u>	<u>2,576</u>
Total	9,562	10,543	9,229

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SEWING GOODS

25. In April 73,985 sewing goods machines were in operation, an increase of 595 over March.

The release of lining material enabled manufacturers to produce 491,494 pieces of clothing for demobilized soldiers. The manufacture of secondary school uniforms also increased.

RAW MATERIALS

	<u>Consumed in April</u>	<u>In Mills 30 April</u>
Yarn (pounds)		
Cotton (pure)	283,630	1,639,265
Cotton (mixed)	232,000	232,000
Raw silk	95,305	620,901
Rayon	<u>22,836</u>	<u>153,329</u>
Total	633,771	2,645,495
Cloth (square yards)		
Cotton	3,135,462	45,182,553
Rayon	2,097,557	4,940,283
Spun rayon	6,989,977	11,041,505
Raw silk	1,234,773	6,353,135
Mixed silk fiber	324,359	933,090
Regenerated yarn	95,664	1,690,085
Woolen and worsted	330,008	4,486,372
Others	<u>442,652</u>	<u>2,887,231</u>
Total	14,650,452	77,514,254

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

PRODUCTION

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Ready-made clothing (pieces)			
Work	624,358	497,256	523,275
Street and house	187,934	158,661	156,894
Kimonos	30,098	247,347	186,530
Underwear, shirts, etc	1,487,926	1,618,616	1,593,942
Elementary school uniforms	109,141	256,559	270,902
Secondary school uniforms	-	67,397	102,722
Clothing for demobilized soldiers	0	0	491,494
Footwear, Tabi (pair)	2,689,091	2,917,355	2,838,604

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS

	<u>Delivered to Dis-</u> <u>tribution Associ-</u> <u>ation in April</u>	<u>In Mills Ready for</u> <u>Delivery, 30 April</u>
Ready-made clothing (pieces)		
Work	1,086,953	8,584,011
Street and house	83,647	526,495
Kimono	32,061	479,845
Underwear, shirts, etc	1,228,777	6,394,429
Elementary school uniforms	23,280	2,241,682
Secondary school uniforms	53,772	206,580
Clothing for demobilized soldiers	382,856	2,073,462
Bedding (sets of 3 sheets)	79,347	190,797
Mosquito net	6,957	388,004
Hats	177,211	651,968
Footwear (pair)		
Tabi	2,430,665	1,166,662

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINES

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Machines reporting	107,883	108,577	108,913
Machines operating	70,187	73,390	73,985

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SUNDRY GOODS

26. There were 686 mills operating during April. The 23,794 machines in use included 16,495 braid machines, 6,862 narrow width looms, 255 lace machines and 78 fringe machines. Additional machines made operable during the month were 413 narrow width looms, six lace machines, 292 braid machines and 50 fringe machines.

A significant development was a 42 percent increase in production of fish netting over last month.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(pounds)

	<u>April Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills 30 April</u>
Cotton (pure)	314,325	1,665,423
Cotton (mixed)	18,553	55,573
Raw silk	261,954	329,346
Spun silk	150	3,454
Rayon	248,179	644,626
Spun rayon	60,339	153,602
Regenerated	0	8,347
Throstle	85,335	63,662
Manila hemp	5,954	29,498
Others	<u>7,589</u>	<u>45,709</u>
Total	1,502,376	2,999,440

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SEWING THREAD PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Silk	25,040	47,624	81,347
Cotton	254,476	315,052	507,612
Rayon	10,735	4,361	21,335

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

OTHER PRODUCTS
(pounds)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>On Hand 30 April</u>
Braid	766,178	512,306	2,060,049
Fringe	77,635	1,220	150,274
Narrow width cloth	257,549	245,030	696,380
Twine and net	39,200	52,950	68,250
Lace	22,101	5,738	164,432
Fish netting			
Cotton	-	234,435 a/	571,777
Manila	-	20,625 a/	5,775
Silk	-	0	0
Mattress ticking (sets)	45,419	199,002	190,797
Mosquito nets (pieces)	77,631	90,889	388,004
Hats (pieces)	281,041	352,010	651,968

a/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS
April
(pounds)

<u>Sewing Thread</u>	<u>Delivered to Distributing Association</u>	<u>In Mills Ready for Delivery 30 April</u>
Cotton (pure)	325,549	990,962
Silk	10,854	252,253
Rayon	6,112	61,037

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MILLS AND MACHINES

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Sundry goods mills reporting	1,047	1,249	1,206
Sundry goods mills operating	628	725	686
Fish netting mills reporting	-	179	179
Fish netting mills operating	-	75	75
Braid machines operating	7,582	18,774	16,495
Narrow width looms operating	3,094	6,414	6,862

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Lace machines operating	223	314	255
Fringe machines operating	44	63	78
Yarn twisting machines reporting	-	257,080	257,865
Yarn twisting machines operating	132,461	193,412	177,449
Yarn twisting machines restored	-	70,516	785

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DYEING AND FINISHING

27. Mills reported that they were running low on soap, a critical item in these industries.

<u>Cloth</u>	<u>Dyed or Finished</u>	<u>Returned to Client</u>	<u>Remaining at Mill 30 April</u>
Cotton	8,866,326	6,817,369	5,672,573
Rayon staple	5,700,415	2,039,064	6,190,825
Raw silk	5,841,660	4,030,037	4,360,204
Rayon	3,455,433	2,063,427	7,042,340
Linen and China grass	<u>789,487</u>	<u>902,265</u>	<u>674,225</u>
Total	24,653,321	15,852,162	23,940,167

MACHINERY

	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Mills reporting		145	146
Mills operating		119	114
Machines operating			
Boilers	152	186	195
Tenters	159	193	201
Driers	20	214	281
Printers	15	29	17
Mapping machines	75	63	108

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation	1
Rail Transportation	3
Water Transportation	8
Electric Power	10
Gas Industry	14

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. During April registrations of motor vehicles dropped from 168,576 to 101,841. This reduction was caused by the retirement of inoperable vehicles.

The number of units in actual service increased from 49,868 to 51,446, reflecting an increased supply of motor fuel.

2. Map, page 149 shows the highways of Japan with their route numbers.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

3. Cancellation of scheduled train operations was reduced from 190,635 kilometers to 187,688 kilometers in April. Working kilometers of the government railways increased from 19,528 to 19,534 kilometers. The number of stations in operation increased from 4,109 to 4,117.

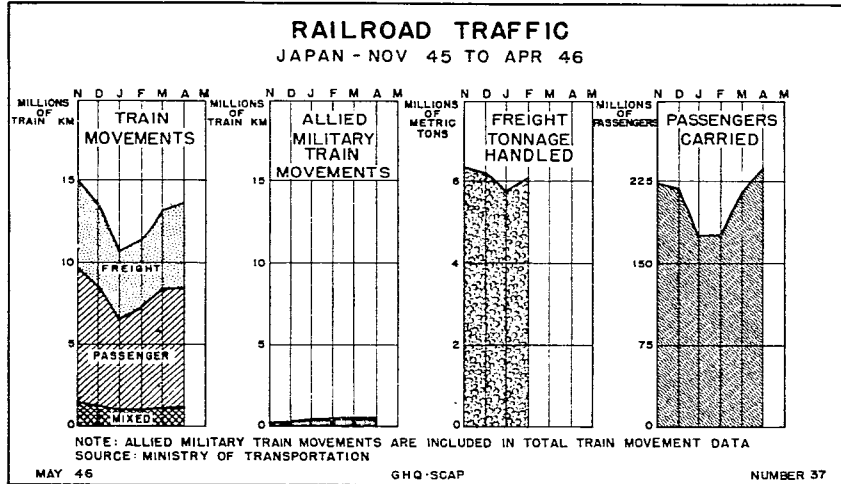
4. A breakdown by classification of the total tonnage handled as shown in chart, page 148 is given below:

CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGE HANDLED
(metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Coal	1,530,100	1,902,000
Lumber	762,400	931,900
Fertilizer	95,700	122,900
Rice	248,000	206,500
Gravel	304,000	330,300
Ore	87,200	91,500
Cement	63,400	84,500
Iron and steel	171,100	154,900
Petroleum	117,200	102,300
Cotton goods	98,800	94,200
Flour	31,000	24,300
Sugar	1,600	4,300
Others	<u>3,685,600</u>	<u>4,024,900</u>
Total	7,196,100	8,074,500

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

5. The following chart also indicates the trend in train kilometers operated, number of passengers handled as well as Allied military train operations.



6. New rolling stock placed in operation by the railways comprised one electric and seven steam locomotives, three electric trailers, 22 passenger and 121 freight cars. Private railways added eight steam locomotives, one electric car, 10 passenger and four freight cars. Equipment temporarily withdrawn from service for repair effected a slight decline in amount of operable rolling stock:

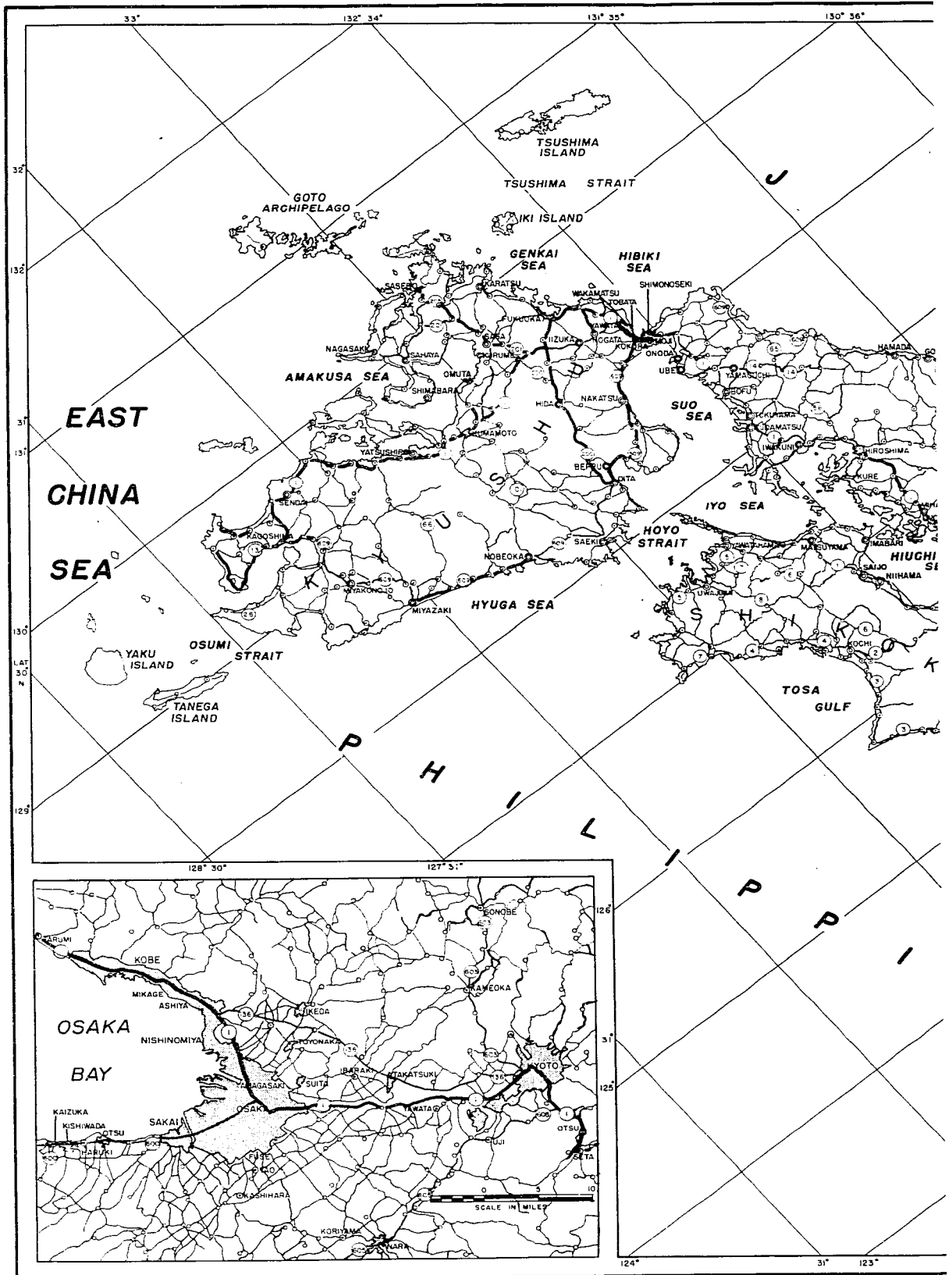
ROLLING STOCK IN OPERATION

Type	February	March	April
Government railways			
Steam locomotives	4,487	4,549	4,532
Electric locomotives	253	275	254
Electric motor cars	771	732	716
Electric trailers	658	640	635
Passenger cars	10,134	10,177	10,145
Freight cars	114,724	114,899	114,766
Private railways			
Steam locomotives	392	392	389
Electric locomotives	128	132	133
Internal comb. locomotives	19	18	12
Electric motor cars	4,586	4,743	4,830
Electric freight cars	163	161	157
Electric trailers	682	686	702
Internal comb. cars	115	117	125
Passenger cars	792	766	767
Freight cars	7,854	7,819	7,834

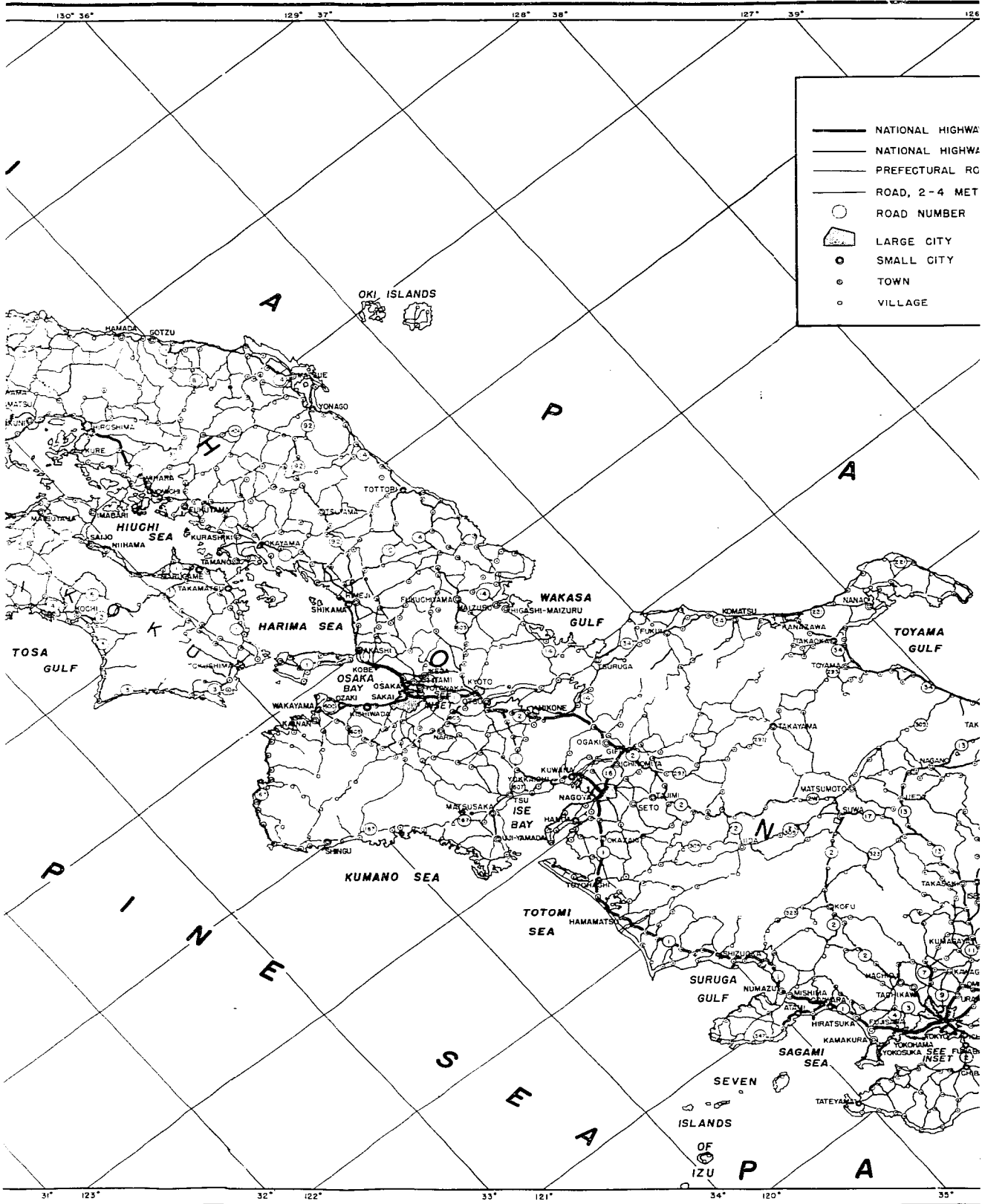
SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

Employment

7. An over-all increase was evident in the number of persons employed by government as well as private railroads.



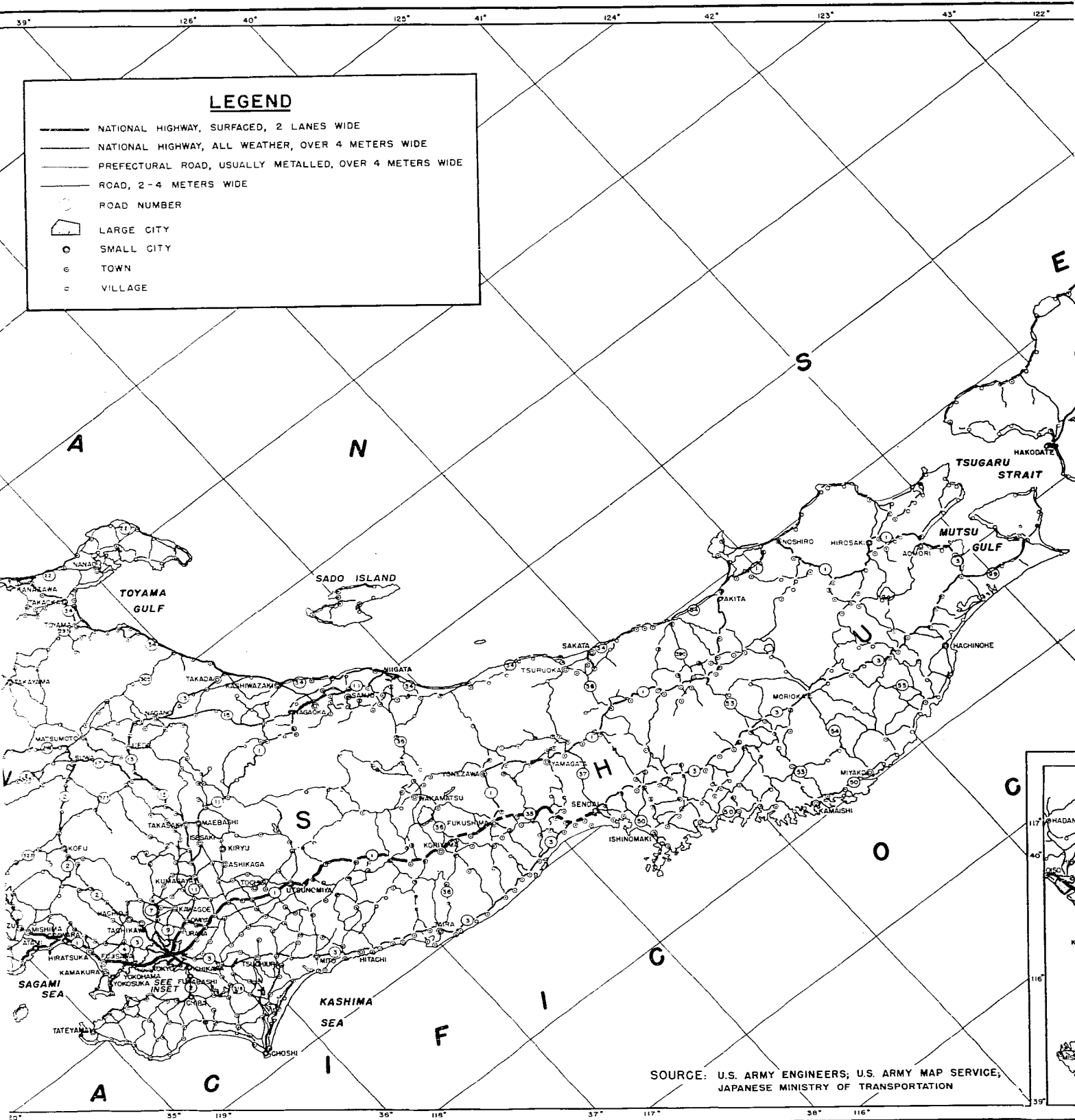
0639-1/4



0639-34

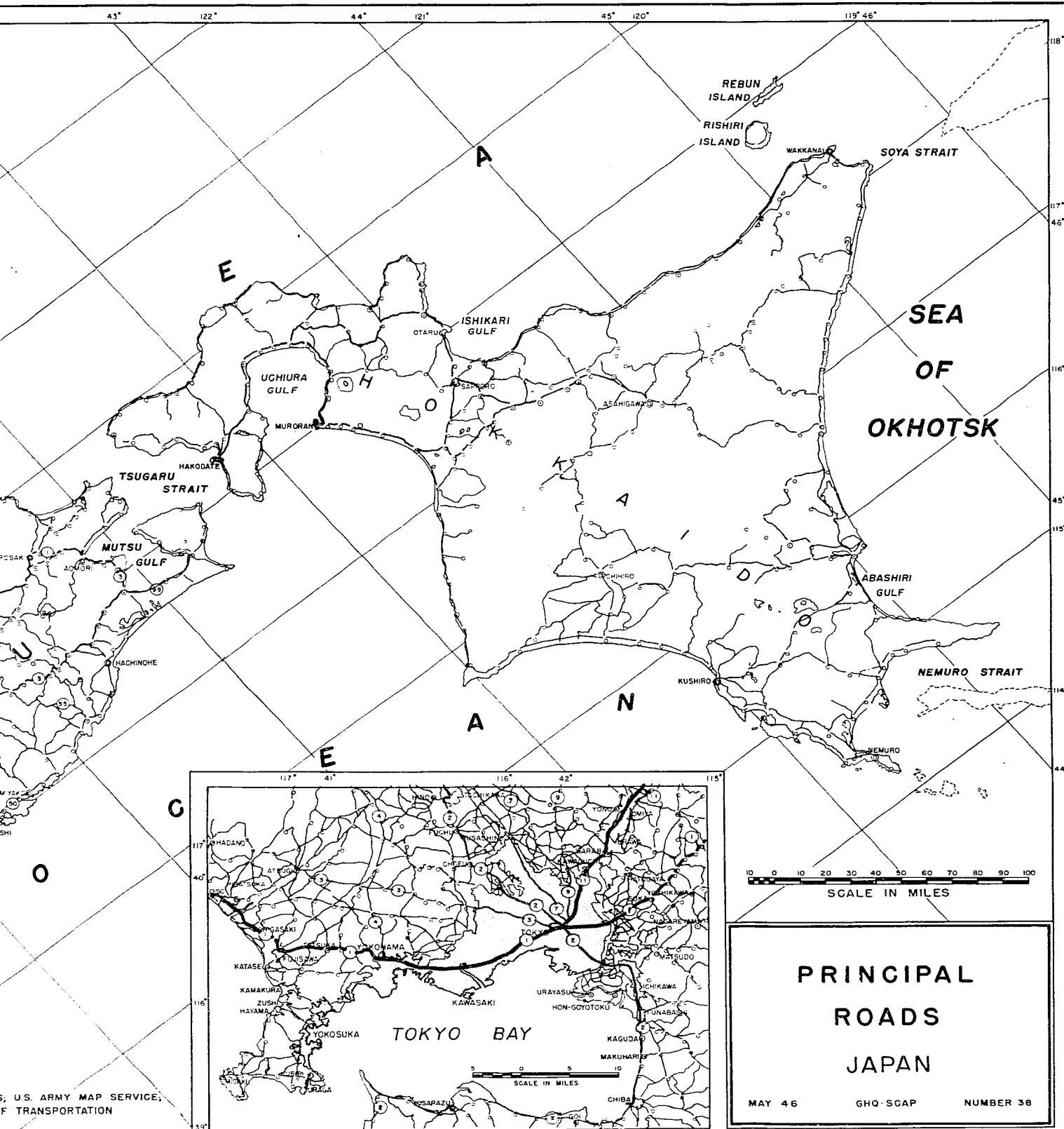
LEGEND

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY, SURFACED, 2 LANES WIDE
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY, ALL WEATHER, OVER 4 METERS WIDE
- PREFECTURAL ROAD, USUALLY METALLED, OVER 4 METERS WIDE
- ROAD, 2-4 METERS WIDE
- ROAD NUMBER
- ◻ LARGE CITY
- SMALL CITY
- ◊ TOWN
- ◌ VILLAGE



SOURCE: U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS; U.S. ARMY MAP SERVICE, JAPANESE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

0639-3/4



U.S. ARMY MAP SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**PRINCIPAL
ROADS
JAPAN**

MAY 46 GHQ-SCAP NUMBER 38

0639-44

NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Government railways		
Men	446,866	470,516
Women	<u>61,419</u>	<u>55,993</u>
Total	508,285	526,509
Private railways		
Men	62,251	91,776
Women	<u>26,450</u>	<u>22,688</u>
Total	89,701	114,464

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

8. The availability of additional shipping accounted for a substantial increase in merchant shipping between Japanese ports:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>CARGO CARRIED</u> (long tons)		
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Coal	134,813	189,324	206,144
Charcoal-coke	12,624	16,856	22,011
Lumber	17,717	22,247	64,446
Paper and pulp	638	4,963	7,719
Provisions	11,386	24,595	16,903
Iron and steel	16,782	14,761	17,479
Others	<u>22,910</u>	<u>29,223</u>	<u>98,459</u>
Total	216,870	301,969	433,161

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

9. An increase was evident in cargo shipped to Korea, while a decline was noted in that sent to China:

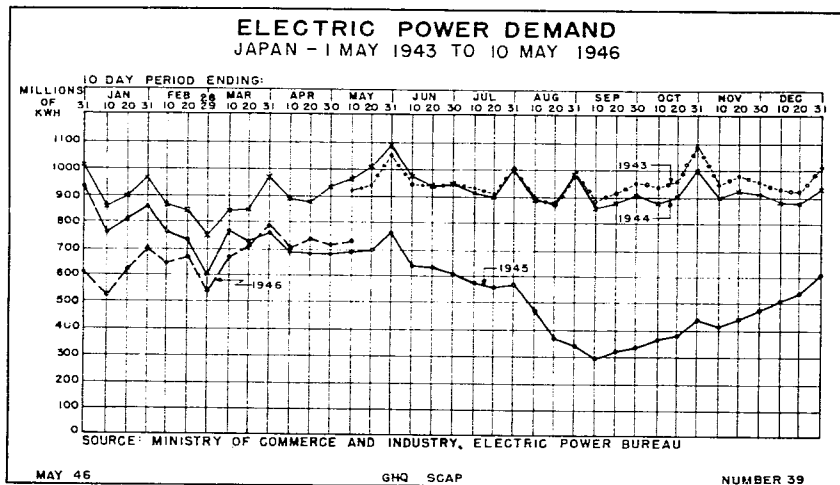
<u>To</u>	<u>CARGO SHIPPED</u> (long tons)		
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Korea	58,305	74,626	77,802
China	2,999	13,100	9,814

SOURCE: Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

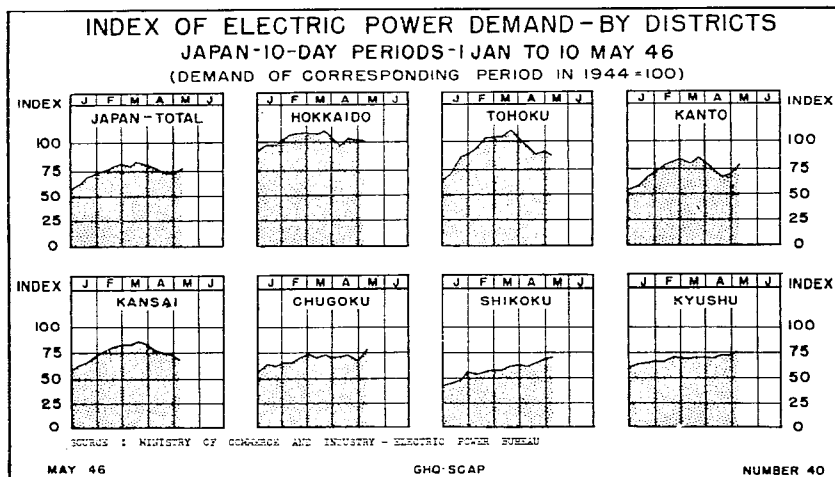
ELECTRIC POWER

10. The total power generated during April was approximately 2,158,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with the 2,179,000,000 kilowatt hours generated during March. This decrease is attributed to longer daylight hours and lighter heating loads.

11. The accompanying chart indicates electric power demand for all of Japan by 10-day periods from 1943 through 10 May 1946.



12. The following chart compares the 1946 electric power demand by districts for 10-day periods with corresponding periods in 1944.



13. Hydroelectric power stations supplied practically all of the power generated. Only 18,220,000 kilowatt hours of the total were supplied by steam power plants, all located on Kyushu. During the first 10 days of April steam generation accounted for only 0.33 percent of the total kilowatt hours generated. During the second 10 days it accounted for 0.97 percent and during the last 10 days 1.2 percent.

Electric power supply continues to be adequate to meet all present demands.

GAS INDUSTRY

14. The gas industry has shown improvement which is primarily attributed to repair of leaking distribution systems. During April the daily average consumption of gas, metered at the point of consumption, was 621,610 cubic meters. In February this consumption was 391,128 cubic meters.

15. The industry's chief problems are lack of coal, shortage of repair and maintenance materials and distribution losses.

Production

16. Facilities for the manufacture of gas had a capacity of 3,574,440 cubic meters per average day in April. This capacity is three times the quantity actually produced. If sufficient coal were available production could be increased to capacity.

COAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS (metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Allocation	55,400	56,500	57,000
Total deliveries	61,305	67,277	60,000 <u>a/</u>
Total consumption	59,008	67,806	62,000 <u>a/</u>
Stock on hand at end of month	14,857	14,328	12,328 <u>a/</u>

a/ Estimate.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

17. Consumers continue to receive gas during only a few hours each day. In the three largest consumption areas, Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka, gas is regularly available from 0500 until 0800.

There are exceptions to this rule. In Tokyo gas is available for approximately three hours between 1600 and 2000 but is used mainly for industrial purposes. This supply is irregular and undependable. In Kyoto (considered within the Osaka area) additional gas is available for three hours each afternoon. The condition of the facilities in Kyoto is relatively good due to the absence of bomb damage. In the Osaka City area no supply is available to consumers not located near the plants because of the poor condition of the distribution system.

The remainder of Japan has a four-hour daily availability of gas at irregular hours. The total daily average number of gas consumers recorded in April was 1,087,872.

Distribution

18. Severe bomb damage has rendered extensive repairs to the distribution systems necessary. Some progress in this work is indicated by the reduction of apparent loss in April. On the basis of the gas supply metered at the point of consumption the apparent losses during February and March were 50 percent of the quantity produced. In April this loss decreased to 40 percent.

Faulty meters and unauthorized unmetered consumption account for part of the apparent loss; poor condition of the pipe lines resulting in leakage is the greatest factor.

Rehabilitation

19. A special council has been formed by the Japanese Government to appraise the gas industry and to assist and co-ordinate its rehabilitation throughout Japan. Represented on the council are the various Government departments concerned, the Tokyo Gas Company, the Japan Gas Industrial Association, and the Japan Gas Engineering Society.

SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

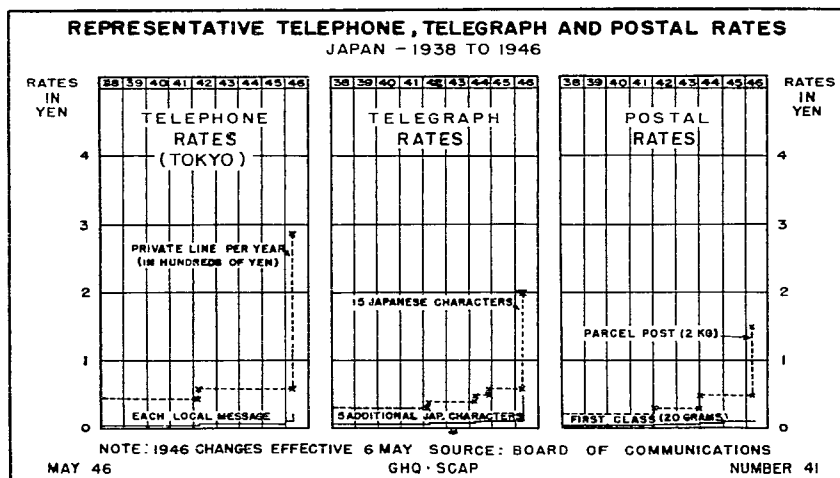
C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Services	1
Facilities, Construction and Maintenance	21
Communications Equipment Manufacturing and Supply	31
Administrative and Financial Matters	44
Research	53

SERVICES

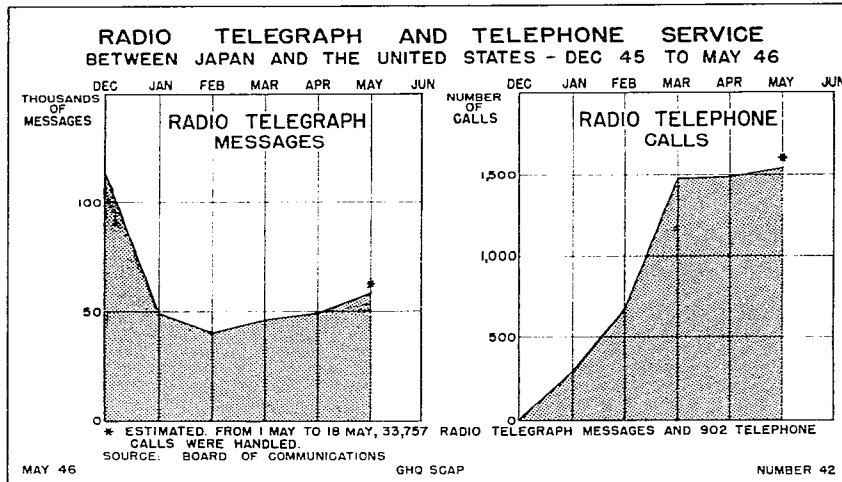
General

1. Telephone, telegraph and postal rates except those for ordinary mail were increased effective 6 May. The Board of Communications is scheduled to submit to the Diet a bill for authority to raise rates of ordinary mail as of 1 July. The trend of representative rates from June 1938 through 6 May 1946 is shown in the accompanying chart.



Occupational Services

2. The trend in radio telephone calls and overseas radio telegraph traffic between Japan and the United States from December through May is indicated by the following chart.



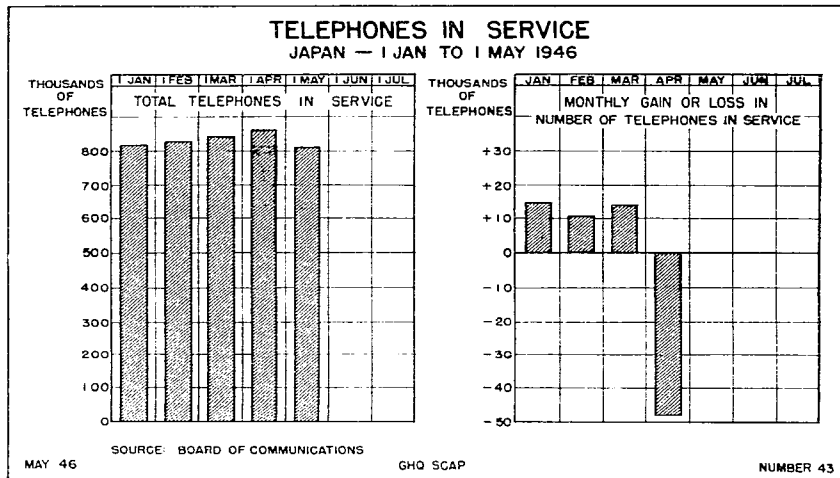
3. Expeditionary force and sender composition message service between Japan and the Hawaiian Islands was established 7 May. These messages are sent prepaid.

4. The extension of telegraphic and messenger delivery service of EFM and SCM messages to 14 cities and 28 APO's became effective 27 May. The number of points for filing these messages was increased from nine to 17.

5. Equipment rearrangements were completed in four offices providing for call completion while the party waits on the line, an unusual type of service in Japan. Similar equipment rearrangements at all major points including Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Fukuoka and Okayama are scheduled to be completed 30 June.

Domestic Telecommunications

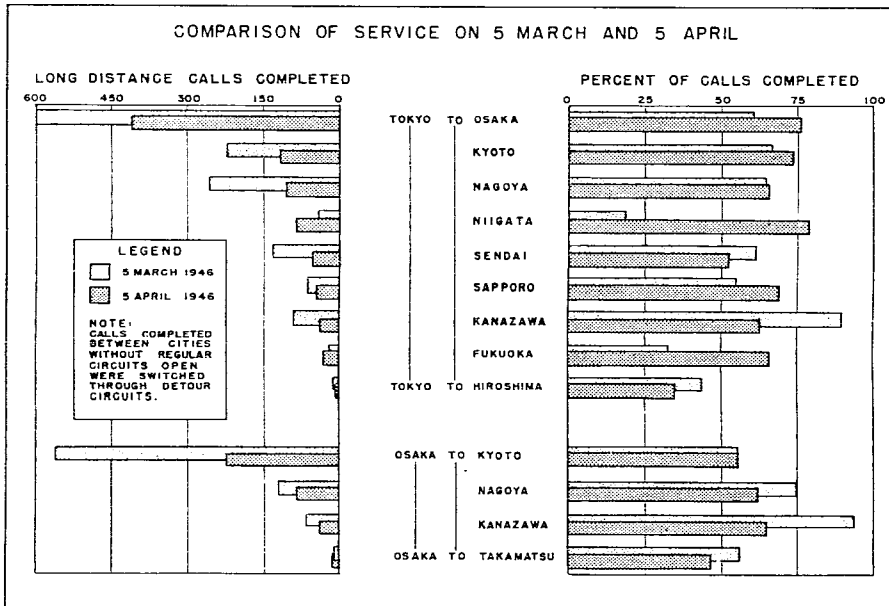
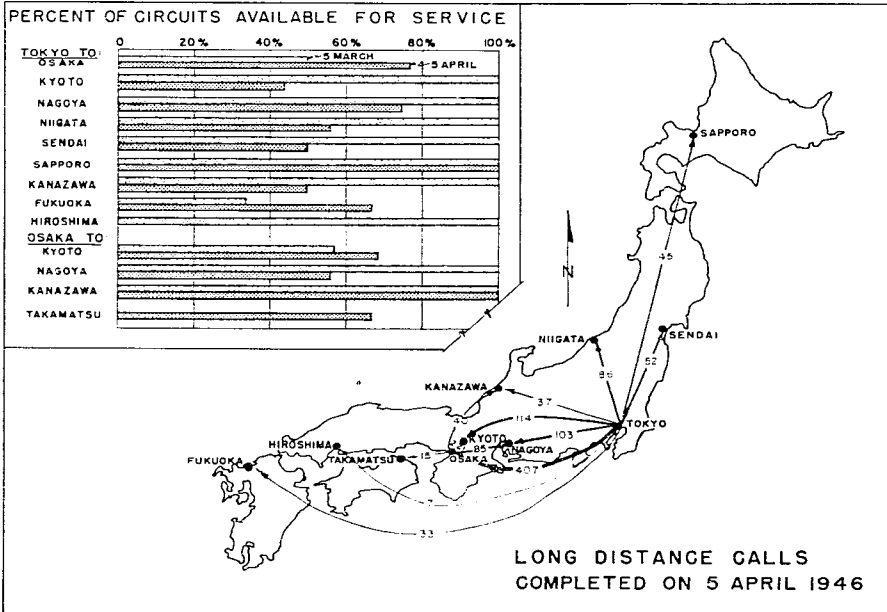
6. The accompanying chart indicates the change in the number of telephones in service during April. This decrease is due to the removal of equipment which had been carried on the books but was not in actual use.



LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE

FROM TOKYO AND OSAKA TO SELECTED CITIES

ON 5 MARCH AND 5 APRIL 1946



SOURCE: BOARD OF COMMUNICATIONS

Service between France and Japan is provided for government representatives, the press and business concerns. Radio terminals are located at Paris and Osaka.

13. Radiotelegraph service for business concerns was established between Japan and United States.

14. Arrangements were completed for the press to send messages to the United States from 22 Japanese post and telegraph offices. Negotiations are being made to extend this service to six additional cities.

Domestic Radio Broadcasting

15. The Board of Communications authorized the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to enter into contracts with listeners to collect listening fees. The listener's fee was increased from ¥ 12 to ¥ 30 per year effective 1 April.

Postal

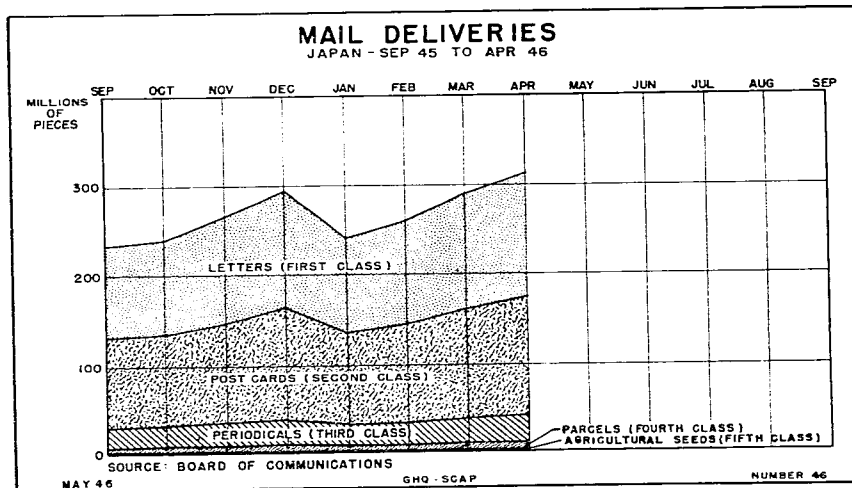
16. The decline in foreign mail received during April as compared with March reflects the clearing of a backlog of mail to Japan during March:

FOREIGN MAIL HANDLED
(thousands of pieces)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Dispatched	555	539
Received	<u>8,331</u>	<u>1,289</u>
Total	8,886	1,828

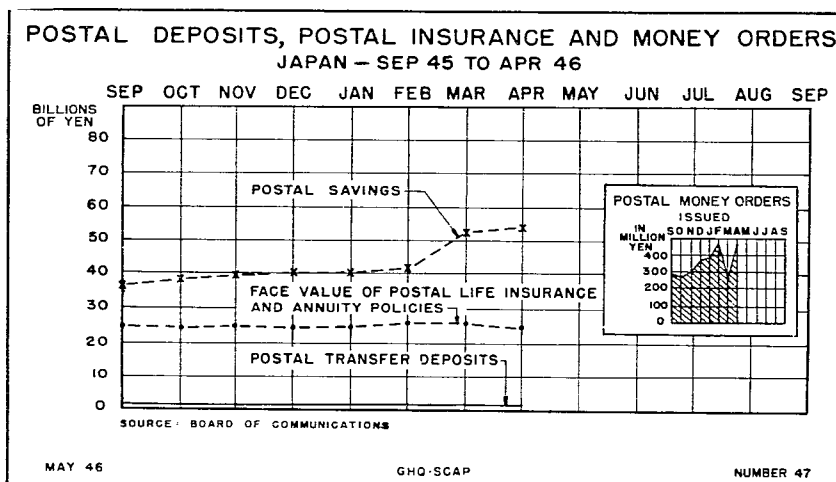
SOURCE: Board of Communications.

17. The following chart indicates the trend in mail deliveries from September through April.



18. Postal deposits in Japan are of two kinds: postal savings and postal transfer deposits. The latter resemble checking accounts in the United States. Transfers may be made between account holders and between account and nonaccount holders.

19. The following chart indicates the trend in postal deposits, postal insurance and money orders from September 1945 through April.



20. Formerly the operations of the Board of Communications extended to the various parts of the Japanese Empire. The postal savings deposits in Japan Proper on 31 August 1945 and in other areas on the latest recorded dates are indicated below. The Board is making payments from these deposits as soldiers and other repatriates return from foreign areas.

POSTAL SAVINGS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Accounts</u> (thousands)	<u>Deposits</u> (millions of yen)	<u>Date</u>
Japan Proper	179,363	33,897	31 Aug 45
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,619	200	Nov 44
Karafuto (Sakhalin)	1,071	202	Jul 45
Korea (Chosen)	15,093	725	May-Aug 45 <u>a/</u>
South Sea Islands	189	32	31 Aug 45
Manchuria	1,210	237	31 Jul 45
Okinawa	772	62	31 Aug 45
North China	277	106	31 Aug 45
Outstanding checks for deposits (not distributed)	-	103	31 Aug 45
Total	200,593	35,564	

a/ Compiled from different reports received during the four months.

SOURCE: Board of Communications.

FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

General

21. Lack of adequate motor transportation hampers the construction, maintenance and operations of the Board of Communications. Of its 1,200 motor cars and trucks 500 are under repair. At least an additional 500 are needed to meet minimum requirements. Deliveries of both new vehicles and those from Japanese Army-Navy supplies have been slow since the beginning of the year.

22. The Board has opened one motor repair shop to alleviate this situation. A contract was made with one private concern to repair vehicles and the Board is negotiating with the Ministry of Transportation to use its vehicle repair shops throughout Japan.

23. Of the 22,000 gallons of gasoline allotted monthly to the Board of Communications for all purposes only about 18,700 gallons were actually delivered in April. Most of the shipment allotted to telecommunications was distributed to telegraph repeater and terminal offices to establish emergency power plant fuel reserves.

Telephone and Telegraph

24. Eight major construction projects were completed during April.

STATUS OF REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

1 May

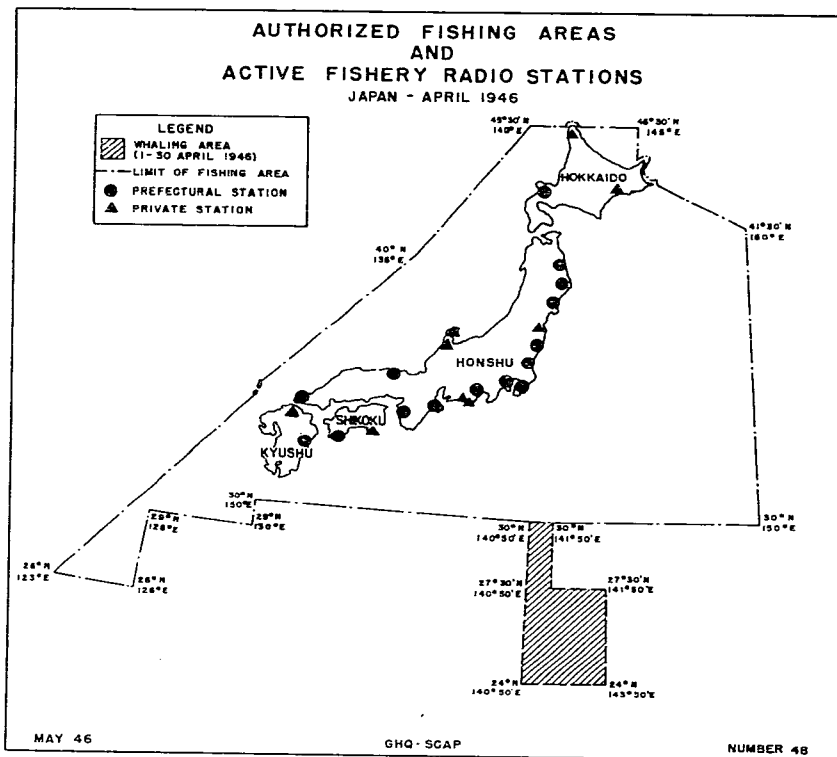
<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Percentage on Which Progress has been Made</u>	
	<u>1 April</u>	<u>1 May</u>
Building repair and construction	30.0	64.7
Toll cable projects	63.6	63.6
Telegraph equipment reinstallation	40.0	42.1
Regrouping subscribers	71.4	57.1
Toll, local and test boards	50.0	100.0
Carrier system installations	38.5	69.4

25. Negotiations were started with three engine manufacturers for rehabilitation and maintenance on a contract basis of emergency power plants located at telephone and telegraph offices throughout Japan.

26. Better long distance circuit characteristics between Tokyo and Fukuoka and intermediate points reflect improved maintenance practices and supply of parts. Increased production of repeater and carrier equipment vacuum tubes contributed to this improvement.

Radio

27. The active public and private radio stations serving the Japanese fishing fleets together with their call signs are shown in the accompanying map, page 162.



28. Ninety-five station outlets of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan are now in service including 8 central, 35 local and 45 "slave" stations. The technical changes necessary to improve coverage and achieve maximum utilization of the present facilities are being investigated.

Postal

29. The shortage of bicycles continues to hamper postal operations. About 23,000 bicycles are on hand including almost 7,000 under repair. An additional 12,000 are required. These figures do not include privately owned bicycles currently being used to alleviate the shortage. The Board received about 2,000 bicycles during the last two months.

30. Approximately 60 additional railway mail cars are required. At present baggage cars are used to ease the shortage.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

Production

31. As a result of SCAP negotiations with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry material deficiencies of the communications equipment manufacturers are being alleviated by releases from the Ministry's reserve stocks.

32. The Nippon Electric Company indicates that production of certain major items may be reduced from 40 to 60 percent below current levels by June if the present rate of absenteeism continues.

33. The production of broadcast receivers fell below estimates during April. The shortage of broadcast receiving tubes is the greatest retarding factor although production of other component parts is also deficient.

RADIO BROADCAST RECEIVERS AND TRANSMITTERS

Product	Plants Operating		Production	
	March	April	March	April
Broadcast receivers	15	17	25,000	31,000
All-wave receivers	-	-	750	1,000
Total			25,750	32,000
Transmitters	6	9	48	64

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

34. The Government increased the manufacturer's price of the four-tube national type broadcast receiver from ¥ 330 to ¥ 500 each. The consumer's price will be about ¥ 600 plus the luxury tax.

The Government has not yet established a price level for all-wave receivers, which are retailing at from ¥ 6,000 to ¥ 10,000 each.

35. Production of tubes is shown in the following table:

TUBES

Product	Plants Operating		Production	
	March	April	March	April
Receiver	9 a/	11 a/	128,000	144,000
Transmitter	5 a/	5 a/	3,150	3,400
Repeater	1	1	2,300	5,200
Other	4 a/	5 a/	450	720
Total			133,900	153,320

a/ Plants manufacturing more than one of the items listed.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

36. The supply of raw materials necessary to tube production is improving. A shortage of high calorie coal continues to retard the production of repeater tubes. Although soda ash remained a critical item during April this condition should be bettered by a more generous allocation of incoming supplies expected in May.

37. The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company is preparing a request for the importation from the United States of sufficient parts to place two of their automatic Ivenhoe bulb-blowing machines in operation. The additional production provided by these two machines would ease the tube shortage and raise capacity to a level nearer minimum demand.

38. Large transmitter tubes are still in critically short supply. The shortage of high quality copper anodes for these tubes has been eased to some extent.

The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company is the only manufacturer equipped to produce large water-cooled transmitter tubes. Installation of an annealing furnace and the reconstruction of exhausting equipment has improved their facilities which have previously been inadequate due to war damage.

One number 169 transmitter tube was delivered to Radio Tokyo on 5 May. Two UV-171D tubes are expected to be completed and ready for delivery to Korea by 1 July. It is anticipated that by 1 August two UV-171 tubes will be completed and ready for delivery to Radio Tokyo.

39. An upward trend in the production of wire communications equipment occurred during April.

WIRE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

Product	Plants Operating		Production	
	March	April	March	April
Telephone sets	6	7	8,400	12,970
Manual switchboards	5	5	31	210
Automatic switch units	4	4	3,750	3,800
Carrier equipment	2	4	60	130
Repeater equipment	2	2	15	405
Telephone cable <u>a/</u>	4	4	350	460
Wire communication parts <u>b/14</u>		15	2,200	6,380

a/ Production figures in kilometers.

b/ Production figures in thousands of yen.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

40. The Nippon Electric Company, the largest manufacturer of wire communication equipment, has completed the reinstallation of evacuated equipment.

41. Production of component parts during April followed previous estimates with the exception of small assorted broadcast receiver parts. The increase of ¥ 5,000,000 value production of these parts was far above expectations.

COMPONENT PARTS

Product	Plants Operating		Production	
	March	April	March	April
Condensers	25	36	765,000	950,000
Resistors	11	14	550,000	770,000
Transformers	12	19	27,000	35,000
Speakers	6	8	24,000	28,000
Other radio parts <u>a/</u>	40	43	1,000	6,000

a/ Production figures in thousands of yen.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

42. The increase in the production of electrolytic capacitors during April was insufficient to meet broadcast receiver production requirements.

Japanese Army and Navy Communications Equipment

43. The redistribution of radio equipment from Japanese Army-Navy stocks is proceeding slowly.

RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE ARMY-NAVY
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT
18 May

		Received	Total	Total	Balance
	Unit	Since 13 Apr	Received	Distributed	On Hand
Wire					
Switchboards	each	246	847	139	708
Telephones	each	4,003	15,509	4,556	10,953
Telegraph	sets	412	654	63	591
Cable, lead covered	reels	164	1,277	577	700
Cable, lead covered	km	730	1,270	554	716
Radio					
Transmitters (over 250 watts)	each	22	427	39	388
Receivers, assorted	each	1,561	2,160	152	2,008
Tubes, assorted	boxes	560	1,614	36	1,578
	thousands	238	1,036	87	949
Power					
Generators	each	148	680	116	564

SOURCE: Ministry of Home Affairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

Administrative

44. On 29 May the Board of Directors of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan confirmed the appointment of four candidates suggested by Dr. Takano, President of BCJ, to handle business affairs, financial matters, programming and technical operations of the Corporation.

45. SCAP is investigating the Board of Communications' plan to increase its personnel by between 35,000 and 40,000 during the current fiscal year.

46. Wage rates of the Board of Communications were increased in May retroactive to March in accordance with the general increase for all government employees.

47. Absenteeism among workers both of the Board of Communication and communication equipment manufacturers increased because of the food shortage. Two of the largest manufacturers reported a 10 percent increase in absenteeism during the latter part of April and an increase in this figure during May to between 30 and 40 percent is noted.

Financial

48. Board of Communications preliminary business revenue data for the fiscal year which ended 31 March show an increase of approximately eight percent over the preceding year. Increases were notable in revenue from telegraph, mail, postal savings and postal life insurance.

49. Business revenues of the Board of Communications for January-March 1946 were higher than for October-December 1945. This reflects year-end adjustments of accounts applicable to the entire year, as well as restoration of communications facilities and services.

50. The Board of Communications and the International Telecommunications Company submitted a plan to SCAP for the reorganization of the latter. This provides for the establishment of a new company to assume the wireless facilities and the transfer of cable facilities to the Government in return for the assumption by the Government of the company's debt which it already guarantees. The new company would differ from the present one in that it would operate as well as own the facilities.

51. This proposal was partially prompted by the present financial difficulty of the International Telecommunications Company due to the loss of foreign business and assets. Almost one third of its total assets of over ¥ 230,000,000 are located outside Japan. The Board of Communications owns one half of the capital stock of the company which was organized in 1939 to control facilities for foreign wireless communications.

52. Preliminary results from a survey of Japanese-owned communications facilities and other assets abroad indicate their total book value to be in excess of ¥ 325,000,000. Of these Manchuria has about 45 percent, China approximately 30 percent and Korea about 15 percent. Communications manufacturing equipment represents the bulk of the assets. This survey covers only facilities and assets used for or directly connected with communications; it does not include investments of Japanese communications agencies or companies in foreign countries when these are not connected with communications.

RESEARCH

53. SCAP has received reports covering research facilities of 72 educational institutions and agencies. This completes the initial survey of the communications research laboratories in Japan and Korea.

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Labor Legislation.	2
Labor and Employer Organizations	4
Labor Relations.	17
Wages.	27
Employment and Unemployment.	30
Public Works Program	38
Labor for Occupation Forces.	42

1. The Imperial Ordinance of 17 May setting up the Economic Stabilization Board established a Labor Division within that board to perform over-all planning of wages and salaries and labor force channeling. Labor policies set by the Board are to be executed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

LABOR LEGISLATION

2. The Labor Legislation Committee presented its draft of a Labor Relations Adjustment Bill to the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

3. After public hearings 25-30 April the bill's permissive character was strengthened. Machinery for conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration is provided as a government service to both parties, who retain the primary obligation to adjust their differences. Restrictions with appropriate penalties are proposed as follows:

- (1) Acts of dispute in specified public welfare works are to be disallowed until 30 days after mediation has been requested.
- (2) Acts of dispute are to be disallowed on the part of police officers, firemen, those employed at prisons and officials and employees directly engaged in the processes of government administration.
- (3) Operation of safety installations at a factory, mine or other place of employment is not to be hampered at any time.

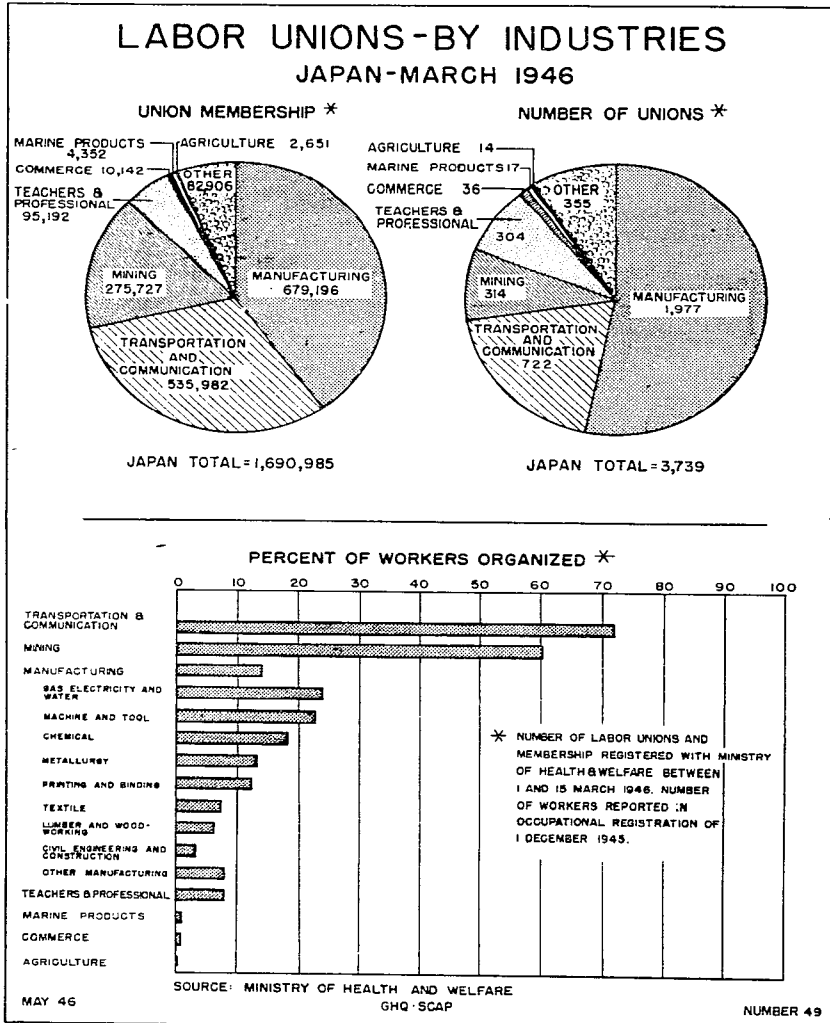
LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Labor Unions

4. The first consolidated report of labor union organizations registered on 15 March pursuant to the Labor Union Law was published by the Ministry of Health and Welfare on 8 May. A total of 1,690,985 workers in 3,739 unions was reported.

5. Almost 1,500,000 of the union members were employed in transportation and communication, mining and manufacturing. The chart below

indicates that union members comprised 72, 60 and 14 percent respectively of the total labor force in these industries on 1 December 1945 in the occupational registration of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.



6. A geographical breakdown shows that 10 of the 46 prefectures of Japan accounted for 60 percent of the labor unions and membership:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Tokyo	659	300,739
Hokkaido	507	160,005
Fukuoka	209	207,214
Hyogo	193	82,126
Gumma	150	44,869
Aichi	147	89,337
Nagano	111	39,085
Niigata	110	49,414
Miyagi	97	45,003
Osaka	87	73,023
Total	2,270	1,090,815

May Day

7. The progress of the labor union movement was evidenced when, after 11 years of legal prohibition, May Day was celebrated by labor demonstrations throughout the country as Japan's Labor Day. Participants in all Japan amounted to an estimated 1,000,000. In Tokyo some 300,000 labor unionists from 500 unions held a demonstration in front of the Imperial Palace.

8. Placards and banners representing individual labor unions bore slogans chosen by an administrative committee.

9. The major resolutions presented to the Premier advocated the guarantee of the right to bargain collectively, opposition to compulsory labor adjustment laws, legal status of production control by workers as a form of strike action, resumption of production to create jobs for the unemployed, opposition to the closing of factories and dismissal of workers, a seven-hour work day and weekly holiday, unemployment relief and insurance legislation, special protection for working mothers, establishment of a legal minimum wage, unification of the Japanese labor movement and participation in the international labor movement.

Further resolutions expressed opposition to a "reactionary" cabinet and called for the purging of war criminals, equal treatment for Koreans and Formosans in Japan, a constitution framed by the people and solution of the food problem by exposing food hoarders and halting compulsory rice collections.

10. A sequel to the May Day demonstration was the "Food May Day" demonstration and parade on 19 May in Tokyo to urge a solution to the food shortage. Participants were estimated at about 150,000.

Labor Union Federations

11. Leaders of the General Federation of Labor Unions, the All Japan Congress of Industrial Unions and the Kanto Council of Labor Unions held frequent meetings aimed at unification of the labor movement. Unification is being retarded by fear on the part of the leaders of the General Federation of Labor that they may lose their identity and by communist activity in the trade unions.

12. At the end of May the All Japan Congress of Industrial Unions announced the support of labor unions with a claimed membership of over 1,200,000 distributed as follows:

	<u>Members</u>
All Japan Communications Workers' Union	330,000
All Japan Transport Workers' Union	130,000
All Japan Electrical Workers' Union	120,000
All Japan Iron Workers' Union	40,000
All Japan Coal Miners' Union	80,000
All Japan News and Radio Workers' Union	25,000
All Japan Publishing and Printers' Union	15,000
All Japan Movie and Theater Workers' Union	10,000
All Japan Seamen's Union	50,000
All Japan Teachers' Union	70,000
All Japan Doctors' and Nurses' Union	15,000
Kanto Government Railway Workers' Union	114,000
Kanto Electrical Machine Workers' Union	50,000
Kanto Machine Workers' Union	61,000
Kanto Chemical Workers' Union	120,000

13. According to Toraichi Hara, General Secretary of the General Federation of Labor Unions, 550,000 union members were affiliated with the Federation on 31 May. Organizational drives to enroll another million members in 1946 are under way. Major unions known to be affiliated with the federation and comprising part of its claimed total are:

Textile Workers' Unions	31,000 a/
All Japan Tobacco Factory Workers' Union	30,000 a/
All Japan Federation of Transportation Workers' Unions (Streetcar Workers)	20,000
Coal Miners' Unions	65,000
Copper and Iron Ore Miners' Unions	24,000

a/ 80 percent of membership women.

Reorganization of the federation to conform to industrial rather than the original prefectural basis has been announced.

Labor Union Activities

14. On 23 May the Central Committee of the All Japan News and Radio Workers' Union expelled from membership and banned from employment two reporters charged with receiving a bribe from a government official to subsidize a Japan Newspapermen's League in opposition to the union. This ban raised the question of a closed shop in the journalistic field.

15. Two additions to the labor union press appeared in May. "Working Comrades" (Hateraku Doshi) is the first postwar women's labor magazine. It is published monthly by a committee representing the women's sections of 38 unions affiliated with the General Federation of Labor Unions. The other, "The Ship Crew Newspaper" (Sen-in Shimbun) is the official weekly of the Tokyo Branch of the All Japan Seamen's Union.

Employer Organizations

16. On 4 May the Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers embracing about 70 percent of the industry was organized with Masao Abe of the Nippon Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company as president. The main office was established in Tokyo and district offices were set up in the Kanto, Tohoku, Hokkaido, Chubu, Hokuriku and Kyushu regions.

The federation has initiated long-range investigations on wages and unemployment, on workers' participation in management and on trade agreements. In each district office divisions have been organized to deal with these matters.

Because the member firms influence 400 heavy industry companies, the labor policies to be developed by the federation are awaited with great interest by industrialists, government circles and labor as indicative of the position to be taken by management generally in labor relations. Labor circles were apprehensive because of the imposing combination of economic strength in the one federation.

LABOR RELATIONS

Central Labor Relations Committee

17. The prestige of the Central Labor Relations Committee was strengthened when on 24 May the three railway union leaders who had been suspended by the Ministry of Transportation for leading a go-slow strike on 28 February were reinstated without prejudice. Both

suspension and reinstatement were in accord with the committee's ruling that the leaders be suspended until they showed repentance publicly.

Negotiations have begun between the union and the Ministry of Transportation to establish collective bargaining machinery and union participation in the administration of personnel and welfare for railway employees.

Labor-Management Council

18. The first permanent labor-management committee on production and labor administration in Japan was set up in the Hokkaido Bibai Coal Mine of the Mitsubishi Mining Company by a collective agreement of 27 April.

19. This agreement establishes a management council of 10 company representatives and 10 labor union representatives which will establish policies on the following:

- (1) Production planning.
- (2) Efficiency, safety and maintenance operations.
- (3) Procurement and assignment of production materials.
- (4) Solution of production bottlenecks.
- (5) Recruitment, placement and control of labor.
- (6) Procurement and distribution of essential commodities and equipment for workers.
- (7) Transportation for workers.
- (8) General welfare of workers.
- (9) Status of the enterprise including ore reserves, management plans and financial condition.

20. The mine manager is to be chairman of the council and the vice-chairman is to be designated by the union. Majority rule will govern. Decisions requiring approval by the Government or the head office of the company will become effective only after authorization is obtained.

21. Two other types of committees reporting to the Management Council were set up by this agreement: (1) working committees for discussion, study and opinions of workers on various phases of the work and (2) special technical committees for conducting investigations and making recommendations.

Labor Relations in Education

22. At a conference on 4 May with 50 representatives from the All Japan Teachers' Union the Education Minister, Dr. Yoshishige Abe, questioned the right of school teachers to unionize and rejected the union's demand for a ¥ 800 basic monthly pay for teachers. He also rejected 15 other demands, mostly concerning the administration of the schools.

Dr. Abe later issued a statement confirming the right of teachers to unionize but denying that the proper scope of unions under the Labor Union Law extended beyond matters of wages, hours and working conditions to political activity or interference in school management and education policy.

The Teachers' Union replied with a sit-down demonstration in the hallways of the Ministry of Education building.

Labor Disputes

23. Labor disputes fell off sharply during May but conditions remained delicate in the railroad, communications and education fields. Negotiations are proceeding but the general lack of food and rising price level made the successful attainment of workers' minimum requirements improbable in those fields.

24. The Ministry of Health and Welfare's analysis of labor disputes in the first 20 days of March covered 91 disputes involving 86,819 participants. These disputes took the following form:

Strike	22
Workers' participation in management	13
Slowdown	7
Lockout	3
Others (a combination of the above)	46

25. These disputes were comparatively prolonged with 48 lasting more than 30 days, while only 19 were settled within five days. Of the remainder, 15 were settled within 10 days, 7 within 20 days and 2 within a month.

Workers attained complete success in only nine of the 43 cases settled. Compromises were reached in 33 settlements, and in one case the workers' demands were rejected entirely.

26. Demand for wage increases was an issue in 77 of the 91 disputes. Next in frequency were demands for a shorter work day and paid holidays (27 each), removal of autocratic supervisors (23), recognition of collective bargaining and participation in management (20 each), participation in personnel matters (19) and distribution of welfare goods (15).

Other demands involved discharge allowances, payment of wage taxes by the company, opposition to dismissals, democratization of company organization, administration of welfare facilities, recognition of labor unions and rationalization of the wage structure.

WAGES

Wage Levels

27. Wage rates in industries having a substantial degree of union organization remained constant during May although the cost of living was still rising and workers were increasingly reliant on the black market for goods. Spot surveys made by the Ministry of Health and Welfare at the end of April indicated that wages had increased between 200 and 400 percent since the end of hostilities while the cost of living had risen 850 percent.

28. Average daily earnings for men in April ranged from ¥ 12 to ¥ 30 and women's average daily earnings ranged from ¥ 6 to ¥ 18. The manufacturing industries, particularly metals, machinery and chemicals, paid the highest wages. See table, page 173.

AVERAGE MONEY WAGE OF JAPANESE WORKERS

April

Industry	MALE					FEMALE			
	Factories		Min of H & W		Sur of Stat	Min of H & W		Sur of Stat	
	Min of H & W a/	Sur of Stat b/	Monthly Average	Derived Dly Av	Dly Av Apr 23-29	Monthly Average	Derived Dly Av c/	Dly Av Apr 23-29	
Manufacturing	101	1,000	¥ 608.30	¥ 26.92	¥ 20.05	¥ 232.79	¥ 10.73	¥ 8.15	
Metal	16	120	679.00	29.65	22.41	422.13	17.81	11.66	
Machinery	22	200	557.43	25.57	21.27	298.24	12.65	11.33	
Chemicals	17	60	661.91	28.65	22.30	290.47	13.08	11.69	
Gas, electricity, water works	-	30	-	-	20.25	-	-	8.31	
Ceramics	13	50	536.45	24.50	20.12	203.31	9.08	9.64	
Textile	17	180	535.66	23.29	13.49	176.37	8.77	5.94	
Woodworking	-	150	-	-	13.98	-	-	6.36	
Foodstuffs	16	120	483.71	20.32	16.82	162.45	7.00	6.48	
Printing	-	30	-	-	18.41	-	-	9.53	
Other	-	60	-	-	11.67	-	-	5.71	
Mining	-	50	-	-	20.02	-	-	15.31	
Metal	-	23	-	-	19.56	-	-	6.00	
Coal	-	19	-	-	20.23	-	-	15.70	
Oil	-	2	-	-	18.14	-	-	9.18	
Other	-	6	-	-	18.48	-	-	-	
Transportation	-	100	-	-	19.34	-	-	9.22	
Local railroad and tramway	18	20	459.40	18.16	15.68	307.16	11.59	8.91	
Motor bus	-	20	-	-	20.05	-	-	9.72	
Motor truck	-	25	-	-	21.62	-	-	7.11	
Cart	-	35	-	-	24.41	-	-	8.46	
Commerce	20	-	344.89	15.61	-	158.95	7.19	-	
Stores	10	-	258.07	11.03	-	145.64	6.36	-	
Banks and insurance	10	-	526.06	27.26	-	239.87	10.33	-	

a/ The Ministry of Health and Welfare survey is concentrated in the large industrial prefectures of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Aichi, Hyogo, Saitama, Chiba, Gumma and Gifu.

b/ The Cabinet Bureau of Statistics survey covers 20 prefectures for factories and transportation and four mining regions.

c/ Ministry of Health and Welfare figures are higher because the surveyors selected only "average" workers and because of the emphasis on the large prefectures.

SOURCES: Ministry of Health and Welfare, Labor Policy Bureau, Wages Section and Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, Labor Section.

Government Pay Increase

29. SCAP Memorandum of 24 May offered no objection to a general pay increase averaging 62.5 percent to the 1,759,860 employees of the Japanese Government. The increase, which affected 343,000 teachers and 126,000 policemen as well as the workers in government railways, communications systems, tobacco factories and ministerial offices, was designed to help offset the great rise in cost of living for a group which had received increases of only 20 to 40 percent in earnings since August 1945.

The salary increases ranged from 30 percent in the highest pay bracket to 100 percent in the lowest pay bracket.