

15. Lignite production for the 1947-48 fiscal year was set by the Coal Board at 5,000,000 metric tons. Estimates for the current fiscal year are 3,420,000 metric tons.

Exploitation Program

16. The Coal Board, with an appropriation of ¥ 75,000,000, is beginning a two-year program of exploitation of coal and lignite resources including geological surveys and the opening of experimental mines.

COAL AND LIGNITE EXPLOITATION
(yen)

<u>Coal</u>	
Surveys	11,000,000
Experimental stations	22,000,000
Opening new mines	22,000,000
<u>Lignite</u>	
Surveys	4,000,000
Experimental stations	8,000,000
Boring new mines	<u>8,000,000</u>
Total	75,000,000

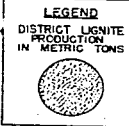
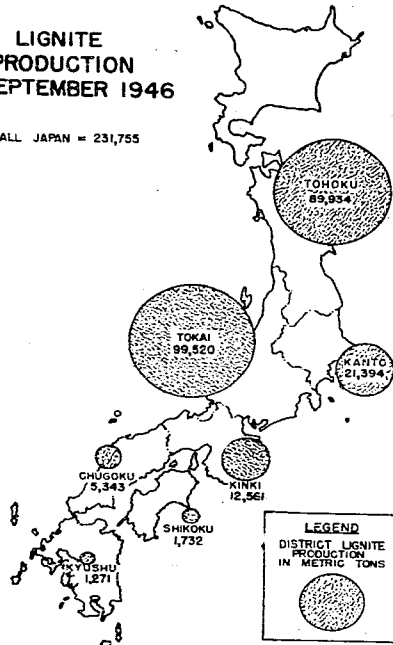
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
Coal Board.

LIGNITE PRODUCTION, SALES AND STOCKPILES

DISTRICTS—JAPAN

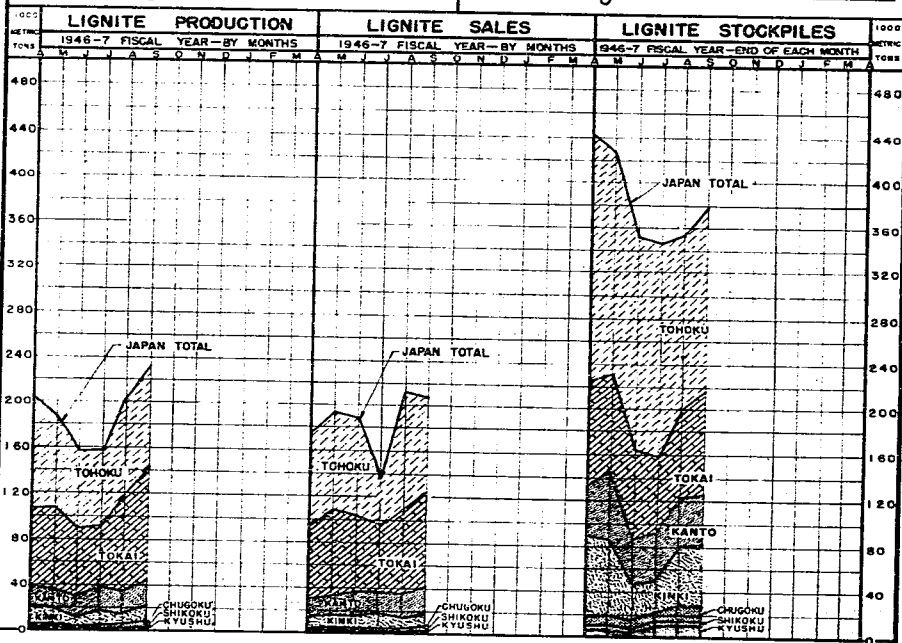
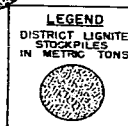
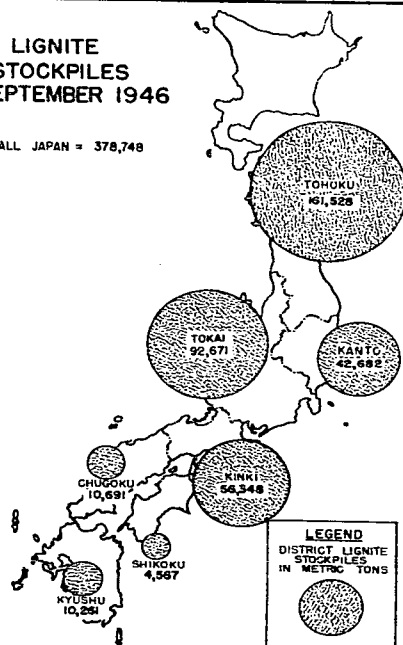
LIGNITE PRODUCTION SEPTEMBER 1946

ALL JAPAN = 231,755



LIGNITE STOCKPILES SEPTEMBER 1946

ALL JAPAN = 378,748



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, COAL BOARD.

OCTOBER 1946

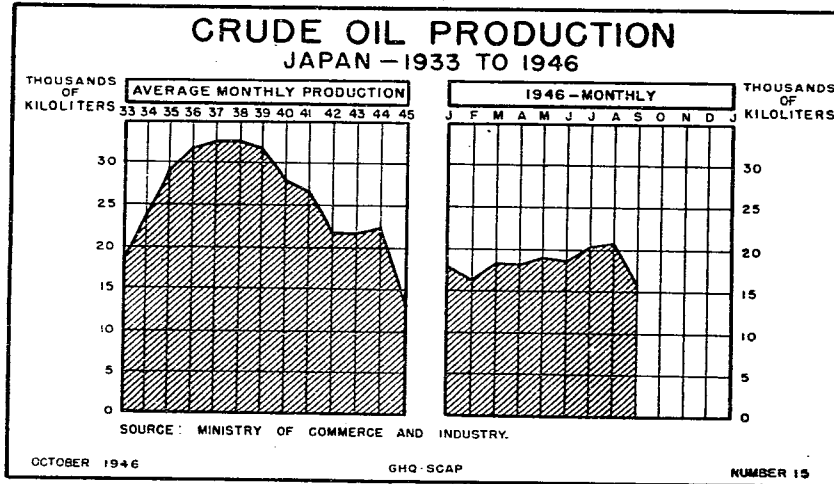
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PETROLEUM

Production

17. Because of the Imperial Oil Company strike on 6 September production dropped from the August peak of 20,943 kiloliters to 15,691 kiloliters, the lowest level since the Occupation began.



18. Production for the first half of the current fiscal year is 112,767 kiloliters. The production goal set by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the fiscal year is 250,000 kiloliters. An average daily production of 754 kiloliters will be required for the rest of the current fiscal year to meet this goal.

Exploration and Exploitation

19. The petroleum exploitation program was two to three months behind schedule in August and has now been further delayed by the strike.

Imperial Oil Finances

20. Because producer subsidies were not included in the first amendment to the national budget, following the recent increase from ¥ 421 to ¥ 1,105 per kiloliter for crude oil, the Imperial Oil Company has been forced to borrow large sums. Negotiations to obtain subsidy payments from other government funds have not been successful.

MINING INDUSTRY

21. Fifteen of the 25 commodities reported showed an increase in production over July.

Copper

22. Copper mine production remains near the level reached in April, about 1,500 metric tons. Increases are unlikely unless shortages are overcome.

Lead and Zinc

23. Lead production rose to 416 metric tons in August but zinc declined from 1,980 tons in July to 1,910 tons.

Iron and Sulfur

24. Iron ore is approaching 70,000 metric tons of concentrate per month. Refined sulfur output dropped slightly.

Pyrite production increased to 52,072 metric tons. Probable monthly production will average from 40,000 to 45,000 metric tons.

Gold and Silver

25. Gold production remains near 125 kilograms per month. Silver dropped slightly below 3,750 kilograms.

SECTION 3
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

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COKE

1. September coke production was 113,000 metric tons, a 1,000-ton increase over August output. Coal stockpiles totaled 33,000 metric tons and coke stocks 50,000 metric tons. Estimated production for October is 109,000 tons.

SEPTEMBER COKE ALLOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers		
Gas		
Iron and steel	64,220	50,580
Chemical		
Metal mining and refining	2,050	2,990
Metal industry	4,900	4,590
Shipbuilding and machinery manufacturing	17,690	23,660
Ceramics (including cement)	1,490	1,650
Chemical fertilizer	35,500	25,780
Chemical industry	4,420	3,600
Maintenance and repair of coal mines	700	1,300
Others	300	2,880
Reserve	<u>4,950</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	136,220	117,030

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

METAL INDUSTRIES

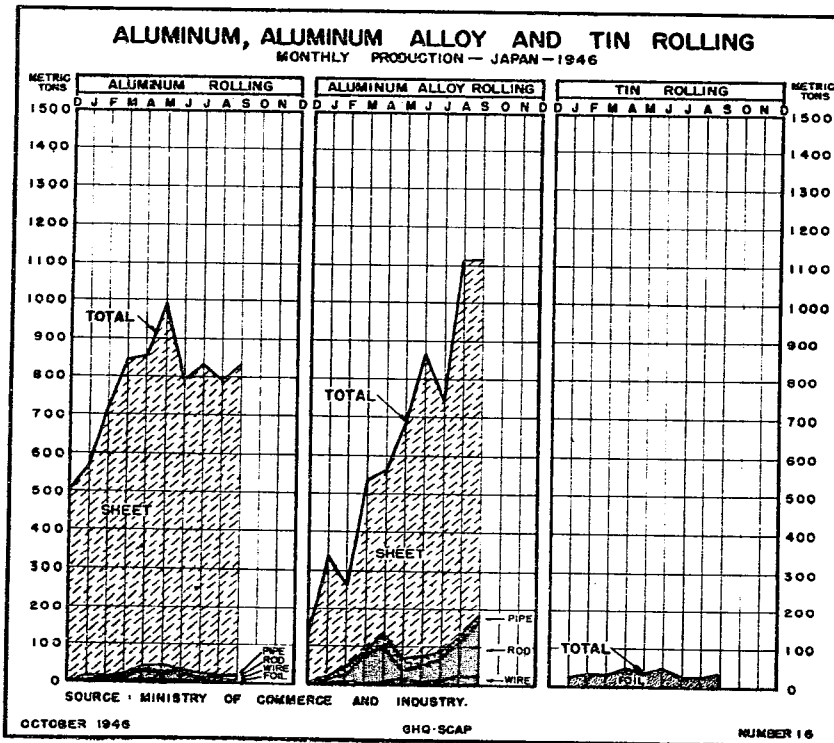
Iron and Steel

2. Shortage of coking coal continued to limit production of pig iron, steel ingots and steel products. Charts on opposite page show monthly production for the iron and steel industry.

Light Metals

3. September aluminum production increased from 762 to 836 metric tons. Of this 449 tons were reduced from alumina in six plants and 387 tons were reclaimed from scrap in seven plants.

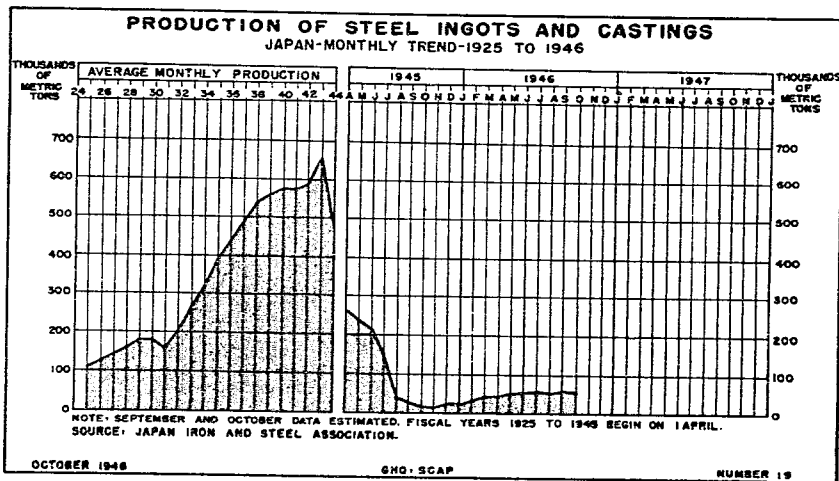
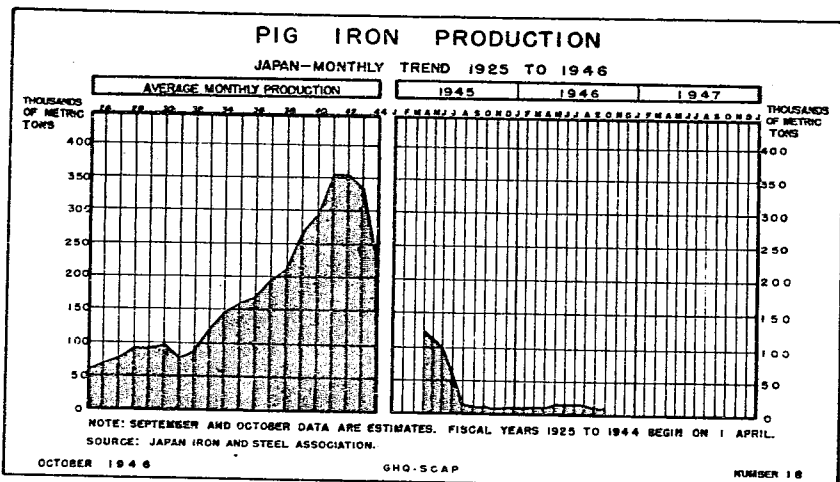
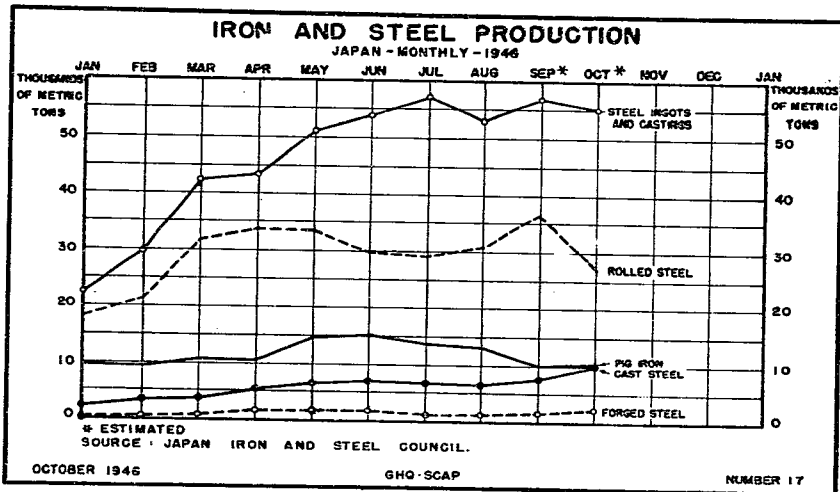
4. Production of aluminum, aluminum alloy and tin rolling products for 57 operating plants is shown in the following chart. Estimated September tonnage is 2,235 tons.

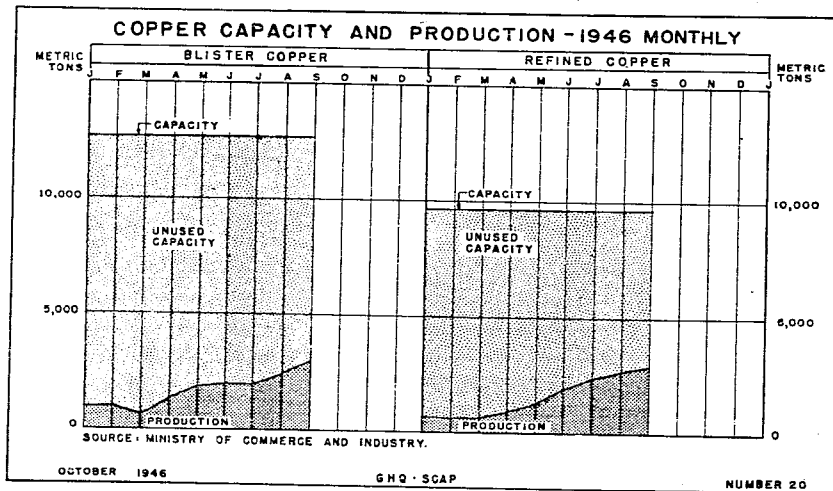


Copper

5. September production of blister copper was 2,846 metric tons, a 449 metric ton increase over August. Refined copper production was 2,916 metric tons, an increase of 250 metric tons. Production trends are shown in chart, page 92.

6. Rolled copper and copper alloy production was 3,244 metric tons for September, an increase of 26 metric tons over August. See charts, page 93.

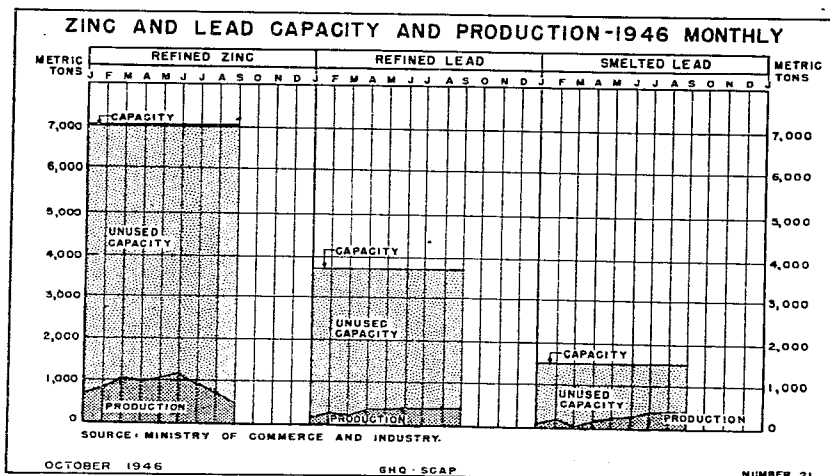


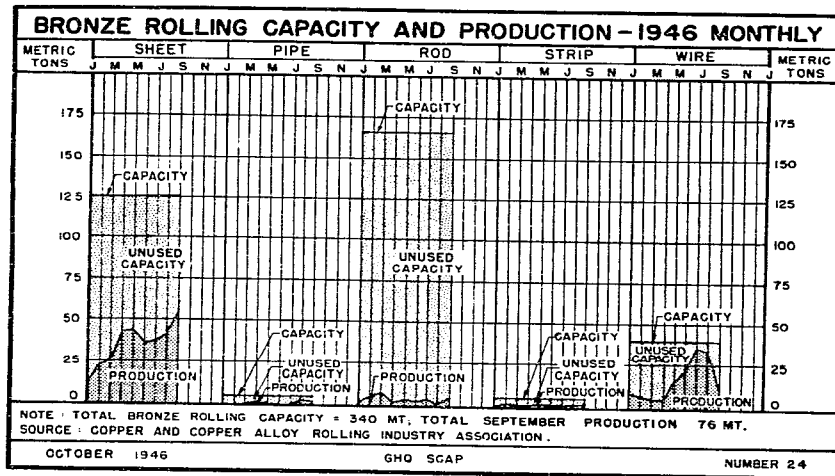
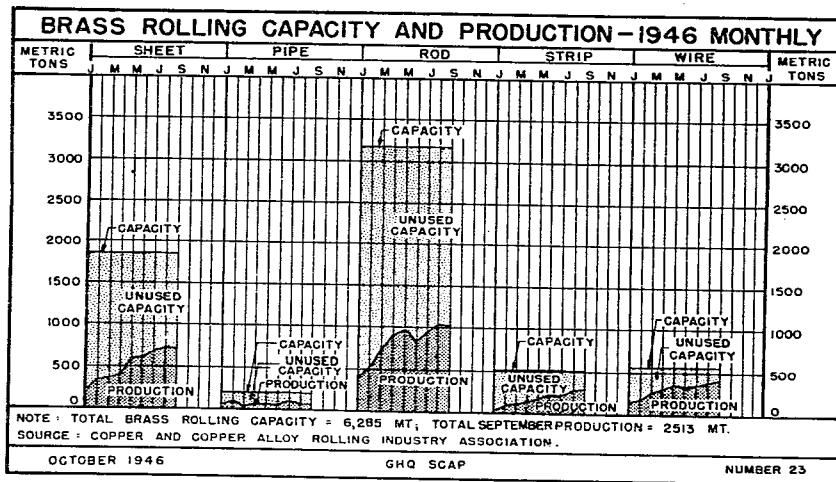
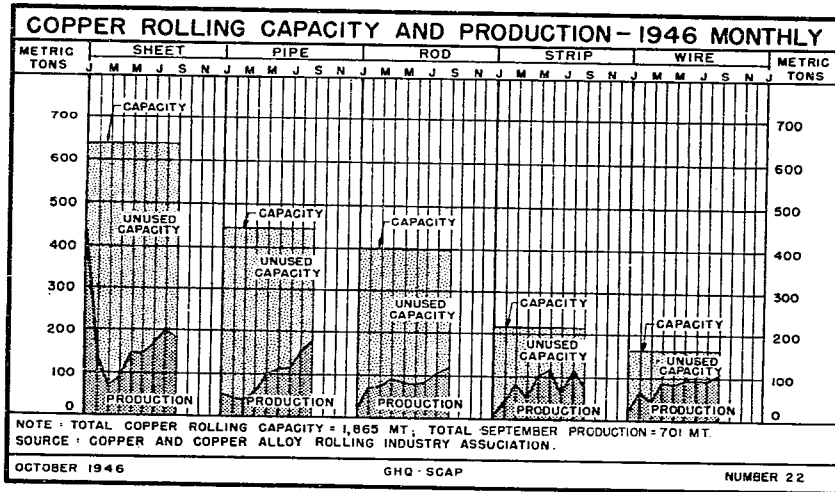


Zinc and Lead

7. Total zinc production dropped to 549 metric tons in September. Of this 391 tons were produced by distillation and 158 by electrolysis. This decrease of 240 tons from August output was due to the closing of one smelter and to repair work in progress on electrolytic cells.

8. Lead smelting production was 420 metric tons and lead refining 415 metric tons.



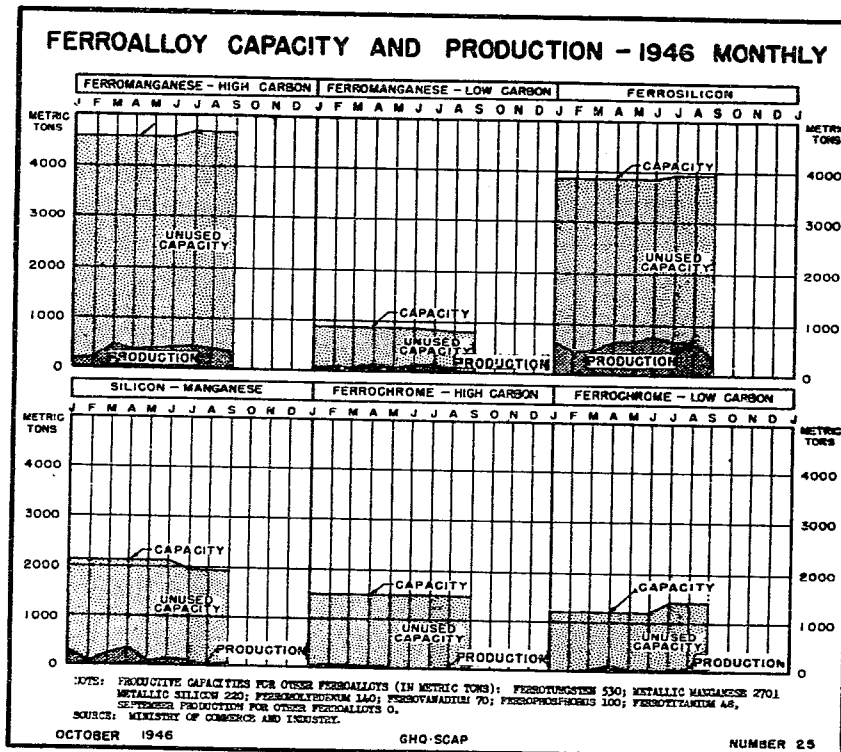


Other Nonferrous Metals

9. All nickel and antimony plants remained inactive. Twenty-five tons of tin were refined in September. Production of mercury remained constant at three metric tons.

Ferroalloy Production

10. Due to a limited demand, production of ferroalloys has declined steadily since August.

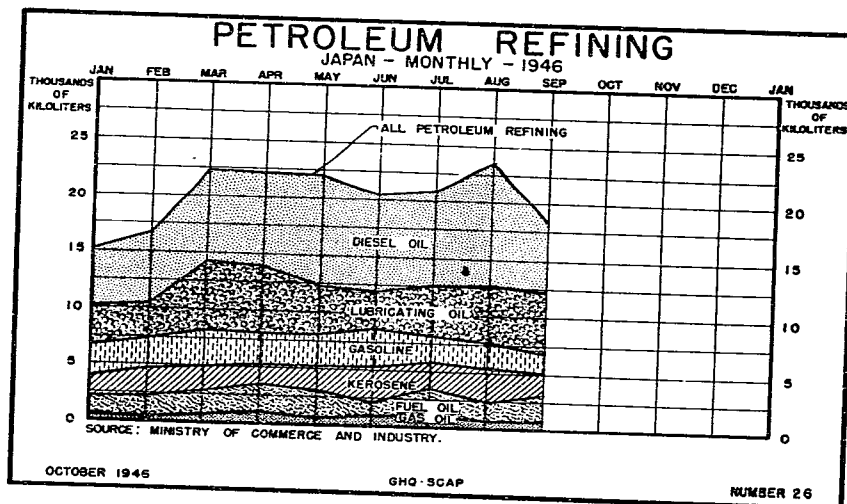


RUBBER

11. On 30 September the stock of all grades of crude rubber was 6,711 metric tons. At the present rate of consumption the supply will be exhausted by 1 January 1947. Unless imports are received before the end of 1946 the industry will not be able to maintain continuous production.

PETROLEUM

12. Refined production for September was 18,428 kiloliters. The following chart shows monthly production of various petroleum products.



CEMENT

13. Thirty-four operating plants produced 95,431 metric tons of cement in September compared with 90,870 tons in August. The Cement Industrial Association reported that with certain spare parts, sufficient coal and lubricating oil, a monthly output of 380,000 metric tons could be attained. Based on the coal allocation estimated production for October is 86,300 tons.

CONSTRUCTION

Railroads

14. The following table shows the cost of railway construction for the Occupation Forces in September.

ADDITIONS TO RAILWAY FACILITIES (yen)

	<u>Labor Cost</u>	<u>Materials Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Track construction (262.4 feet)	75,614	20,188	95,802
Buildings, platform extensions, re- visions	188,993	465,275	664,268
Electrical work	<u>16,977</u>	<u>68,234</u>	<u>85,211</u>
Total	281,584	553,697	835,281

SOURCE: Third Military Railway Service.

Japanese Housing

15. The following housing program under the direction of the Housing Corporation is to be completed by 31 December. List "A" is financed by a 50 percent loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a 50 percent subsidy from the new ¥ 6,000,000,000

Supplementary Budget for Public Works. List "B" is completely financed by loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Houses are rented to those made homeless by the war. Alteration includes the conversion of old barracks and factories into family units. Figures represent total number of such units.

	<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>New</u>	<u>Alterations</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Alterations</u>	
Sendai	767	67	1,171	645	2,650
Tokyo	4,785	948	2,247	56	8,036
Yokohama	1,696	91	3,398	334	5,519
Nagoya	2,258	-	746	650	3,654
Shizuoka	550	-	2,573	-	3,123
Osaka	1,312	164	2,249	36	3,761
Kobe	1,030	228	1,067	-	2,325
Hiroshima	860	132	1,151	-	2,143
Shikoku	750	16	630	24	1,420
Kyushu	<u>1,310</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,866</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>4,344</u>
Total	15,318	1,646	18,098	1,913	36,976

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

SHIPBUILDING

16. From 10 September to 10 October civilian shipyards completed repairs on 205 merchant vessels totaling 490,673 gross tons.

17. From 20 September to 20 October two steel ships totaling 1,370 gross tons were completed. In the same period two wooden ships totaling 250 gross tons were launched and four wooden ships totaling 750 gross tons were completed.

18. Reports from 50 of the 84 major shipyards of Japan show that 27 are working seven or eight hours a day, 10 are working nine to 15 hours a day and 13 are working 24 hours a day.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

19. Shortages of basic raw materials continued to retard production. A production index of six basic heavy chemicals showed September output was 31 percent of estimated minimum monthly requirements. September production is shown in chart on facing page.

Sulfuric Acid

20. Sulfuric acid production was down 10 percent in September. Continued repair of existing equipment will increase production capacity sufficiently to meet the needs of the fertilizer industry.

Salt

21. Because of restrictions on the use of electric power salt production in September fell to 60,000 metric tons.

Soda and Soda Products

22. Soda and soda derivative production rose approximately 20 percent due to the increased salt allocation made to the soda industry.

Alcohol

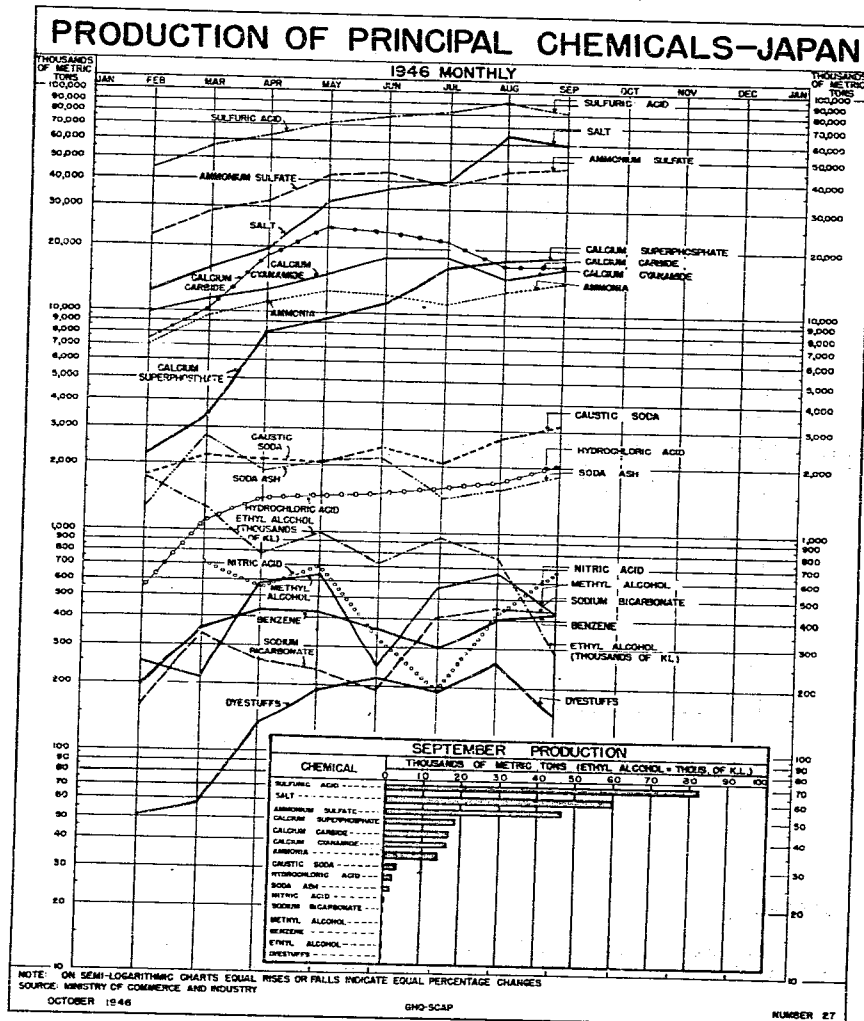
23. Alcohol production decreased because of critical shortages of fuel and food. With the large harvest of potatoes, some of which will be used as raw materials, production of alcohol should increase.

Coal Tar Products

24. Output of coal tar products increased slightly. The shortage of coking coal continues to restrict production.

Dyes and Drugs

25. Total dyestuff production decreased in September. The decrease was mainly in sulfur blacks and sulfur khaki of which there are more than sufficient stocks on hand.



Stockpiles of ordinary steel are adequate for six months to one year but supplies of coal, coke, special steels and other materials are extremely limited.

Industrial Machinery

29. September production of industrial machinery as compared with the previous month is shown below. Output showed a four percent increase in tonnage and a 16 percent increase in monetary value. High machinery costs and a shortage of fuel continued to restrict production. To overcome the fuel shortage plants are installing electric furnaces and boilers.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION a/
(thousands of yen)

<u>Group Description</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Mining machinery	10,647	15,216
Chemical manufacturing machinery	46,918	69,488
Printing and bookbinding machinery	12,982	14,758
Rubber manufacturing machinery	3,890	7,767
Pulp and paper making machinery	2,382	1,354
Food products machinery	10,627	14,901
Pumps	27,757	29,745
Crushers, mixers, pulverizers	9,208	9,353
Power transmission equipment	4,774	4,540
Foundry equipment	2,705	1,624
Conveyors	4,309	3,454
Iron and steel equipment	5,253	6,123
Prime movers	28,115	38,516
Fans, blowers, compressors	15,582	15,755
Metal forming equipment	30,756	23,776
Cranes and derricks	27,673	24,862
Woodworking machinery	25,181	31,635
Miscellaneous	7,462	9,693
Total	276,221	322,559

a/ Includes value of parts and repairs.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association, Woodworking Machinery Association, Printing and Bookbinding Association.

30. Of production totaling ¥ 322,559,000 in value 76 percent was for new units, 16 percent for parts and accessories and eight percent for repair work.

31. Raw materials, fuels and electric power used were:

RAW MATERIAL AND POWER CONSUMPTION a/
(metric tons)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Steel</u>	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Coal</u>	<u>Coke</u>	<u>Power b/</u>
July	13,100	14,020	9,850	6,860	11,508,000
August	11,570	9,400	7,090	6,746	11,787,000
September	12,300	9,770	8,000	8,170	10,319,000

a/ Figures compiled from 1,301 factories.

b/ Kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

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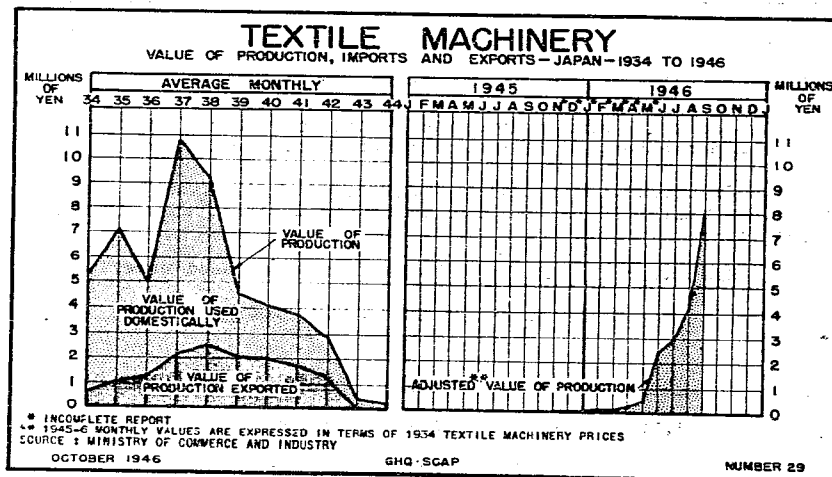
32. Production of textile machinery and accessories increased 90 percent over August. The principal endeavor of the industry continues to be the repair of damaged equipment.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION ^{a/}
(thousands of yen)

Machinery Description	August	September
Cotton ginning	73.9	138.0
Flax scotching	18.4	
Cleaning and opening	769.8	1,093.6
Carding	2,391.9	2,775.6
Combing	179.2	56.5
Drawing and roving	918.7	1,141.1
Spinning frames	3,170.4	2,886.1
Synthetic spinning	321.7	1,704.1
Twisting frames	1,031.8	1,608.3
Yarn preparing	1,896.6	2,094.4
Looms	11,420.4	28,973.1
Knitting	2,606.5	3,393.2
Braiding	242.5	448.9
Dyeing	106.2	144.3
Dry finishing	102.6	324.8
Wet finishing	224	288.1
Cordage and rope	230.3	257.4
Miscellaneous	789.3	3,263.5
Accessories	9,338.8	17,542.4
Total	35,833.0	68,133.4

^{a/} Includes value of parts and repairs.

SOURCE: Textile Machinery Association.

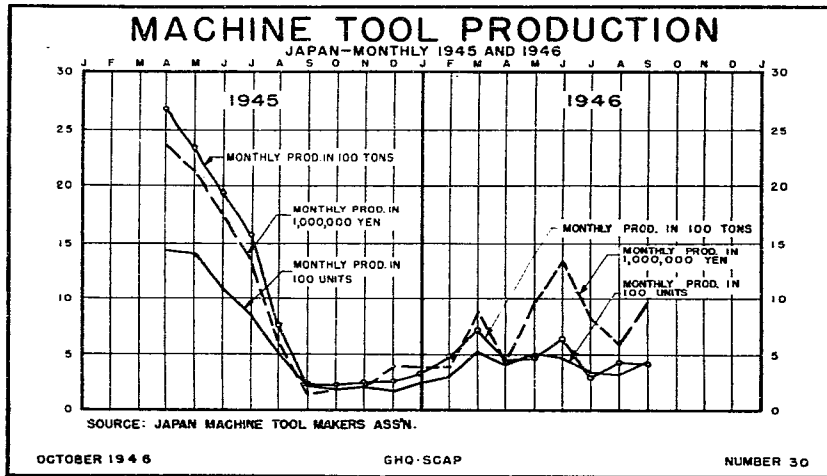


33. Production of silk manufacturing machinery in September, adjusted for a price index of 850, was ¥ 4,831,800, the highest since the Occupation.

Machine Tools

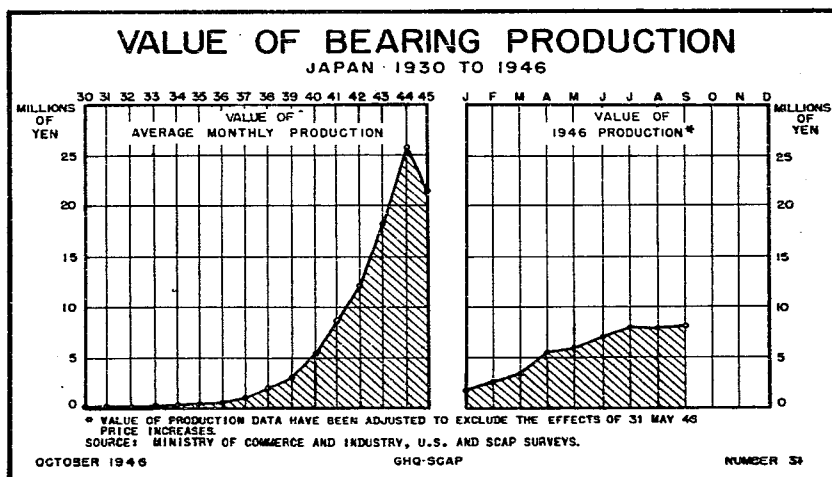
34. September production of machine tools increased 35 percent over August. New orders showed a slight decrease.

35. In September there were 55,874 people employed in machine tool plants, a decrease of three percent from August. Only 18 percent were actually engaged in machine tool manufacturing, the rest producing a wide variety of consumer goods within the same factories. Half of the reduction in personnel occurred among the staff workers, long a top-heavy bracket.



Precision Bearings

36. Of 10 bearing plants in operation seven showed a slight decrease in production and the remaining three showed an aggregate increase of 25 percent. The value of production totaled ¥ 32,670,000. The smaller plants decreased production in order to finish their bearing orders and get into other fields of manufacturing.



Precision Tools

37. There were 79 factories manufacturing small precision tools with a total of 10,117 employees. Production of drills, jigs and thread cutting tools decreased slightly from August.

SECTION 4

MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing	1
Pulp and Paper.	4
Glass Industry.	7
Optical Instruments	9
Medical Supplies.	10
Refractory Industry	12
Abrasive Industry	13
Structural Clay Products.	14
Asbestos Cement Products.	15
Vitreous Enamel Ware.	16
Pottery and Porcelain	17
Electrical Manufacturing.	18
Transportation Equipment.	19
Rubber Manufacturing.	22
Leather	23
Agricultural Equipment.	25
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	26

FOOD PROCESSING

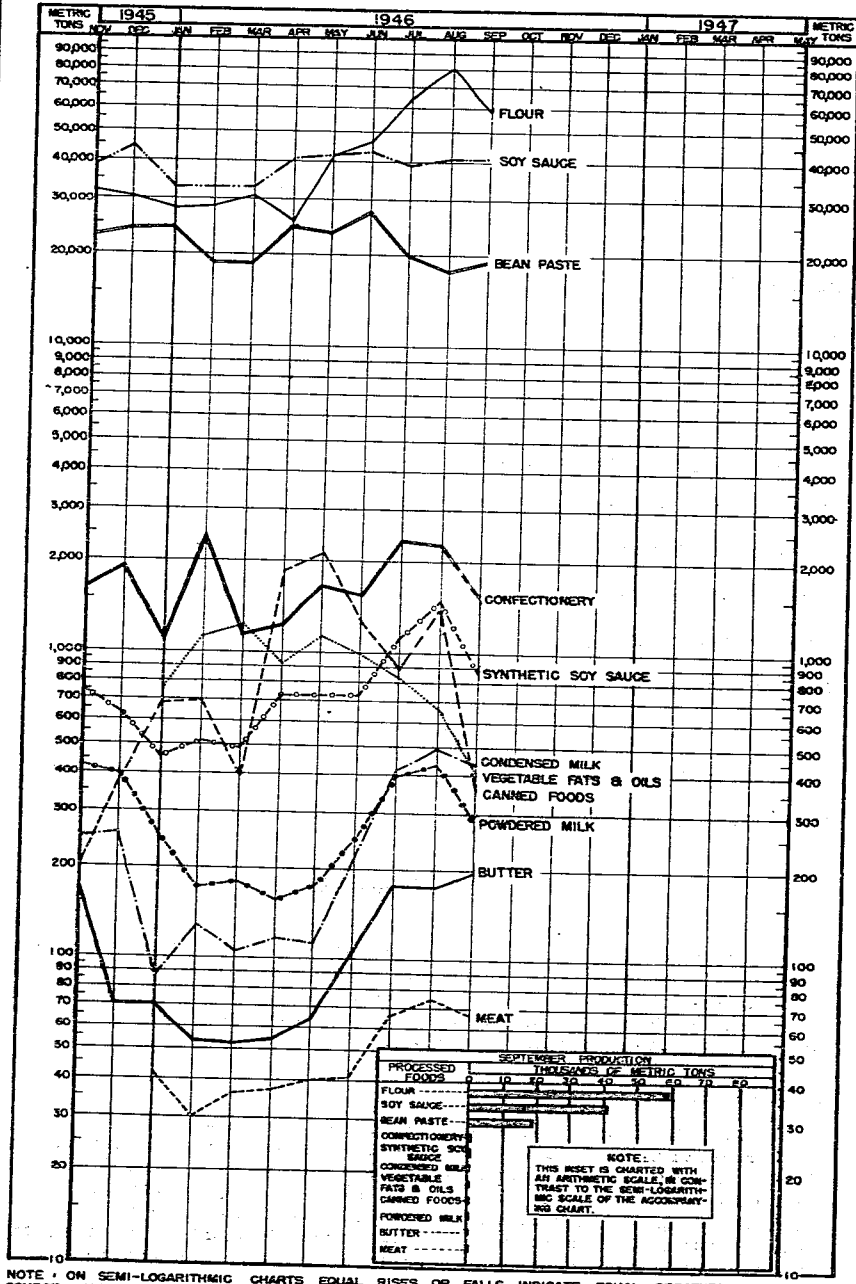
1. Shortages of raw materials continued to limit production. Output of fats and oils decreased 38 percent. Bottled foods increased 23 percent with marine and vegetable products accounting for 71 percent of the pack. At present 125 plants are equipped for glass packing. Production trends in the food processing industry are shown in chart, page 104.

Brewing and Distilling

2. The fruit season accounted for the large increase in the production of liquors and wines, with 554 wineries producing 21,466 hectoliters compared with 288 wineries producing 5,453 hectoliters in August. The 36 sake plants in operation packaged the bulk of last season's product which had been held in vats because of a shortage of containers. Production of blended and synthetic beverages continued to increase. See the chart, page 105.

FOOD PROCESSING—JAPAN

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS MONTHLY SINCE NOVEMBER 1945



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

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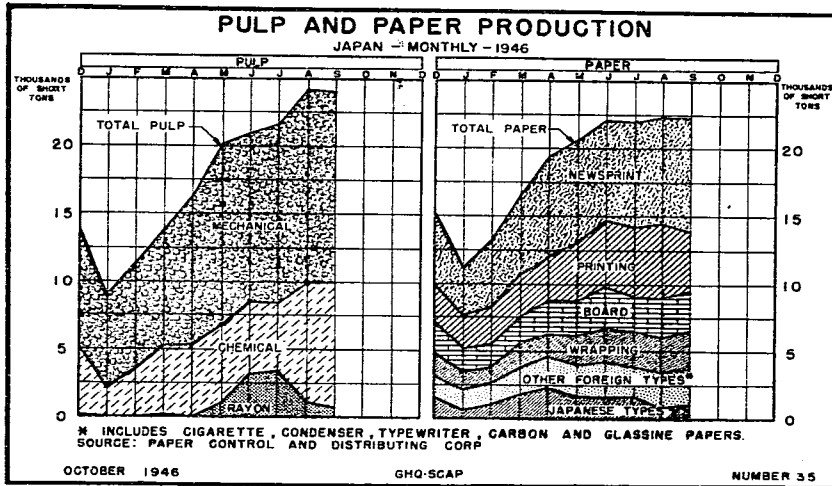
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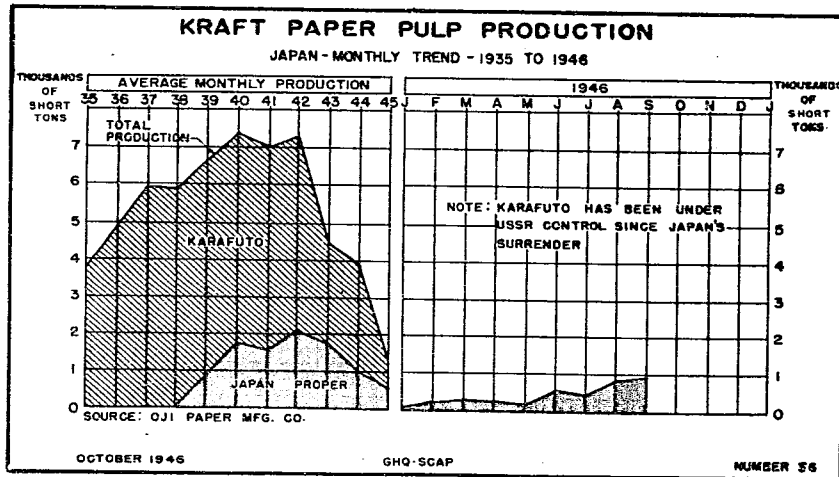
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PULP AND PAPER

4. September production of pulp and paper remained at approximately the August level. The Kokusaku Pulp Manufacturing Company ceased rayon pulp production because of the lack of chlorine, caustic soda and bleaching powder.



5. Production of kraft pulp increased to 916 tons. To improve the quality and output Japan's two largest kraft mills, the Daishowa in Suzukawa, Shizuoka Prefecture, and the Kokusaku in Asahigawa, Hokkaido, are changing from a semichemical to a completely chemical process of manufacture.



The Ebetsu mill in Hokkaido, formerly a newsprint mill with a rated capacity of 20,000 tons a year of pulp and paper, is being made ready for production of kraft pulp.

6. The Oji Paper Company manufactured 58.6 percent of all pulp produced in September and 68.7 percent of all paper, compared with 58.8 percent for pulp and 75.2 percent for paper in August. It also began using pulp waste (sawdust, bark and screenings) to manufacture building board.

GLASS INDUSTRY

7. During September sheet glass production dropped 25 percent. One of the two operating plants ceased production from 1 to 10 September due to lack of coal.

Production of fiber glass decreased 41 percent and output of glass wool increased 20 percent.

One operating factory produced 200 kilograms of optical glass in September. This is insufficient to meet present needs and production was maintained by the use of wartime stocks.

Glassware

8. September output of food containers decreased 43 percent. Production of medical containers increased slightly. Manufacture of other glassware products showed little change.

Chart, page 108, shows production of glassware and other glass products.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

9. Production of cameras increased 6 percent during September. With a 61 percent increase in production opera glass and binocular output reached a new high.

INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION

<u>Instruments</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Cameras	2,711	2,875
Projectors	66	82
Binoculars and opera glasses	3,660	5,906
Microscopes	257	350
Transits	101	109
Engineer's levels	368	198
Hand levels	50	230
Sextants	30	90
Alidades	110	66
Gas indicators	258	296
Toolmaker's microscopes	8	12
Interferometer gas indicators	100	250

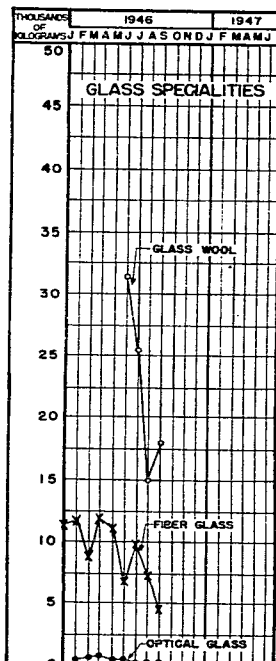
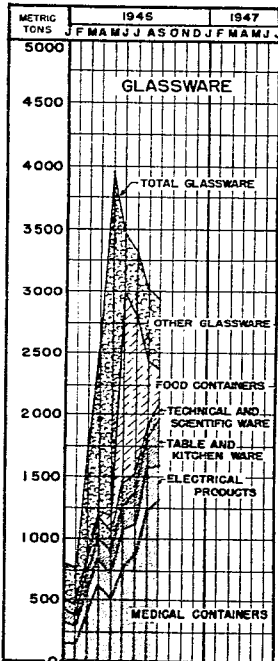
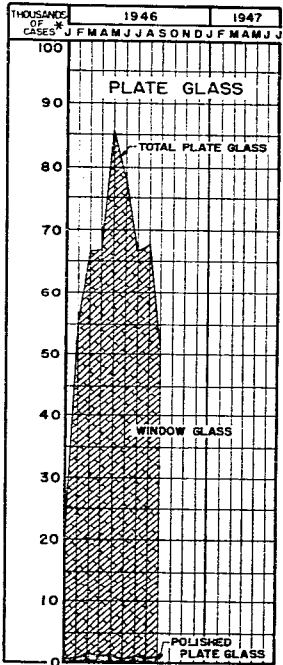
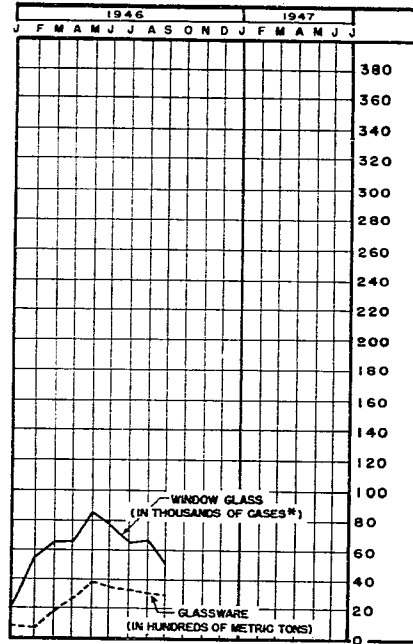
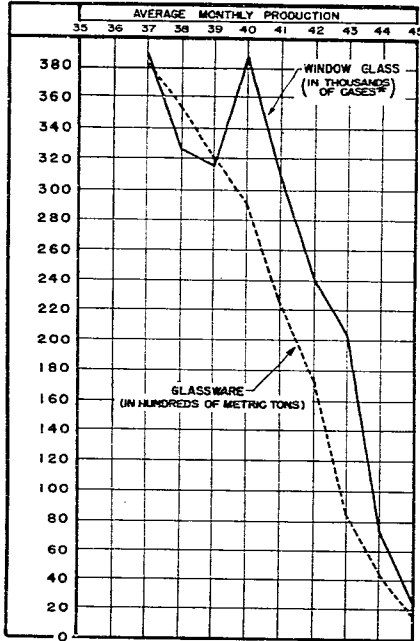
SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

10. Value of medical supply production decreased from ¥ 4,855,098 in August to ¥ 3,658,702 in September.

GLASS PRODUCTION-JAPAN

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1935 TO 1945; MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1946



* ONE CASE EQUALS 100 SQ FT OF 2MM GLASS.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

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MEDICAL SUPPLY PRODUCTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Ampoule cleaning apparatus	25	0
Basins, wash	247	11
Basins, sterilizing	6,508	556
Cotton wool carriers	6,000	7,713
Dressing drums	1,345	250
Distilling apparatus	66	33
Electric drying ovens	17	0
Electric incubators	72	12
Forceps	15,757	13,221
Gauze containers	0	5
Illuminating lamps	350	50
Surgical needles	320,949	578,621
Injection needle mounts	0	120,000
Ice pillow buckles	71,000	33,366
Ligature carriers	40	0
Needles, suture	30,000	27,000
Operating tables	19	48
Percussion hammers	200	612
Pneumothorax apparatus	50	0
Spatulas	200	200
Sphygmomanometers	760	900
Speculums	1,122	3,218
Steam inhalers	-	270
Sterilizers	1,676	1,725
Stethoscopes	800	1,514
Sun lamps	-	10
Surgical scissors	11,174	8,051
Surgical knives	9,751	4,814
Tongue depressors	840	10,500
X-ray apparatus	87	-
Vaporizers	300	25
Vaccinating lancets	1,000	1,300

SOURCE: Japan Medical Instruments Control Association.

Hypodermic Syringes

11. Output of hypodermic syringes increased from 174,784 in August to 214,810 in September. This increase was mostly in 20 cubic centimeter and larger syringes.

REFRACTORY INDUSTRY

12. September production of fire clay and silica refractory bricks remained at approximately the August level. Chrome brick output increased 64 percent and graphite crucible production increased 42 percent.

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

<u>Type</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Fire clay	12,290	13,022
Silica	2,987	2,826
Chrome	156	254
Magnesia	57	0
Corhart	70	17
High alumina	<u>166</u>	<u>89</u>
Total	15,726	16,208

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ABRASIVE INDUSTRY

13. September production of vitreous and elastic bonded grinding wheels increased 10 and 9 percent respectively over August. Of a total 46 factories 38 were operating.

Due to a shortage of coal and glue, production of abrasive cloth decreased 24 percent. Output of abrasive grains decreased because of the limitations placed on the use of electric power during September.

ABRASIVES
(metric tons)

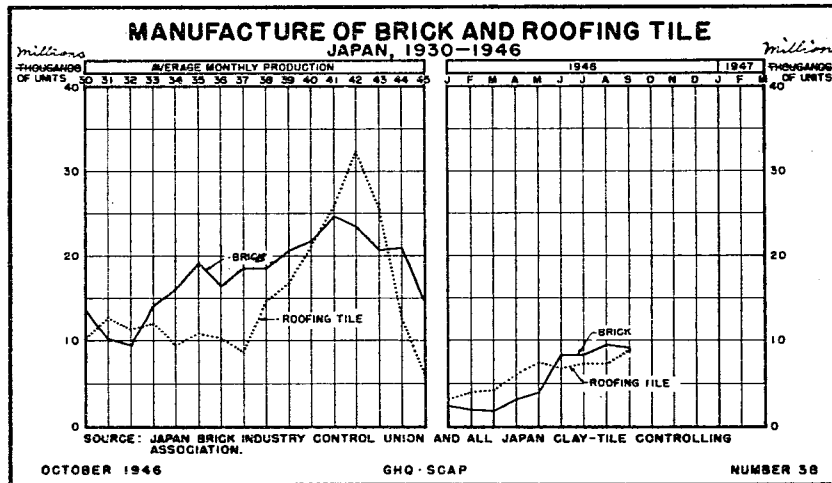
	<u>Production</u>	
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Grinding wheels and stones		
Vitreous bond	286	314
Elastic bond	81	88
Abrasive paper and cloth (ren) ^{a/}		
Cloth	4,621	3,504
Ordinary paper	7,066	6,826
Waterproof paper	0	953
Abrasive grain		
Aluminum oxide, regular	169	96
Silicon carbide, regular	28	32

^{a/} One ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent.

SOURCE: Grinding Wheel Manufacturers' Association, Japanese Abrasive Cloth and Paper Association and the Abrasive Materials Industry Association.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS

14. In September there were 275 plants in operation, with a monthly production capacity of 27,000,000 building bricks. Roofing tile was manufactured in 6,243 plants employing 25,000 persons. Monthly production of brick and tile is shown in the following chart.



ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

15. Production of high pressure pipe continued to increase. Production of other asbestos cement items showed little change.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
September

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>
Asbestos cement high pressure pipe	metric ton	649
Concrete pipe	metric ton	7,650
Corrugated sheets	tsubo a/	80,031
Slates	tsubo	26,750
Wall board	tsubo	69,000

a/ One tsubo equals 36 square feet.

SOURCE: Japan Asbestos Cement Products Association.

VITREOUS ENAMEL WARE

16. September production of vitreous enamel ware amounted to 92,191 pieces weighing 384 metric tons compared with the 25,576 pieces weighing 190 tons produced in August.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

17. September reports were received from 76 factories covering approximately 90 percent of present production. Industrial ware showed a marked increase because production figures of sanitary tile were included.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PRODUCTION
September

<u>Type of Ware</u>	<u>Number of Pieces</u>	<u>Weight (kilograms)</u>
Electrical porcelain insulators	7,196,233	1,228,676
Industrial ware	22,002,024	8,537,193
Laboratory ware	76,789	178,396

<u>Type of Ware</u>	<u>Number of Pieces</u>	<u>Weight (kilograms)</u>
Domestic potteries	4,771,604	2,474,658
Sanitary ware	49,631	348,646

SOURCE: Porcelain and Chinaware Control Association.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING

18. Production of electrical manufactures increased in September. Of 104 general categories in which comparative figures are available production increased in 55 categories, decreased in 48 and remained constant in 1.

Acute shortages of coal and silicon steel continued to retard production.

ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

<u>Product</u>	<u>Production a</u>	
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Motors		
Fractional HP	1,469	457
Standard stock		
1-15 HP		
16-100 HP	1,389	1,473
Over 100 HP	367	307
Portable tools	40	39
Other	1,592	1,196
	1,400	328
Generators, converters and M-G sets, except turbogenerators		
DC generators	244	309
AC generators	75	31
Other	718	953
Transformers		
Distribution, 100 KVA and under	567	91
Power, over 100 KVA	73	99
Instrument	603	205
Other	953	338
Rectifiers		
Steel tank	1	2
Mercury vapor	116	27
Selenium and other	678	438
Power condensers	2,369	377
Furnaces		
Arc		
Low frequency induction	0	1
Resistance	3	0
	109	105
Welding apparatus		
AC arc		
Resistance	50	75
	1	1
Control apparatus		
Hand control		
Starters	66	37
Controllers	156	123
Other	1,057	275

<u>Product</u>	<u>Production a/</u>	
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Remote control		
Contactors	873	395
Contactor panels	27	31
Resistors	109	61
Lifting devices	30	9
Other	564	1,196
Switchboard apparatus		
For standard motors	2,619	2,545
3300 volts and under	1,281	2,532
Over 3300 volts	545	1,892
Meters		
Watt-hour	10,100	21,461
Pyrometers	821	2,549
Other	20,241	23,146
Household appliances		
Flatirons	4,009	10,471
Toasters	2,648	551
Cooking ranges	367	1,061
Other cooking equipment	16,077	22,586
Heating devices	5,664	12,599
Fans	3,599	4,863
Refrigerators	23	22
Washing machines	1	0
Other	4,094	0
Fuses (kilograms)		
Wire	20,718	20,882
Tape	9,270	11,458
Link	56,830	139,100
Hard	345,870	698,700
Enclosed	14,787	20,550
Knife switches	24,603	35,170
Cutouts	80,734	78,795
Receptacles	169,652	92,581
Plugs	440,050	474,944
Cable hangers	645,000	650,000
Railway equipment		
Main motors	82	106
M-G sets	33	47
Blower motors	6	8
Locomotives, railway	3	2
Control apparatus	17	
Battery locomotives	7	6
Other battery vehicles	38	21
Railway signal equipment		
Signal mechanism	159	224
Electric levers	104	90
Interlocking relays	1	256
Switch machines	46	81
Electric locks	125	100
Circuit controllers	60	105
Line transformers	0	40
Signal transformers	90	823
Rectifiers	387	114
Impedance bonds	33	10
Block instruments	288	250
Approach indicators	0	6
Signal relays	473	983
Other	76,714	8,707

Product	Production ^{a/}	
	August	September
Other electrical machines	544	427
Insulation materials		
Mica (kilograms)		
Moulding plate	4,732	7,771
Commutator segment	3,343	3,075
Heat resisting plate	90	410
Flexible plate	1,250	411
Paper	6,259	6,100
Paper (rolls)	3,639	4,772
Varnished cloth (square meters)	81,623	72,575
Varnished tubes (meters)	238,704	619,261
Friction tape (rolls)	111,723	116,082
Rubber tape (rolls)	2,100	18,659
Varnished cambric (rolls)	28,343	18,166
Illuminating equipment		
Fixtures	402,725	279,181
Light bulbs		
General use ^{b/}	3,710,535	4,033,774
Special ^{c/}	251,698	293,317
Flashlight ^{d/}	416,172	528,374
Wire and cable		
Bare copper (metric tons)	1,327	1,537
Rubber insulated (kilometers)	15,675	16,286
Weatherproofed (kilometers)	4,759	5,127
Cotton and silk covered (metric tons)	433	429
Enameled (metric tons)	123	128
Power cable (kilometers)	153	65
Other (metric tons)	112	180
Batteries		
Dry cells		
Flashlight	3,058,212	266,308
Other	379,850	264,168
Storage		
Motor vehicle	14,265	23,955
Other	34,009	34,508
Steam turbines	•124	8

- ^{a/} All production stated in pieces unless otherwise indicated.
^{b/} Includes bulbs of 15 to 300 candlepower.
^{c/} Includes bulbs over 300 candlepower and special applications for railroads.
^{d/} Motor vehicle, flashlight and Christmas tree lamps.
^{e/} Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

19. Over-all production of transportation equipment increased except for motorcycles and tractors.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURE OF TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

<u>Item</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Employment September</u>
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>		
Truck chassis	1,264	1,296	4	27,317
Vehicle bodies	1,277	1,474	95	11,375
Electric autos	26	39	2	1,149
Three-wheeled cars	283	341	6	6,319
Small cars	35	135	2	283
Motorcycles	28	23	2	388
Tractors	102	96	8	16,030
Bicycles	10,851	11,144	219	27,724

SOURCE: Bicycle Association and Automobile Association.

Automobile Equipment

20. September production of truck chassis was 102.5 percent of the August output. The four producing companies operated at 44.2 percent of estimated maximum capacity.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRUCK CHASSIS

	<u>Stock 31 August</u>	<u>September Production</u>	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>Distrib- uted</u>	<u>Stock on Hand 31 September</u>
Toyota	523	528	1,051	739	312
Nissan	603	552	1,155	625	530
Diesel	362	200	562	254	308
Mitsubishi Juko	0	16	16	0	16
Total	1,488	1,296	2,784	1,618	1,166

SOURCE: Automobile Association.

Automobile and Tractor Parts

21. During September automotive and tractor parts were produced in 157 plants.

AUTOMOTIVE AND TRACTOR SPARE PARTS PRODUCTION a/

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Truck	310	608
Tractor	6	13
Electric car	10	16
Small and three-wheeled car	148	108

a/ In parts equivalent to a vehicle in labor and material value.

SOURCE: Automobile Association.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING

22. Of a total 451 factories 345, employing 50,916 people, were producing rubber goods in September. The shortage of raw rubber will curtail the industry unless imports are received soon.

RUBBER GOODS PRODUCTION a/
(kilograms of crude rubber consumed)

<u>Product</u>	<u>August b/</u>	<u>September</u>
Auto tires and tubes	317,888	430,747
Bicycle tires and tubes	177,397	261,292
Rubber soled socks	221,230	197,345
Rubber shoes and boots	183,204	161,452
Rubber soled canvas shoes	102,083	96,681
Rubber soles and heels	21,499	75,275
Belting	87,371	128,854
Hose	83,910	76,970
Rubber cloth	99,963	110,069
Tire repair sheet	43,982	43,146
Medical goods	31,950	35,603
Rice thresher rolls	51,760	46,336
Mechanical goods	<u>270,712</u>	<u>199,400</u>
Total	1,692,949	1,863,170

a/ Data are for the period from the 21st of the preceding month to the 20th of the specified month.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Rubber Control Union.

LEATHER

23. New leather and hide price ceilings which went into effect on 7 September proved a small stimulus to the industry. Shipments of raw hides to tanneries continued to decline in September because of transportation difficulties.

Leather Goods

24. Production of men's shoes increased but the output of women's footwear remained low. Manufacturers are trying to replace their wooden lasts.

Production of machinery bolting showed a marked increase during September. Manufacture of belting was 64 percent of planned output for want of suitable leather.

During September 428,945 inch feet of leather belting, 170,957 pairs of shoe soles and small quantities of special textile belting and leather packing were manufactured from 5,000 tons of military leather and hides released by SCAP in April.

HIDES RECEIVED BY TANNERIES
(pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Cattle	281,455	316,240
Horse	163,300	79,300
Pig	30,115	9,557
Sheep and goat	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	474,870	405,097

SOURCE: Hide and Leather Association of Japan.

TANNED LEATHER PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Cattle		
Sole	344,835	98,306
Harness	28,235	18,570
Case	107,982 <u>a/</u>	43,225
Upper	23,120	27,330
Belting	78,866	80,364
Packing	3,708	6,885
Roller skin	0	52
White	2,938	3,686
Horse		
Case	27,899	9,555
Upper	23,217	15,453
White	1,132	572
Pig		
Sole	14,763	2,473
Case	69,220 <u>a/</u>	609
Upper	405 <u>a/</u>	3,320
Kid		
Upper	2,224	868
Buffalo		
Sole	164,123	116,541
Harness	15,669 <u>a/</u>	0
Belting	22,117	5,425
Sheep and goat	<u>3,088</u>	<u>271</u>
Total	933,541 <u>a/</u>	433,505

a/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
Textile Bureau.

LEATHER GOODS PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Belting	70,737	92,202
Packing	65,833	53,694
Textile	12,499	491
Artificial limbs	28,265	19,148
Harness	530,235	544,695
Footwear (handmade)	23,023	36,762
Footwear (semimachine-made)	67,192	62,742
Footwear (machine-made)		
Men's	222,097	310,284
Women's	5,436	7,200
Children's	2,664	46,350

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Gloves (industrial)	2,865	1,587
Bags		
Handbags	2,727	490
Purses	5,094	1,156
Portfolios	106 <u>a/</u>	0
Dustkeepers	<u>1,049</u>	<u>7,010</u>
Total	1,039,822	1,183,811

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

25. Agricultural equipment was produced in 210 factories employing 20,848 people during September. In most categories production increased as a result of seasonal demands for harvesting equipment and a more favorable food situation for laborers. Raw material deficiencies continued to limit the output of the industry.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PRODUCTION

<u>Product</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>On Hand 30 September</u>
Plow	18,435	19,867	38,057
Hoe	106,686	112,305	150,018
Horse stump cutter	106	128	0
Power cultivator	0	0	1
Harrow	6,573	5,024	10,374
Ridge scoop	1,588	2,505	2,171
Sowing machine	510	400	1,080
Scattering scoop	7,900	12,503	25,385
Simple weeder	2,700	7,580	4,420
Weeder	12,076	10,605	16,500
Fork	39,290	19,139	4,644
Sprayer	13,950	17,180	12,500
Cultivating hoe	1,417	3,504	1,688
Vertical pump	200	100	500
Sickle	750,385	615,410	539,319
Threshing machine	17,274	18,635	8,729
Rice huller	473	1,055	878
Winnower	2,557	2,561	1,675
Grain screen	200	250	240
Grain dryer	146	122	164
Straw softener	343	200	771
Straw rope maker	4,164	5,855	4,360
Straw rope finisher	3	14	4
Straw mat machine	674	826	1,388
Pruning shears	700	700	650
Tea-leaf shears	1,006	1,600	4,300
Tea-leaf finisher	102	93	35
Potato cutter	1,670	300	83,374
Radish grater	600	800	3,800
Tobacco dryer	10	30	110

<u>Product</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>On Hand 30 September</u>
Straw cutter	2,155	1,278	3,388
Straw cutter with feeder	4,143	5,445	8,701
Rice cleaner	792	885	100
Barley cleaner	697	347	12
Barley press roller	318	790	100
Flour milling machine	408	420	67
Vermicelli maker	0	650	40
Fertilizer grinder	20	35	78
Farm cart	489	474	188

SOURCE: Japan Agricultural Implement Control Union.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING

Business Machines

26. Of a total of 25 plants 17 produced business machines and parts in September. Over-all output declined due to labor troubles and continued shortages of raw materials.

BUSINESS MACHINE PRODUCTS

<u>Product</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Japanese typewriters	123	51
Teletypewriters	5	55
Calculating machines	215	116
Mimeographs	1,600	1,759
File for mimeographs	3,000	3,000
Blue printing machines	7	8
Cash registers	20	12
Rotary duplicators	-	100
Time recorders	58	41
Time stamps	8	8

SOURCE: Business Management Machine Association.

Cosmetics and Dentifrices

27. Cosmetics production increased 37 percent in September. The manufacture of tooth powder remained practically constant.

Watches and Clocks

28. Watch and clock production decreased slightly in September. Of a total of 42 factories 22, employing 10,948 persons, were operating.

WATCH AND CLOCK PRODUCTION

<u>Item</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Wrist watches	10,382	15,062
Pocket watches	3,000	3,200
Alarm clocks	45,195	32,678
Table clocks	25,775	29,666
Wall clocks	14,965	17,536
Total	99,317	98,142

SOURCE: Nippon Watch and Clock Industry Association.

Sewing Machines

29. Production of household sewing machines and sewing machine parts increased slightly.

SEWING MACHINES, PARTS AND NEEDLES PRODUCTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Home type, Singer 15-83	1,673	1,933
Parts		
Shuttle	6,000	6,512
Bobbin case	11,150	20,370
Others		163,061

SOURCE: Nippon Sewing Machine Manufacturing Association.

Light Metal Casting and Forging Industry

30. There were 12,415 people employed in 236 casting plants and 9,732 employees in 55 forging and stamping plants in September. Two forging plants and five casting plants were idle.

Total production increased 15 percent in September.

PRODUCTION CAST AND FORGED PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

<u>Item</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Cast household utensils	883	1,017
Other cast products	<u>385</u>	<u>497</u>
Total	1,268	1,514
Forged utensils	260	297
Other forged products	<u>198</u>	<u>173</u>
Total	458	470

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Musical Instruments

31. Musical instrument production showed a marked increase as nine new factories began operation in September.

Spindle production efficiency increased to slightly over 13 pounds per month as more newly hired girls completed their training period. The mills expect to improve this rate to an average of 16 pounds per spindle during the fourth quarter.

August cotton releases partially corrected the unbalanced supply of grades and staples for mixing which has been hampering production, particularly in the smaller mills.

Production in 43 of the 67 operating spinning mills was restricted by curtailments in electric power.

Cloth Production

3. Output of cotton cloth doubled during September, reflecting the August increase in yarn production. The large weaving companies put 6,930 more looms in operation and the rate of production per loom increased as a result of favorable labor and food supply conditions.

Cotton Movement

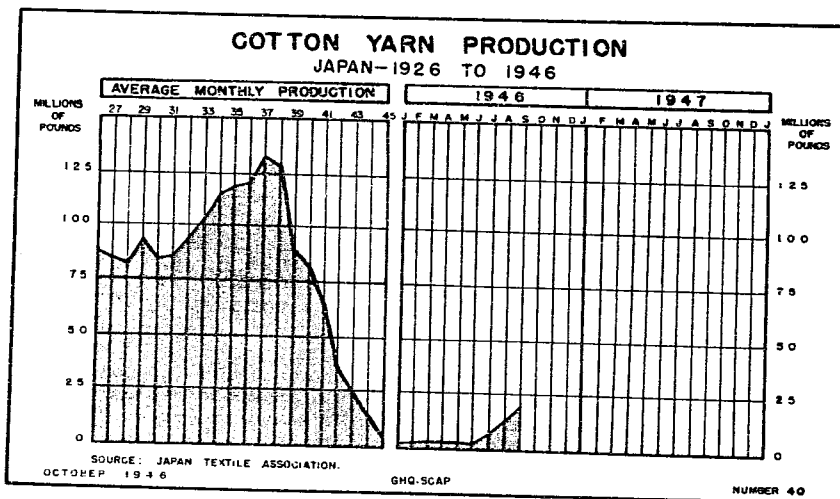
4. Seven additional shiploads of cotton have left the United States for Japanese ports. The total 35 cargoes dispatched aggregate 649,871 bales.

Of these, 24 ships arrived in Japan through 30 September with cargoes totaling 484,448 bales. On that date 2,056 bales were on board the twenty-fourth ship, 108,660 were in transit to mills, 280,534 bales of unreleased cotton were stored in the mills, 92,984 bales were released for processing for export and for domestic use, and 213 bales were in dispute, tentatively listed as "short-landed."

RAW COTTON IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	August	September
Receipts		
Imported cotton	56,402	30,597
Home Ministry	15	0
Consumption	14,637	24,511
Month-end stocks	113,648	119,734

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.



YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Pure cotton	13,550	19,957
Mixed 1/3 rayon staple	12	0
Mixed 1/2 rayon staple	4	0
Other mixtures	21	9

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Pure cotton		
Spinners	13,131	20,411
Independent cotton weavers	3,032	4,900
Knit goods manufacturers	212	109
Thread manufacturers	1,302	1,161
Sundry goods manufacturers	106	137
Fish net manufacturers	1,297	1,643
Net and rope manufacturers	73	56
In dealers' hands	<u>1,334</u>	<u>1,177</u>
Total	20,487	29,534
Mixed 1/3 staple fiber		
Spinners	332	267
Independent cotton weavers	470	415
Knit goods manufacturers	138	115
Thread manufacturers	205	208
Sundry goods manufacturers	7	7
Net and rope manufacturers	0	2
In dealers' hands	<u>336</u>	<u>704</u>
Total	1,478	1,718
Mixed 1/2 staple fiber		
Spinners	168	166
Independent weavers	23	23
In dealers' hands	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	192	190
Other mixtures (cotton and other fibers)		
Spinners	777	658
Independent weavers	16	40
Hosiery manufacturers	0	0
Thread manufacturers	0	0
Sundry goods manufacturers	0	0
In dealers' hands	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>
Total	839	744
Grand total	22,996	32,246

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Cotton and mixtures with rayon staple		
Weavers <u>a/</u>	41,442	55,386
Independent weavers	19,724	29,369
Cloth Control Company		
Receipts	10,532	5,781
Disposition	12,327	14,597
Month-end stocks	48,104 <u>b/</u>	39,288

a/ Weaving subsidiaries of spinning companies.
b/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Spindles installed	2,367,032 <u>a/</u>	2,419,076
Spindles operable	2,353,332 <u>a/</u>	2,359,260
Spindles operating <u>b/</u>	1,088,020 <u>a/</u>	1,510,367
Looms installed	128,333	129,822
Looms operable	117,656	118,797
Looms operating <u>c/</u>	43,051	49,981

a/ Revised to exclude spindles consuming rayon staple.
b/ Actual number of spindles operating converted into terms of two-shift basis.
c/ Spinning companies, two-shift basis. Independent weavers, one shift, approximately 10 hours.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SILK

Reeling

5. Although September raw silk output increased 631 bales production was approximately 800 bales short of the industry's monthly production goal.

Twenty-two new filatures began operations in September and 4,792 basins were installed but production was smaller than the increased capacity should have made possible. This was due in part to the continued trend away from reeling 20/22 silk to 13/15 silk. The industry's goal is 50 percent 13/15 silk concentrated in the higher grades.

6. Production of spun waste silk yarns increased 79 percent in September following the sharp decline in July and August. Mills received larger quantities of waste silk from the reeling industry. The spinners shifted some of their production equipment from mixed yarns to pure spun silk resulting in a corresponding decrease in mixed yarns output. Production of other spun yarns decreased moderately due to a shortage of raw materials.

7. There was an 11 percent reduction in the quantity of silk and fuji silk cloth woven during September as the mills were completing their orders for manufacture of goods for export. In accordance with instructions from SCAP the weavers presented a plan for the utilization of spun silk yarns in the weaving of fuji silk and allied fabrics for export.

FIBER STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds) a/

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Waste silk	1,366	1,295
Short-cut lap	13,561	12,908
Short-cut cocoon		

a/ Weight "in gum."

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SPUN SILK YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Spun silk waste	28	50
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	67	27
Silk noils	67	55
Short-cut lap	395	326
Short-cut cocoon <u>a/</u>		

a/ Includes mixtures.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
In mills		
Raw silk	4,227	3,816
Spun silk	632	682
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	173	185
Silk noils	402	442
Short-cut cocoon	1,817	1,765
In dealers' hands		
Mixed waste silk and rayon staple fiber	0	3
Short-cut cocoon	30	0

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Silk	2,832	2,507
Fuji silk	206	193
All others	1,015	1,288

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Silk	24,062	24,935
Silk staple and fuji silk	2,805	3,851
Silk (Cloth Control Company)		
Receipts	1,619	1,912
Disposition	0	1,994
Month-end stock	17,014	16,932

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Silk reeling basins operating	26,057	30,849
Silk reeling plants in operation	206	228
Silk short fiber plants in operation	0	0
Silk staple spindles operating	75,806	70,125
Silk noil spindles		
Installed	29,568	29,568
Operable	29,568	29,568
Operating	19,656	16,035

SOURCE: Raw Silk Bureau and Japan Textile Association.

RAYON

Pulp

8. Rayon pulp producers had planned to reduce September production to approximately 1,000 tons to allow diversion of materials to the kraft paper industry, but a shortage of chlorine curtailed output 300 tons below the desired level.

September rayon production consumed 3,568,000 pounds of pulp which reduced the month-end stock to 12,636,000 pounds.

Yarn

9. Restriction on electric power in September resulted in a slight curtailment of filament rayon yarn production, the first drop since the beginning of the year. Spun rayon yarn showed a slight increase as more spindles were placed in operation and staple fiber output improved moderately.

The increase of 322 metric tons in September receipts of caustic soda partially relieved the critical supply situation in some mills.

Weaving

10. Production of filament rayon fabrics increased 16 percent in September. In accordance with the program of the export association a backlog of rayon fabrics is being built up for export.

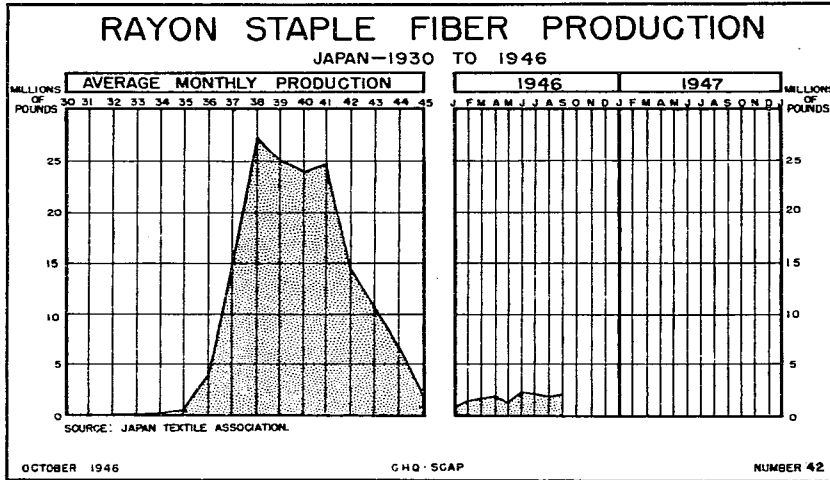
Weavers are being encouraged to continue conversion of idle silk looms to rayon.

Fuel

11. Coal stocks dropped to a 10 days' supply at the end of

September, the lowest level of the year. Only 8,562 metric tons were delivered during September compared with 9,235 tons in August.

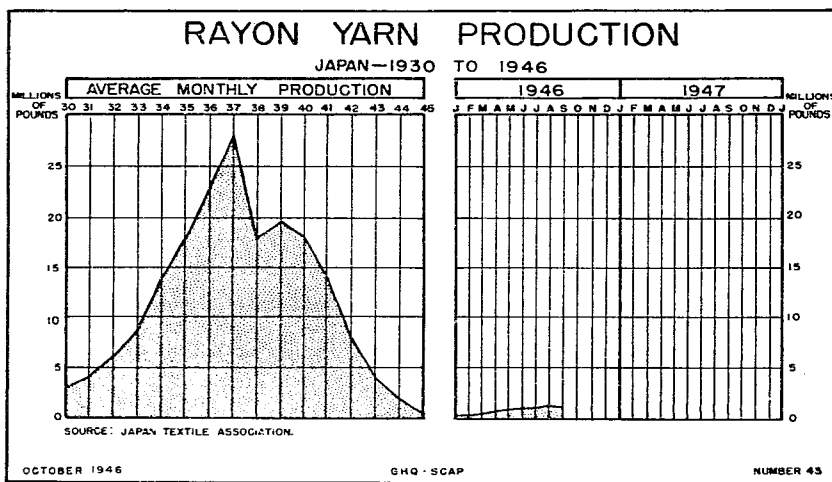
The mills addressed a petition to the Government rationing authorities asking that their needs be given greater consideration.



RAYON STAPLE (thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Production	1,780	1,822
Consumption	2,363	2,164

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.



YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Rayon	1,105	1,065
Spun rayon	896	905

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Rayon		
Rayon mills	8,742	7,892
Weavers	1,970	2,927
Knit goods manufacturers	462	521
Sewing thread manufacturers	218	233
Sundry goods manufacturers	197	256
Total	11,589	11,839
Spun rayon yarn		
Spinners	4,726	4,499
Independent cotton weavers	662	1,156
Knit goods manufacturers	94	100
Sundry goods manufacturers	50	60
Net and rope manufacturers	0	0
In dealers' hands	109	306
Total	5,641	6,121

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Rayon	3,714	4,332
Spun rayon	2,920	1,531

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Mills		
Rayon	14,505	15,568
Spun rayon	10,110	6,308
Cloth Control Company		
Rayon		
Receipts	1,098	1,248
Distribution	11	3
Month-end stock	11,186	12,431
Spun rayon		
Receipts	5,644	5,446
Distribution	6,646	5,165
Month-end stock	25,072 ^{a/}	25,354

^{a/} Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

WOOL

12. Output of woollen and worsted yarns showed a moderate increase over August as a result of additional machinery put into operation in September. Partial solution of labor problems enabled one large spinner to put 8,000 spindles into operation.

Three large mills completed reconstruction and others reported considerable progress in repair work.

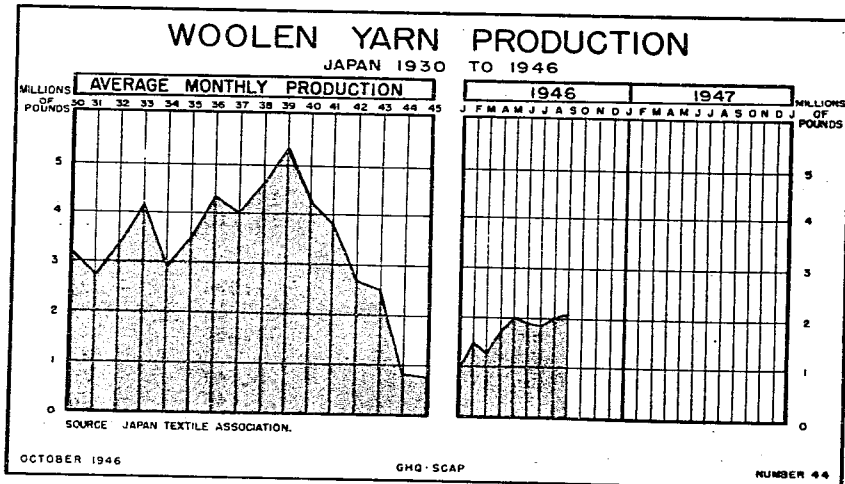
The wool industry reported a better supply of food as a result of a demand made on the Government for food rations on an equal basis with other textile industries planning to produce goods for export.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds) a/

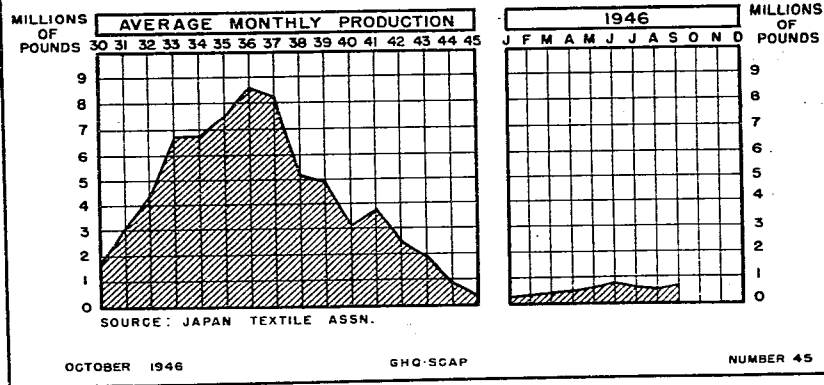
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Consumption		
Woolen	1,268	1,300
Worsted	591	942
Month-end stocks in mills		
Woolen	10,429 <u>b/</u>	8,818
Worsted	5,309	4,709
Wool waste	12,223	12,146
Camel and goat hair	3,818	2,999
Miscellaneous	5,812	4,896

a/ Scoured weight.
b/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.



WORSTED YARN PRODUCTION JAPAN-1930 TO 1946



YARN PRODUCTION (thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Woolen	2,004	2,089
Worsted	561	648

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS (thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Woolen		
Spinners	2,744	2,725
Weavers	1,184	1,494
Worsted		
Spinners	1,933	1,880
Weavers	330	218
Knitters	612	734

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION (thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Woolen	1,200	1,432
Worsted	559	

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Woolen	3,521	3,243
Worsted	1,238	1,479
Cloth Control Company		
Receipts	353	1,382
Distribution	774	839
Month-end stocks	1,746	2,289

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Wool		
Cards installed	460	460
Cards operable	380	380
Cards operating	243	283
Worsted		
Spindles installed	429,218	429,218
Spindles operable	266,395	266,395
Spindles operating ^{a/}	88,733	98,660
Looms		
Installed	11,137	11,137
Operable	9,967	9,967
Operating	2,879	3,288

^{a/} Converted to two-shift basis.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

HARD AND BAST FIBERS

13. There was a moderate increase in production of rope, cord and fish net twine during September and the Government continued to give these products a high priority in the textile distribution program.

The one mill which manufactures gunny sacks continued to be idle, lacking the necessary jute yarns, but the Government has allocated 200,000 pounds of jute yarn for this purpose in the fourth quarter of this year. This quantity of yarn will be sufficient to manufacture about 100,000 bags, urgently needed in the transportation of food products and other materials.

There was a 19 percent increase in the number of active flax spindles. Activity in the ramie, hemp and jute spinning industries declined, reflecting tight supply of raw fibers.

RAW MATERIALS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Receipts by mills		
Sisal	14	84
Jute	0	163
China grass and ramie	321	217
Flax	1,200	1,473
Hemp		
Domestic		848
Manchurian	1,364	94
Manila		454
Maolan <u>a/</u>	479	645
Bamboo	0	0
Kampon <u>b/</u>	0	0
Others <u>c/</u>	545	739
Consumed		
Sisal	257	116
Jute	249	146
China grass and ramie	356	292
Flax	1,754	1,378
Hemp		
Domestic		892
Manchurian	2,060	669
Manila		533
Maolan <u>a/</u>	446	595
Bamboo	2	3
Kampon <u>b/</u>	3	0
Others <u>c/</u>	634	738
Month-end mill stocks		
Sisal	1,015	983
Jute	2,063	2,080
China grass and ramie	489	414
Flax	7,390	7,485
Hemp		
Domestic	6,664	6,620
Manchurian	2,635	2,060
Manila	1,481	1,402
Maolan <u>a/</u>	487	537
Bamboo	290	287
Kampon <u>b/</u>	180	180
Flax waste	2,174	1,945
Others	1,470	1,700

a/ New Zealand fiber.
b/ A species of Manchurian hemp.
c/ Includes flax waste.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SPINNING PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Flax	888	906
China grass and ramie	283	275
Jute	223	193
Rope	1,829	2,182
Cord	5	10
Fish net twine	344	417

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Flax	2,172	2,013
China grass and ramie	1,314	1,191
Jute	520	543
Rope	2,135	2,412
Cord	3	4
Fish net twine	150	218

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Flax	1,061	1,118
Ramie and hemp	875	692
Jute	58	58
Jute bags (pieces)	0	0

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Flax	3,498	2,917
Ramie and hemp	1,689	1,626
Jute	47	74

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

OAKUM
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Production	12	0
Month-end stock	33	33

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINES OPERATING

	<u>Spindles</u>		<u>Looms</u>	
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Flax	27,987	33,370	3,629 <u>a/</u>	3,426 <u>a/</u>
Ramie and hemp	22,065	21,867	-	-
Jute	4,270	4,169	38	38

a/ Include flax, hemp and ramie looms.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MISCELLANEOUS

14. Throstle spinners increased their operations moderately in September although they had not yet received delivery of cotton waste allocated from the first shipment of imported cotton. They received most of their materials from allocations made by local governments of wartime stocks of waste fibers originally accumulated for use by the Japanese military forces.

YARN PRODUCTION
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Throstle <u>a/</u>	501	551
Reprocessed <u>b/</u>	42	20

a/ Waste flax, ramie and cotton.

b/ Waste cotton, flax, ramie and wool fibers used as substitutes for cotton yarn.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

YARN STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Throstle-spun		
Independent weavers	784	752
Sundry goods manufacturers	34	34
Reprocessed		
Independent weavers	371	259
Cotton spinners	208	218
Spun rayon spinners	32	32
Sundry goods manufacturers	5	23
In dealers' hands	8	15
Others		
Spinners	1,093	1,040
Independent weavers	1,055	1,187
Sundry goods manufacturers and others	21	43
In dealers' hands	0	23

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH PRODUCTION
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Throstle	234	252
Reprocessed	282	294
Others	1,528	754

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

CLOTH STOCKS IN MILLS
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Throstle	802	759
Reprocessed	360	379
Others (mixed fabrics)	4,740	5,374

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Throstle spindles		
Installed	1,007,542	1,007,542
Operable	919,930	905,834
Operating	760,075	772,075

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNIT GOODS

15. There was a general expansion in September in the production of winter-weight garments for immediate domestic distribution. The knitters reported that they were receiving larger supplies of yarn and that mill receipts of rayon, spun rayon and wool yarns exceeded their consumption during the month.

An additional 2,102 machines were put into operation as a result of improved labor supply and rehabilitation of equipment.

The knitters began work on the first export order of cotton singlets of the type sold in the Pacific area before the war.

Stocks of silk stockings and socks manufactured for domestic use during and after the war are being examined by the Government to determine the suitability for export.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>On Hand</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumed</u>	<u>On Hand</u> <u>30 September</u>
Cotton	212 <u>a/</u>	62	165	109
Mixed cotton	138	15	38	115
Rayon	462 <u>a/</u>	269	209	522
Spun rayon	94	109	103	100
Raw silk	615	61	66	610
Woolen	612 <u>a/</u>	676	554	734
Others	47 <u>a/</u>	14	12	49

a/ Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNIT GOODS PRODUCTION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Underwear (dozen)	149,690	186,516
Stockings (dozen pair)	210,059	251,529
Gloves (dozen pair)	35,643	40,082

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS September

	<u>Delivered to Japan Knit Goods Company</u>	<u>In mills 30 September</u>
Underwear (dozen)	143,313	293,205
Stockings (dozen pair)	174,307	684,311
Gloves (dozen pair)	62,073	106,433
Others (sweaters, etc.)	0	0

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

KNITTING MACHINES IN OPERATION

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Warp	106	98
Circular	2,812	3,506
Flat	2,248	3,011
Flat for gloves	1,964	2,207
Hosiery	<u>4,285</u>	<u>4,695</u>
Total	11,415	13,517

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SEWING GOODS

16. In conformity with normal seasonal trends September production of tabi expanded to the highest level of the year. This type of footwear is used widely during the winter season.

Clothing manufacturers resumed production of secondary school uniforms which was suspended in August due to the lack of materials. Kimono production was increased as the manufacturers received more cotton and spun rayon fabrics for this purpose.

While production of work garments, underwear, shirts and street and house garments dropped below the August level the output was still higher than in any other previous month this year. The unusual production increase in August was the result of manufacturers' efforts to make up for slack production in months when they had suffered temporary losses of labor.

There was an extraordinary expansion in the production of bedding materials to be used as part of the special program to provide repatriates with the basic necessities.

CLOTH STOCKS AND MOVEMENT
(thousands of square yards)

	In Mills <u>31 August</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	In Mills <u>30 September</u>
Cotton	24,192	8,119	6,339	25,972
Rayon	4,475	1,394	1,242	4,627
Spun rayon	8,425	3,122	3,128	8,419
Silk	3,753	12	12	3,753
Mixed silk fiber	0	0	0	0
Reprocessed	795	192	399	589
Woolen and worsted	8,685	334	313	8,705
Others	2,686	1,752	998	3,439

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

PRODUCTION
(pieces)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Ready-made clothing		
Work	1,763,330	1,258,854
Street and house garments	1,361,363	746,611
Kimono	139,783	287,436
Underwear, shirts, etc.	4,985,222	2,448,303
Elementary school uniforms	525,551	315,894
Secondary school uniforms	0	266,448
Tabi (pair)	3,821,693	5,009,114
Mattress ticking (sets of 3)	3,123	68,046
Mosquito nets	179,501	99,919
Hats	185,868	86,186

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS

	<u>Delivered in Sep- tember to Distri- bution Associations</u>	<u>In Mills Ready for Delivery 30 September</u>
Ready-made clothing		
Work	1,403,987	4,278,938
Street and house garments	501,377	2,294,836
Kimono	372,126	996,200
Underwear, shirts, etc.	1,311,779	5,990,157
Elementary school uniforms	295,455	1,027,396
Secondary school uniforms	248,218	39,910
Tabi (pair)	6,611,099	2,574,361
Mattress ticking (sets of 3)	53,753	157,247
Mosquito nets	83,068	183,142
Hats	186,300	537,279

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SUNDRY GOODS

17. September production of cotton fish netting and fish net twine reached a new peak for the current year as a result of the large volume of imported cotton reaching the mills. There was also a moderate increase in the production of manila netting. Production of silk fish netting dropped sharply to less than 2,000 pounds as the stocks from the May silk allocation dwindled.

Manufacturers of netting and twine have formulated a joint program to expedite the flow of materials to the fishing industries.

Cotton and rayon sewing thread production lagged in September because yarn receipts were not sufficient to maintain August levels.

There was a considerable increase in the output of silk thread.

Production of braid, fringe, and other products except lace dropped moderately during September.

YARN CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS
(thousands of pounds)

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 September</u>
Cotton				
Pure	2,777	1,244	1,024	2,997
Mixed	213	12	8	217
Raw silk	783 ^{a/}	7	45	745
Spun silk	1	0	0	1
Rayon	415	163	89	489
Spun rayon	50	11	1	60
Reprocessed	4	23	4	23
Throatle	34	0	0	34
Manila hemp	17	5	5	17
Others	22	21	1	42

^{a/} Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SEWING THREAD PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Silk	26,388	47,186
Cotton		
Pure	595,559 ^{a/}	511,304
Mixed	30,000	7,088
Rayon	<u>63,259</u>	<u>58,672</u>
Total	715,206 ^{a/}	624,250

^{a/} Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

OTHER PRODUCTION
(pounds)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Braid	66,138	41,162
Fringe	2,500	1,077
Tape	87,364	79,807
Twine and net	50,820	37,128
Lace	6,656	11,113
Fish nettings		
Cotton (including twine)	621,224	646,452
Manila	4,091	4,509
Silk	12,377	1,634

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DISPOSITION AND STOCKS
(pounds)

	<u>In Mills</u> <u>31 August</u>	<u>Delivered to Distrib-</u> <u>uting Association</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 September</u>
Sewing thread			
Cotton			
Pure	1,630,121	609,095	1,532,330
Mixed	30,000	12,000	25,088
Silk	399,642	2,583	444,245
Rayon	76,351	28,300	106,723
Other products			
Braid	1,634,033	267,406	1,407,789
Fringe	147,986 ^{a/}	3,350	145,713
Tape	296,526	39,470	336,869
Twine and net	14,693	26,745	25,076
Lace	103,214	0	114,327
Fish netting			
Cotton	8,080	646,832	7,700
Manila	0	4,509	0
Silk	1,880	1,634	1,880

^{a/} Revised by Japanese.

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

DYEING AND FINISHING

18. Dyers and finishers processed larger quantities of cotton, spun rayon and silk fabrics in September as special allotments of piece goods earmarked for domestic distribution were received from the prefectural authorities.

One additional finishing plant was repaired and placed in operable condition during the month and three more actually began operations.

Dyers and finishers made preparations for the processing of newly woven cotton goods to be exported in the near future.

CLOTH DYED AND FINISHED
(thousands of square yards)

	<u>Dyed or</u> <u>Finished</u>	<u>Returned to</u> <u>Client</u>	<u>In Mills</u> <u>30 September</u>
Cotton	8,708	7,235	10,178
Spun rayon	5,634	5,514	5,420
Silk	8,803	8,514	7,704
Rayon	2,860	4,509	5,012
Linen and China grass	<u>1,045</u>	<u>1,221</u>	<u>1,014</u>
Total	27,050	26,993	29,529

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

MACHINERY

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Mills reporting	164	165
Mills operating	121	124
Machines operating		
Boilers	222	221
Tenters	235	230
Driers	341	311
Printers	24	22
Napping machines	154	136

SOURCE: Japan Textile Association.

SECTION 6

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Motor Transportation.	1
Rail Transportation	2
Water Transportation.	5
Electric Power.	7
Gas Industry.	14

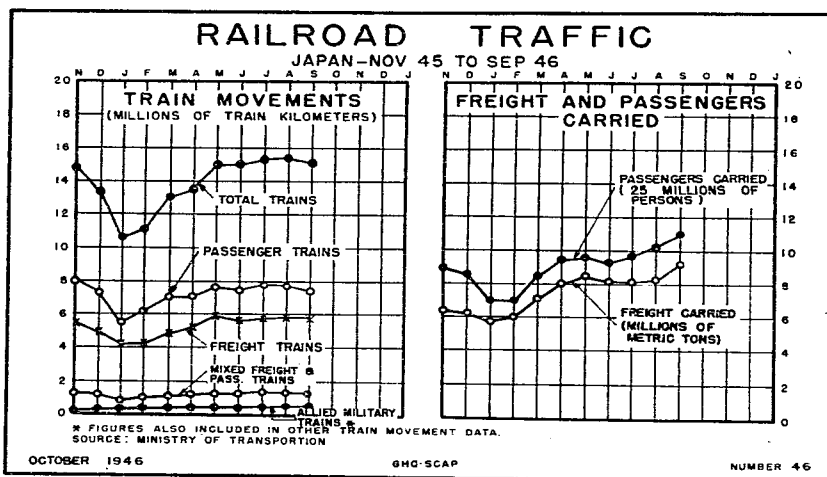
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

1. The number of vehicles decreased from 107,315 in August to 105,806 at the end of September; 61 percent were in actual service.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

2. Cancellation of scheduled train operations remained constant at 129,626 kilometers. Total train kilometers operated decreased from 15,458,646 to 15,152,610 in September.

3. Total freight tonnage handled and passengers carried in September showed a marked increase.



The breakdown by classification of freight tonnage follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGE HANDLED
(metric tons)

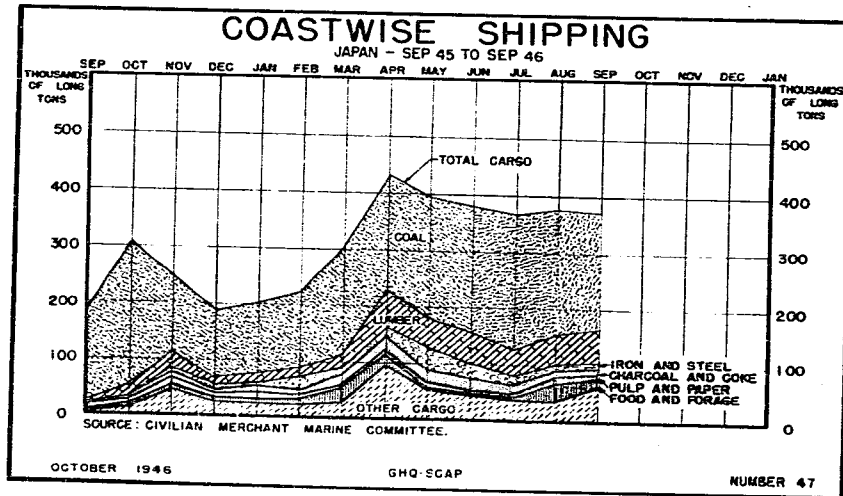
	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Coal	1,496,300	1,721,100
Iron and steel	155,600	178,000
Scrap metal	88,200	90,200
Petroleum and alcohol	90,900	85,600
Rice	29,200	48,900
Wheat and barley		
Salt	161,000	130,700
Fertilizer	59,700	51,000
Industrial chemicals	116,300	120,500
Limestone	59,700	62,200
	99,800	112,100
Lime	78,900	85,100
Machinery (including vehicles)	230,400	259,300
Cement	98,800	104,300
Coke	97,200	93,700
Lumber	1,361,400	1,418,200
Charcoal	68,600	70,500
Flour (wheat)	106,500	77,100
Soy beans	7,300	7,000
Potatoes	35,200	293,500
Fresh vegetables	21,000	42,300
Sea food	56,600	44,300
Grease (including cooking oils)	19,000	13,500
Soy products	27,200	24,900
Sugar	2,200	1,600
Straw manufactures	50,300	72,700
Cattle	79,800	101,800
Livestock feed	31,500	25,400
Minerals	222,400	230,700
Paper and pulp	60,400	64,000
Wine and liquor	17,100	18,000
Tobacco	35,100	30,000
Fresh fruits	5,300	18,500
Gravel	503,000	654,400
Stone (building)	78,600	103,500
Firewood	176,100	204,300
Fiber manufactures	165,000	157,000
Brown coal (lignite)	113,500	122,500
Others	<u>2,131,900</u>	<u>2,234,900</u>
Total	8,237,000	9,173,300

4. New rolling stock placed in operation in September consisted of two electric and 18 steam locomotives, 39 electric cars, 19 passenger cars and 115 freight cars.

WATER TRANSPORTATION

5. Coastwise merchant shipping decreased slightly in September. The total tonnage handled and the breakdown by classification are depicted in the chart at the top of the next page.

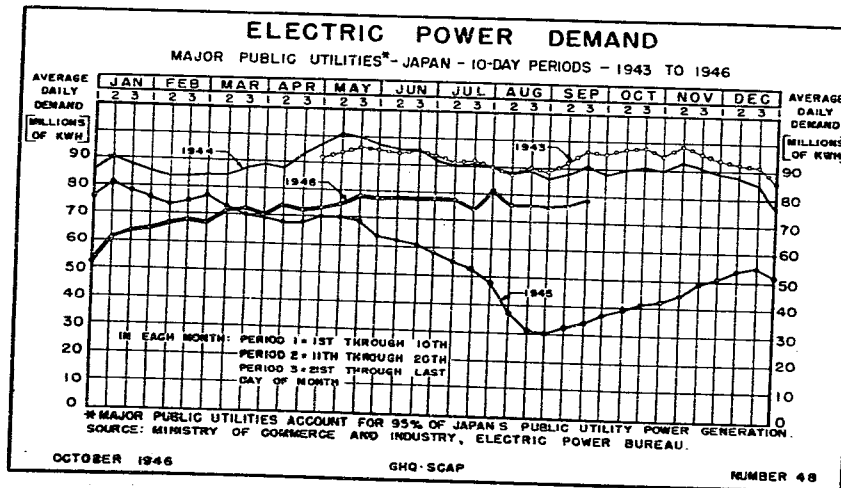
6. September cargo shipments to China dropped sharply to 11,355 metric tons, a 30 percent decrease. Shipments to Korea increased slightly to 84,024 tons.



ELECTRIC POWER

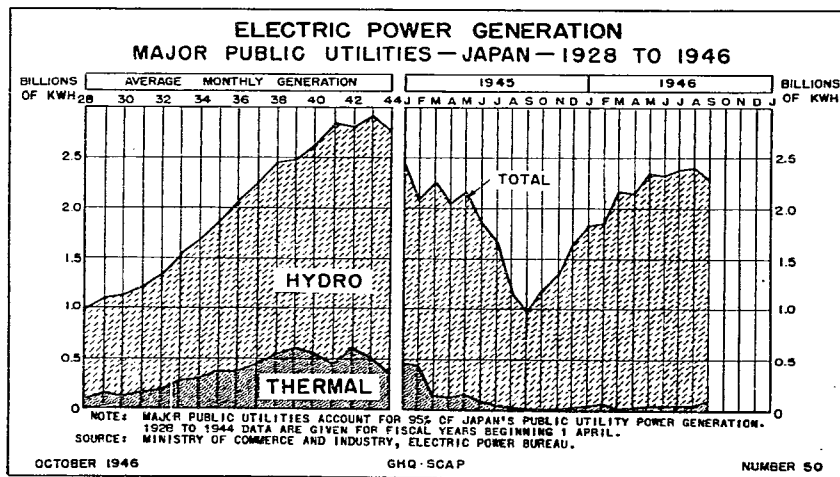
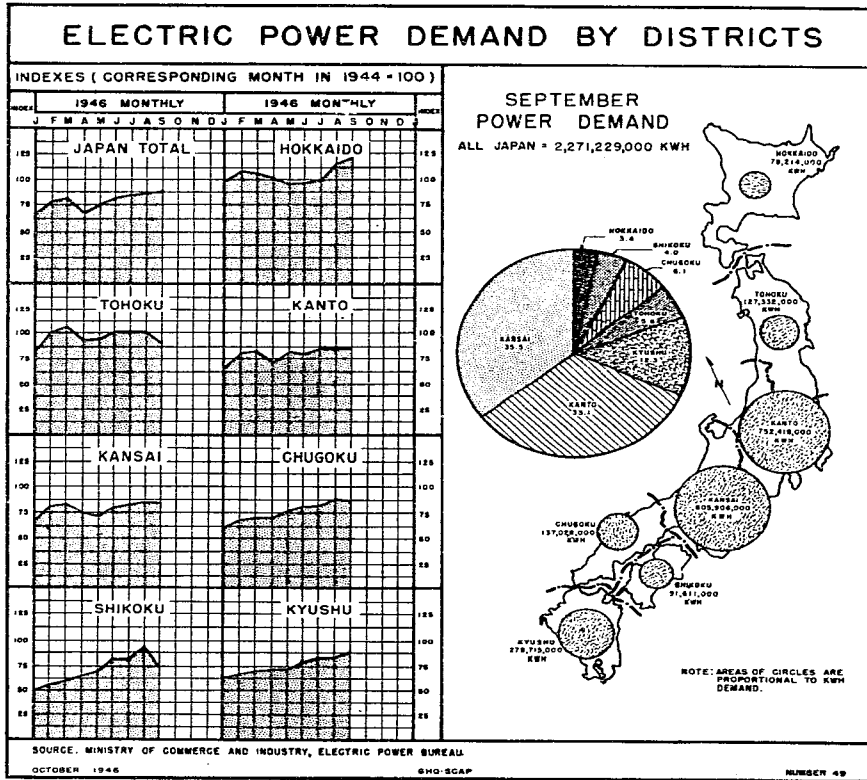
7. Power generated in September totaled 2,271,341,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 140,000,000 kilowatt hours from August output.

Severe drought conditions reduced the power generated by hydro plants and a shortage of coal curtailed thermal generated output. Restrictions were placed on the use of electric power for boiler heating and the production of ferroalloys, pig iron, salt and electrodes. Smaller restrictions were placed on other industrial consumers of 500 kilowatts and over.



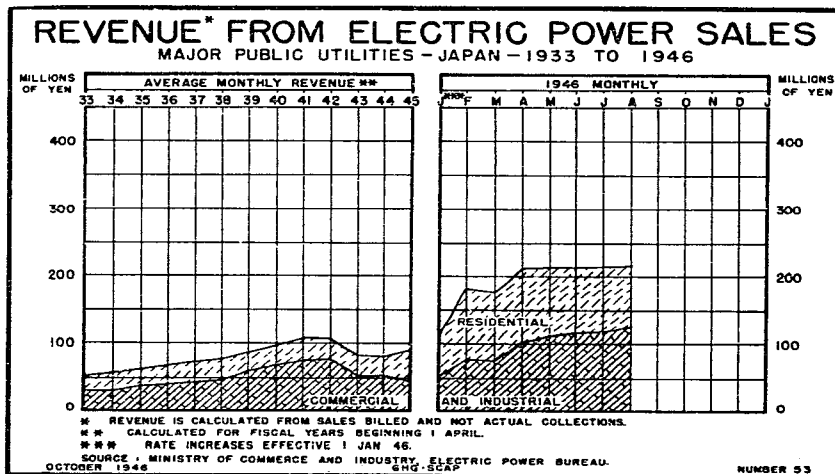
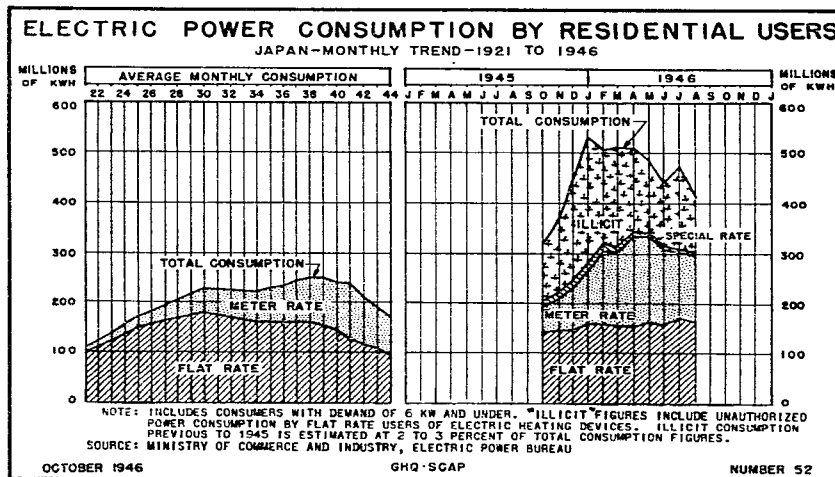
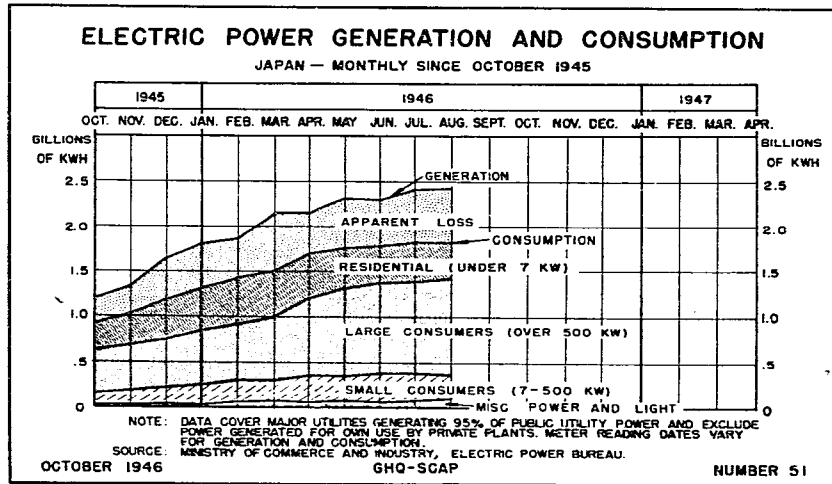
8. The chart at the top of the following page compares September electric power demand by districts and shows indexes from 1 January to 30 September.

9. Thermal electric power generated in September was 95,000,000 kilowatt hours. This increase of 103 percent over the steam power generated in August is a normal seasonal increase. Kyushu generated 57,000,000 kilowatt hours, Chugoku 19,000,000 and Kansai 15,000,000. Smaller amounts were generated in other districts. See chart No. 50, page 146.



10. Concurrent with industrial recovery consumption of electric power by heavy industries continued to increase in August. The chart at the top of the accompanying page shows electric power generated and consumed.

11. Chart No. 52, opposite, shows the monthly trend of electric power consumption for residential service.



12. Revenue from electric power sales to both residential and commercial-industrial consumers, shown in the bottom chart on the preceding page, remained practically constant in August.

Plant Maintenance

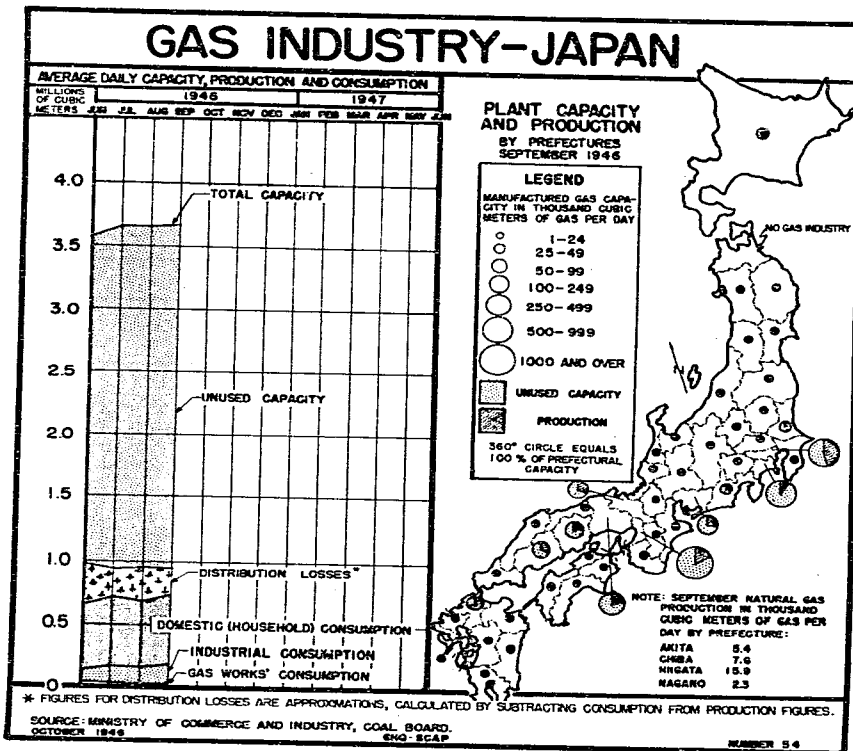
13. During September repairs to seven hydroelectric plants increased their total generation capacity by 30,030 kilowatts.

GAS INDUSTRY

14. The coal shortage kept 74.2 percent of gas production capacity idle. The supply of gas to the consumer remained irregular and undependable.

Production

15. September production averaged 953,744 cubic meters per day. Apparent losses declined with the daily average supply of gas 745,316 cubic meters.



SECTION 7
COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Wire	4
Radio	10
Postal Services	15
Construction and Rehabilitation	23
Communications Equipment Manufacturing and Supply	30
Personnel	36
Financial Operations	43

ADMINISTRATION

1. On 11 October the Diet enacted a bill establishing general procedure for handling losses on invested postal life insurance and life annuity funds. Effective date of this legislation and detailed procedures will be announced in an imperial ordinance.

The Ministry of Communications invested part of the funds from 1943 to 28 January 1946 when the Ministry of Finance took over.

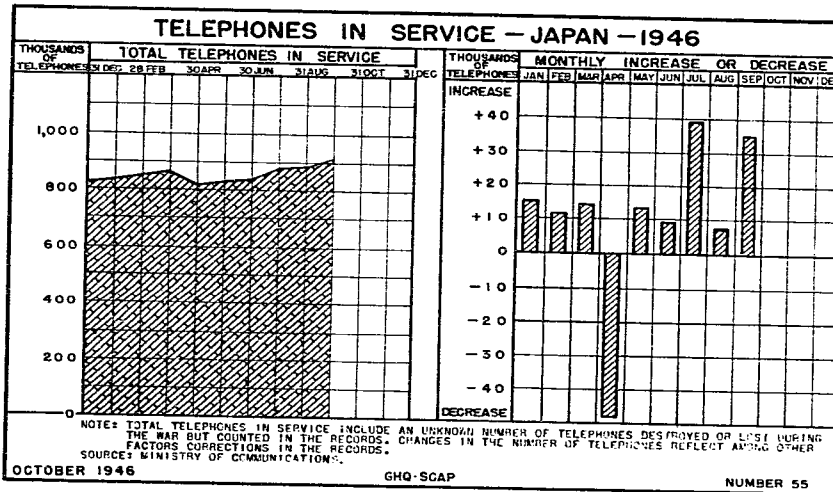
2. A Postal Life Insurance and Annuity Enterprise Investigating and Advisory Committee was established 1 October under the Ministry of Communications. It consists of representatives of the Ministry of Communications, members of both Houses of the Diet, policyholders and certain scholars and experts. The Committee advises on all postal life insurance and annuity matters except the investment of funds which was transferred to the Ministry of Finance on 29 January.

3. A committee was established to convert the Ministry of Communications from a cash to accrual accounting system. The change, effective 1 April 1947, will make financial data reflect operations rather than cash transactions.

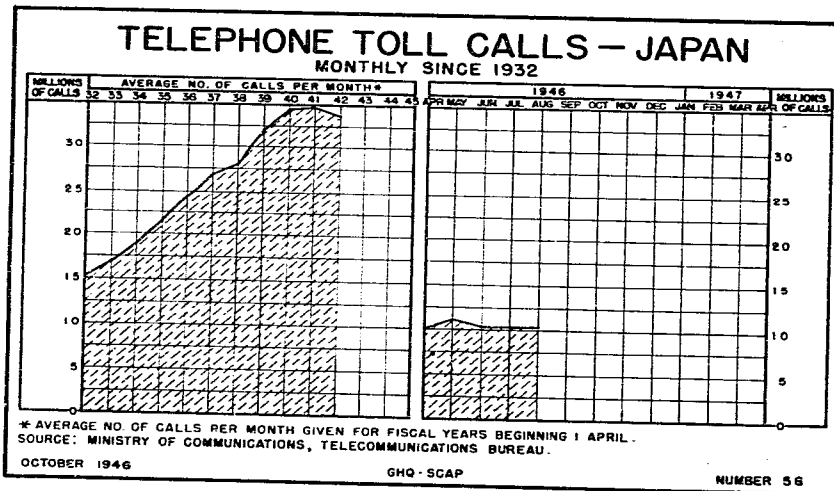
WIRE

Domestic Telephone

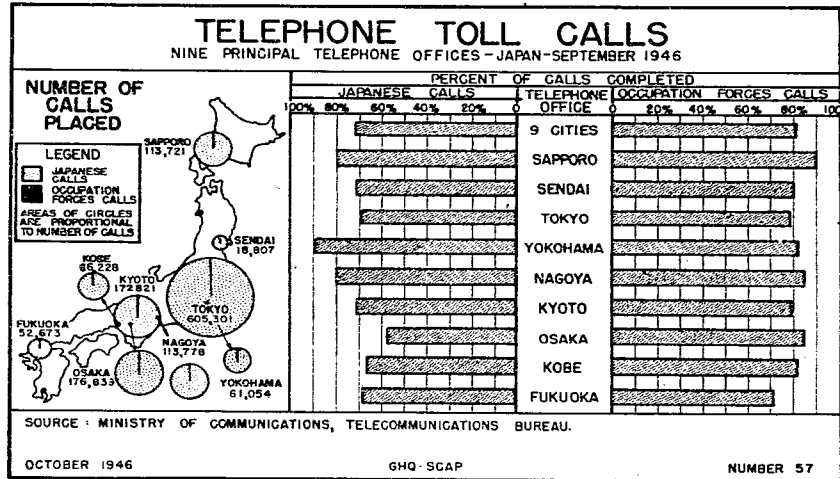
4. The number of telephones in service increased about four percent in October.



5. September long distance telephone service was about the same as August's.



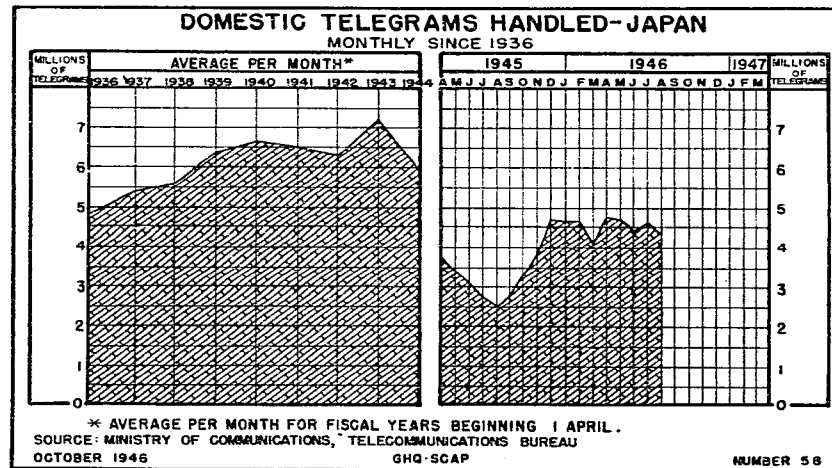
6. The accompanying chart shows the percentage of long distance calls placed which were completed, in nine major cities.



7. English language training for Japanese long distance operators is being extended to 138 additional localities, bringing the total to 220. The course lasts two months and includes necessary English words and Japanese place names usually mispronounced by Allied personnel. The training will be completed in all 220 cities by 1 March 1947.

Domestic Telegraph

8. Domestic telegraph traffic decreased about two percent in August.



9. On 1 October the number of offices accepting Expeditionary Force messages was increased from 256 to 274 and those accepting sender composition messages from 59 to 105.

RADIO

Domestic

10. On 5 October a strike closed all stations on the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan not serving the Occupation Forces. The next day the Ministry of Communications took over the Tokyo Central transmitting station for a limited schedule of news, weather and time broadcasts, which Osaka, Nagoya and certain other stations voluntarily relayed.

The strike ended 25 October and all stations resumed normal schedules.

11. New radio listening licenses are shown below.

NEW RADIO LISTENING LICENSES

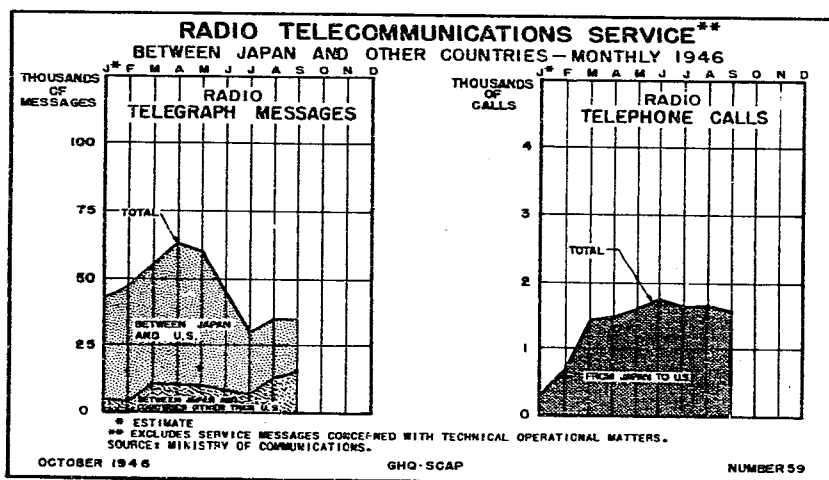
April	26,194
May	43,812
June	47,255
July	53,494
August	81,326
September	105,603

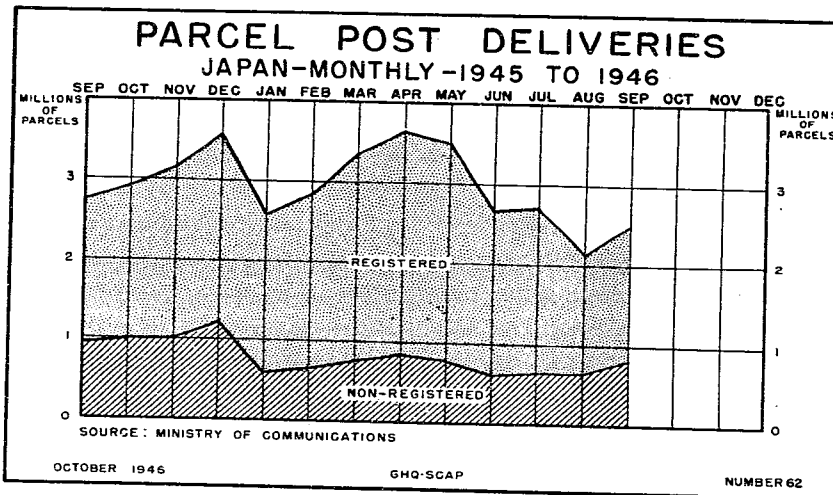
SOURCE: Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

12. On 23 October SCAP authorized the Japanese to use 29 different or additional radio frequencies. These will be used for experimental printing telegraph and multichannel telephone systems and train-to-dispatcher radios, and to reactivate four radio stations silent since the war's end.

International

13. Radiotelegraph traffic between Japan and other countries increased slightly in September while radiotelephone traffic dropped about seven percent.

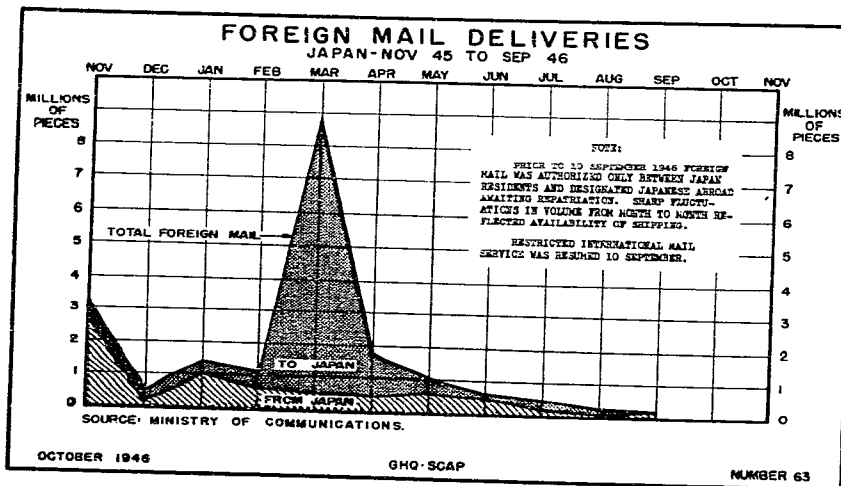




Foreign Mail

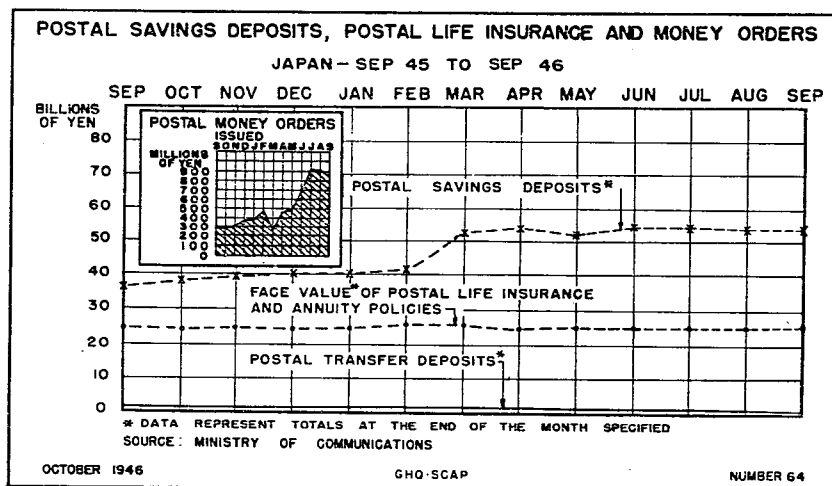
17. During September 217,612 postcards were sent from Japan to over 100 countries, chiefly Korea, Manchuria, Formosa and the United States. Japan received 3,000 postcards and 3,528 parcels from abroad.

The accompanying chart shows the new traffic combined with that previously authorized between Japan and Japanese abroad awaiting repatriation.



Postal Savings, Insurance and Money Orders

18. There was little change in postal savings, postal transfers, postal life insurance and life annuities and money orders during September.



19. On 14 October SCAP directed the Japanese Government to restore and maintain postal savings records. About 200,000,000 individual records were destroyed since 1941, of which about 35,000,000 or 17.5 percent have been restored.

Offering the convenience of the nearest post office, safety of deposits and assured interest rates, the Japanese postal savings system is universally used for small savings. It has about 180,000,000 accounts.

20. The following table shows the status of postal savings accounts in Korea, Formosa, Karafuto and Kwantung.

POSTAL SAVINGS ABROAD
(yen)

Area	Date of Last Report	Deposits	Deposits made in Japan to 11 Dec 1945 a/	Withdrawals in Japan to 31 Aug 1946
Korea	May-Aug 45	725,068,980	20,514,943	448,085,777
Formosa	Nov 44	200,161,381	3,666,546	52,270,639
Karafuto	Jul 45	201,570,631	9,465,925	66,508,729
Kwantung	31 Jul 45	<u>237,274,716</u>	<u>6,201,081</u>	<u>44,644,976</u>
Total		1,364,075,708	39,848,495	611,510,121

a/ Japanese Government suspended deposits in Japan in these accounts effective 11 December 1945.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

Since the ledgers for these accounts are still abroad transactions in Japan are not recorded.

21. The status of postal savings accounts in Okinawa, North China and the South Sea Islands is given below. These records are maintained in Japan and the accounts may be used by repatriates.

POSTAL SAVINGS IN POST-1930 CONQUESTS
(yen)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Deposits</u> <u>31 Aug 45</u>	<u>Deposits</u> <u>31 Aug 46</u>	<u>Net change</u> <u>to 31 Aug 46</u>
Okinawa	61,507,111	61,939,112	+ 432,001
North China	105,559,044	81,574,995	- 23,984,049
South Sea Islands	<u>32,252,483</u>	<u>48,174,237</u>	+ <u>15,921,754</u>
Total	199,318,638	191,688,344	- 7,630,294

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

Post Offices

22. There was a net increase of one ordinary and eight special post offices in operation during September.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Telephone and Telegraph

23. Three of Tokyo's most important telephone offices were rehabilitated and work is in progress on 32 other Tokyo offices. The number of workers employed increased from September's 1,300 to 3,000 in October.

24. Submarine cables were repaired between Izu Peninsula and Oshima and between Japan and Korea. Two ships are working on cables between Honshu and Hokkaido.

25. Armed Forces Radio Service program circuits were completely rehabilitated and equalized. Transmission was greatly improved.

26. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan's circuits are being rehabilitated. All major circuits have been finished and work is in progress on branch circuits.

27. To improve transmission level recorders are being installed to determine locations of the most serious interruptions and variations.

Postal

28. Additional mail vehicles were put into use during August and usable ones were out for repairs for less time than formerly.

STATUS OF MAIL VEHICLES
July-August

	Carried on <u>Records</u>	<u>Not in Use</u>	<u>In Use</u>	Required for Normal <u>Operation</u>	<u>Deficiency</u>
Railway Mail Cars					
31 July	700	299	401	478	77
31 August	700	294 <u>a/</u>	406	478	72
Motor Trucks					
31 July	862	210	652	820	168
31 August	839 <u>b/</u>	273	566	735 <u>c/</u>	169
Bicycles					
31 July	30,759	11,237	19,522	28,531	9,009
31 August	30,759	10,873 <u>d/</u>	19,886	28,531	8,645

- a/ Five mail cars renovated and repaired.
b/ Twenty-three trucks charged off as fully depreciated.
c/ Fewer reserve trucks needed because usable trucks are in better condition.
d/ Repaired bicycles.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

29. Postal construction is continuing slowly. The current fiscal year is two-thirds over and only 13 percent of buildings scheduled are 50 percent or more completed.

POSTAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

<u>Type of Project</u>	<u>Number of Build- ings Scheduled This Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Over 50 % Com- pleted</u>	<u>Under 50 % Com- pleted</u>	<u>Under Negotia- tion</u>	<u>Planned</u>
Post office buildings	34	14	5	14	1
Post office dormitories	28	0	1	1	26
Hospital enlargement	1	0	0	1	0
Secondary schools	2	0	0	2	0
Railway Mail					
Service workrooms and dormitories	10	0	2	6	2
Printing plant	1	0	1	0	0
Stamps and cards depository	1	0	0	1	0
Warehouse for equipment	2	0	1	1	0

Type of Project	Number of Buildings Scheduled This Fiscal Year	Over 50 % Completed	Under 50 % Completed	Under Negotiation	Planned
Mail bag depository	31	3	0	1	27
Clinics	11	0	0	0	11
Postal Savings Branch	8	0	1	2	5
Postal Life Insurance Branch	1	0	0	0	1
Total	130	17	11	29	73

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

Production

30. Coal and transportation strikes prevented increased production of communication equipment by limiting coal deliveries. Deliveries are compared below with allocations.

PERCENT OF COAL ALLOCATIONS DELIVERED

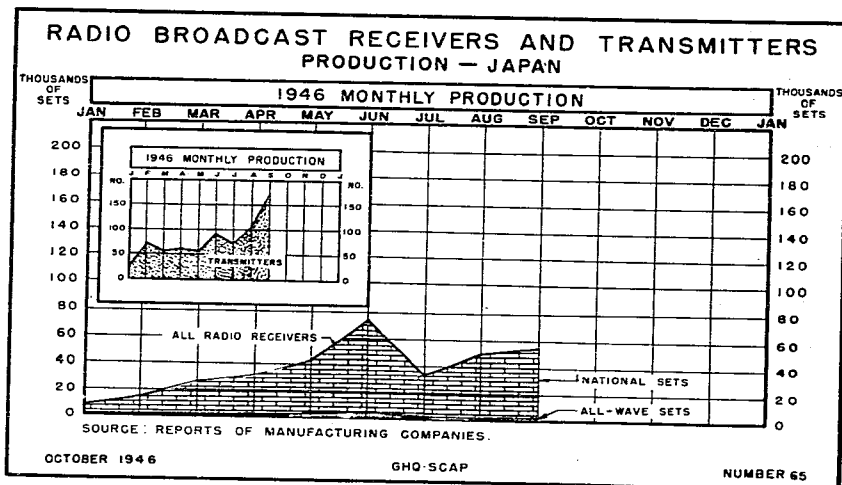
	Allocations (metric tons)	Percent Delivered
August	2,674	75
September	4,500	70
October	4,500	- a/

a/ Not available.

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

31. The production of radio transmitters increased by 68 in September. Receiver production rose six percent.

The leveling off of production during the last two months was caused by limited supplies of tubes.



Testing apparatus has been acquired to insure the quality of production. The testing system will be operating by the end of November.

32. The Japan Electric Company is beginning stricter tests for repeater tubes, previously unsatisfactory.

33. Manufacturers' demand for radio parts declined because of the vacuum tube bottleneck.

RADIO PARTS
(thousands)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Condensers	1,780	1,015
Resistors	1,350	1,440
Transformers	66	43
Speakers	77	91
Miscellaneous (thousands of yen)	10,040	7,170

SOURCE: Reports of manufacturing companies.

34. There was a decrease in automatic switch production, caused by preparations to export equipment from one of the two plants for reparations. Although telephone cable production decreased in kilometers it increased in number of strands.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

<u>Product</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Telephone sets	20,690	19,200
Manual switchboards	852	1,010
Automatic switch units	6,110	4,575
Carrier systems	133	139
Repeater systems	626	88
Wire communication parts <u>a/</u>	7,770	8,860
Telephone cable <u>b/</u>	591	573

a/ Thousands of yen.

b/ Kilometers.

SOURCE: Reports of manufacturing companies.

Japanese Army and Navy Communications Equipment

35. Distribution of Army and Navy communications equipment remained unchanged during September. The difficulty is in the lack of qualified personnel to classify and catalog the equipment.

PERSONNEL

Ministry of Communications

36. From 21 September to 5 October absenteeism in 92 postal, telephone and telegraph offices averaged nearly nine percent, chiefly caused by food "holidays."

37. There was a decline in September employment by the Ministry of Communications, caused chiefly by students returning to school. In addition to the monthly employees below, 62,573 day laborers were employed on 30 September; nearly all these were working on telephone and telegraph construction.

MONTHLY EMPLOYEES OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

	<u>30 June</u>	<u>30 September</u>
Operating		
Telephone	74,742	71,381
Telegraph	41,856	40,721
Postal	90,603	87,530
Money orders and savings	69,583	65,532
Postal life insurance and annuities	51,859	49,543
Total operating	328,643	314,527
Administrative	60,502	65,903
Construction	<u>11,128</u>	<u>10,690</u>
Total	400,273	391,120

SOURCE: Ministry of Communications.

38. Starting 1 October clerks at special post offices were paid the same wages as corresponding ordinary post office clerks. Previously postmasters at special post offices had been permitted to keep funds not paid to clerks.

39. On 1 October the Ministry of Communications improved the instruction given in its Higher Communications Training School. In the Communications College all courses were increased to three years and two new courses were established, a postgraduate course for highest staff members of the Ministry and a Communications Training School Instructors' Course. The Communications Training School course was raised from one to two years and a new post-graduate course for high staff members of operating departments was established.

Broadcasting Corporation of Japan

40. The employees of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan struck on 5 October and returned to work on 25 October under the following agreements:

SECTION 8

LABOR

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Labor Legislation	1
Labor and Employer Organizations.	7
Labor Relations	13
Labor Education	24
Wages and Working Conditions.	29
Employment and Unemployment	35
Labor for the Occupation Forces	46
Administration.	47

LABOR LEGISLATION

Labor Relations Adjustment Act

1. The Labor Relations Adjustment Act, providing machinery for settling disputes, which passed the Diet in September, was promulgated on 13 October.

2. A broad program was initiated through press, radio and motion pictures to publicize and delineate provisions of the Act to workers, employers, labor administration officials and the general public. Provisions of the Act and the Government's role in its operation were discussed at conferences held with prefectural labor officials from 8 to 12 October.

Labor Standards Bill

3. Revision of the Labor Standards Bill on the basis of recommendations made at the September public hearings was prepared by the Ministry of Health and Welfare for submission to the Labor Legislation Committee.

Unemployment Insurance Bill

4. General principles of the proposed unemployment insurance bill were debated by the Social Insurance Investigating Committee and made public during October.

Public hearings were scheduled for early November, following which a formal bill is to be drafted.

Workmen's Compensation Bill

5. In conformity with the proposed Labor Standards Bill requiring establishment of an effective workmen's compensation system and increased benefits, a subcommittee of the Social Insurance Investigating Committee recommended establishment of a system financed entirely by employers to replace existing provisions of the Health Insurance Law which require partial financing by workers.

Seamen's Bill

6. Public hearings were held in mid-October on a draft Seamen's Bill consolidating and revising existing legal provisions for seamen's protection in an effort to bring maritime standards up to those prescribed by International Labor Organization conventions.

The draft was prepared by an enlarged subcommittee of the Seamen's Labor Relations Committee established in August to investigate legislation for seamen.

The draft bill includes provisions for employment contracts, minimum wages, maximum hours, paid vacations, conditions of work and accident compensation.

LABOR AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Labor Union Statistics

7. During the first year of the Occupation 3,936,815 workers organized in 13,622 labor unions were registered under the Labor Union Act, according to preliminary figures of the Ministry of Health and Welfare for 1 September.

REGISTERED LABOR UNIONS BY INDUSTRY 1 September

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>		
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture	230	32,773	7,669	40,442
Marine products	41	19,225	1,589	20,814
Mining				
Metal	194	46,321	11,444	57,765
Coal	515	253,522	50,165	303,687
Other	87	12,095	2,700	14,795
Total	796	311,938	64,309	376,247
Manufacturing				
Metallurgy	860	176,151	30,438	206,647 (58) a/
Machines and tools	2,232	547,608	114,552	662,720 (560)
Chemicals	1,008	174,634	67,631	242,265
Public utilities	351	112,331	15,095	127,473 (47)
Ceramics	367	34,329	11,224	45,553
Textiles	638	60,270	159,668	219,938
Lumber and wood-working	713	59,530	19,853	79,558 (175)
Foodstuffs	356	32,351	18,179	50,569 (39)
Printing and binding	128	15,593	9,423	25,016
Civil engineering and construction	466	163,785	10,609	174,394
Other	168	13,752	6,809	20,568
Total	7,287	1,390,341	463,481	1,854,701 (879)
Transportation and communication				
Railroad and tramways	550	397,375	67,586	464,961
Water (inland)	50	12,682	1,248	13,930
Other	914	200,752	30,670	232,082 (660)
Communication	991	149,120	77,265	226,619 (234)
Total	2,505	759,929	176,769	937,592 (894)

Industry	Unions	Membership		Total	
		Men	Women		
Commerce	755	116,106	62,873	179,014	(35)
Teaching and liberal professions	795	97,678	37,231	134,925	(16)
Public service	795	97,678	37,231	134,925	(16)
Teachers	819	152,157	125,651	279,990	(2,182)
Other	299	26,334	14,296	40,630	
Total	1,913	276,169	177,178	455,545	(2,198)
Other	195	62,479	9,981	72,460	
Grand total	13,722	2,968,960	963,849	3,936,815	

a/ Figures in parentheses represent membership not classified by sex.

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Labor Organizations and Federations

8. A third national organization of labor unions, the All-Japan Council of Labor Unions (Zen Nippon Rodo Kumiai Toitsu Sodomei), appeared under the auspices of the Democratic People's League headed by H. Yamakawa, prewar labor and socialist leader. An inaugural meeting of the preparatory committee was held on 25 and 26 October attended by over 150 representatives of 208 unions with a total membership of approximately 300,000.

The Council resulted from efforts made by the League in September to unite labor organizations not affiliated with either of the two major federations so that the independent unions might have a voice in nominating candidates for the Central Labor Relations Committee. This initial aim was not achieved since time was insufficient to organize unions having the requisite total of 100,000 members but a committee was established to investigate the possibility of forming a third federation with the eventual aim of unifying the entire labor movement.

In Kyushu particularly the movement met with a ready response from a group of powerful coal miners' unions centering around Miike. This group had been dissatisfied with the existing union federations in the area.

9. Internal dissension continued to be evident in the All-Japan Seamen's Union as the union chairman attempted to postpone the annual convention scheduled for 5 October in Kobe. Despite this attempt the union's central dispute committee which had broken with the chairman during the September maritime strike held the meeting with 623 representatives attending, only to have violence break out among the delegates.

The attending members voted to remove union headquarters from Kobe to Tokyo, to elect a provisional executive committee and to revise union rules along democratic lines. An extraordinary annual convention was scheduled for January.

Employer Organizations

10. On 16 October representatives of all the important employers' associations attended a general meeting under the sponsorship of the Kanto Employers' Association. Representatives of the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Communications were also present.

Current and threatened strikes were the chief topic of discussion. On the basis of the Government's denunciation of the strikes as political, the members adopted the position that the economic strike issues were minor in importance, that negotiations were bound to fail and that the strikes should therefore be opposed.

In order to strengthen employers' co-operation and improve public relations, semimonthly liaison meetings of employers' associations were scheduled and exchange of publications and activity reports was arranged.

11. One week later the Kanto Employers' Association held its first general conference since the inaugural convention in June. About 150 major employers and representatives of employer associations attended.

The conference recommended that the Government take measures to require approval by secret ballot of three quarters of a plant's employees prior to the signing of any closed shop agreement. The resolution further recommended that a secret vote of all workers precede strike action.

LABOR RELATIONS

Labor Relations Committees

12. Labor Relations Committees' activity in disputes increased substantially during October, with the Hokkaido Prefectural Committee assisting the settlement of the coal strike, the Kanagawa Committee successfully conciliating the Nippon Steel Tube Company strike and the Osaka Committee helping to settle the Kansai transport strike. The Central Committee also carried on mediation in the Tokyo Shibaura Company strike and succeeded in renewing direct negotiations by the parties, aided by a special conciliator.

13. With the promulgation of the Labor Relations Adjustment Act, the Labor Relations Committees further defined and extended their activity.

On 22 October the Government invoked compulsory mediation under Article 18 of the Act by asking the assistance of the Central Labor Relations Committee in the electric power dispute.

As provided in Chapter 2, the Central Labor Relations Committee began the establishment of a panel of conciliators by appointing Mr. Mabuchi, formerly in charge of investigation for the Committee, as Chief Conciliator and charging him with the organization of the conciliation system.

A full-time Executive-Director of the Central Committee, Dr. I. Ayusawa, was appointed early in October.

14. The Committees were given further support by the statement of the Minister of Health and Welfare in the Diet that the Government would base its efforts for settlement of disputes on committee rulings. Although such rulings had no compulsory power the Government was prepared to recognize them and to implement them by public opinion.

Labor Disputes

15. October was marked by the most widespread strike activity since the surrender. Some of the strikes were conducted by unions affiliated with the National Federation of Labor Unions and independent unions but the principal activity came from those affiliated with the National Congress of Industrial Unions which set forth a

three-point program asking: (1) establishment of written collective agreements; (2) securing of minimum cost-of-living wages; and (3) provision of guarantees against mass discharge as a result of industrial reorganization.

To further these aims, a series of simultaneous union negotiations was begun following the same general pattern and termed by the national leaders of the National Congress of Industrial Unions the "October offensive." In each case the general program was supplemented by demands peculiar to the industry and a date was set for completion of negotiations, with an industry-wide strike to take place upon failure by any local chapter to achieve a collective bargaining agreement.

It was publicly anticipated by Congress leaders that these activities would result in the fall of the Cabinet, which they asserted had no positive labor program to meet their demands.

16. In statements to the Diet the Cabinet interpreted the "October offensive" as political in character, with the Minister of Health and Welfare maintaining that political activity was outside the scope of proper trade-union functions.

Leaders of the National Congress of Industrial Unions in late October denied that the strikes were primarily political and pointed to the subsequent settlement of a number of the disputes along economic lines.

17. Negotiations carried on in October by Congress-affiliated unions included activities by the All-Japan Press and Radio Workers' Union, All-Japan Coal Miners' Union, All-Japan Electric Power Industries Workers' Union, Workers' Union of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, All-Japan Movie and Theater Workers' Union, All-Japan Machine Tool Workers' Union, All-Japan Iron and Steel Workers' Union, All-Japan Chemical Workers' Union and All-Japan Educational Workers' Union. Along with these negotiations strikes were called by the first six unions listed.

18. The press and radio strike, which in addition to trade agreements involving higher wages included demands for a settlement of the four-month Yomiuri-Hochi newspaper dispute, began on 5 October but proved unsuccessful as most of the local union newspaper and press chapters failed to walk out.

By 10 October all newspapers had returned to normal operation but the radio workers remained on strike until 25 October. Settlement of this dispute was complicated by government seizure and partial operation of the facilities of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

19. On 16 October an agreement was reached in the Yomiuri dispute, nominally along the lines of the August decision of the Tokyo Prefectural Labor Relations Committee.

The agreement was signed between the newspaper and Yomiuri Shimbun Employees' Union, an organization formed from the non-striking faction of workers, and provided that (1) the union was to be the sole bargaining representative of the workers; (2) the six persons discharged in connection with effecting a change in editorial policy and the 31 persons dismissed for leading strike activity were rehired and then permitted to resign formally in order to qualify for severance allowances; (3) the union was to be consulted on personnel affairs through a management council; (4) negotiations for salary and wage increases were renewed; and (5) strike expenses were to be paid by the company.

20. The coal miners' strike, which involved some 40,000 miners and closed 90 percent of Hokkaido's coal mines on 10 October, was settled temporarily five days later by granting the union's demands until the fixing of the new coal price early in November. Settlement was effected by the mediation of the prefectural Labor Relations Committee and the Prefectural Governor.

Scheduled sympathy strikes in the Joban and Kyushu areas were called off.

21. In the Nippon Steel Tube Company and Tokyo Shibaura Electric Manufacturing Company strikes, the former conducted by a union affiliated with the National Federation of Labor Unions, production of items for the Occupation Forces was adversely affected. In both cases the Labor Relations Committees were asked to mediate and the Government appealed to both sides to continue production for the Occupation.

The Nippon Steel Tube strike was settled in three days, but by 25 October no agreement had been reached in the Tokyo Shibaura strike.

22. The electric power dispute took several unusual forms. As negotiations lagged, the union first called a "business strike" on 15 October, discontinuing bookkeeping operations except for wage payments and rate collections. Four days later daily five-minute stoppages of power for electric lights were ordered, which were superseded on 23 October by daily three-hour stoppages in power to selected factories.

On 25 October after warnings by the Minister of Health and Welfare that the Labor Relations Adjustment Act was being violated, all strike action was halted and the parties agreed to resume negotiations.

23. Although the National Federation of Labor Unions dissociated itself from the Congress' "October offensive" the Kansai District Council of the Japan Traffic Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Federation, carried on a dispute similar to those of the Congress unions.

A 15-hour district-wide strike on municipal tramways and bus lines was held on 20 October to exert pressure on the city of Osaka to sign an agreement similar to those previously reached by union locals in Kyoto, Kobe and Nara. Care was taken that Occupation Force workers were transported to and from work. A settlement was reached the same day with the assistance of the prefectural Labor Relations Committee.

LABOR EDUCATION

24. To assist union educational activity the Ministry of Health and Welfare requested the prefectural governments to contact labor organizations in order to determine the nature and extent of their educational activities, such as lecture courses and publications, and their suggestions as to possible government assistance.

25. First organized instruction on labor administration for government officials was sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Welfare from 8 to 12 October. The lectures were attended by more than 50 leading labor administration officials representing all prefectures, who heard trade-union leaders, university professors, government officials and representatives of SCAP.

The lectures were published for nationwide distribution and use in similar local instruction courses.

26. On 15 October no objection was offered by SCAP to the request by the Japanese Government for International Labor Organization publications.

27. A series of regional labor education conferences of union representatives was inaugurated in Kyoto and Osaka. The conferences were comparable to the semimonthly meetings held in Tokyo covering methods and functions of union organization and procedures, with information on labor practices in the United States and other democratic countries.

28. The Central Labor College continued to show the way in institutional labor education. It arranged a conference from 28 to 30 October around the report of the Labor Advisory Committee and issued the inaugural number of its monthly journal, "Study of Labor Problems" (Rodo Mondai Kenkyu).

The Osaka branch of the College began a series of two-month lecture courses for workers on labor topics.

WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Wages and Cost of Living

29. Wages rose during July and August while cost of living for wage earners remained relatively stable, reducing the discrepancy between the two for the first time since the surrender. October wage increases granted as a result of co-ordinated union efforts to obtain a minimum cost-of-living wage continued this trend, but wage-earners' income generally was still far below the cost of living.

During the summer money wages for men in manufacturing and in the highly unionized transportation, communications and mining industries began to approach the maximum level of cash payment under the emergency financial measures of March, but few workers received enough to result in forced savings because wages deposited did not exceed the amounts they could legitimately withdraw.

30. Average monthly wages for men during August were ¥ 599.57 in manufacturing, ¥ 601.74 in transportation and communication and ¥ 601.45 in mining for underground workers and ¥ 493.11 for surface workers.

Wages of women, although increasing at a higher rate than those of men, still approximated only half the average earnings of men.

AVERAGE MONEY WAGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES a/ (yen)

Period	Male			Female		
	Average Daily Wage	Index of Daily Wages (Av 1930 - 34 = 100)	Average Monthly Wage	Average Daily Wage	Index of Daily Wages (Av 1930 - 34 = 100)	Average Monthly Wage
1945						
Dec	7.66	306.4	153.72	2.88	364.6	58.81
1946						
Jan	10.78	431.2	209.16	4.18	529.1	77.41
Feb	14.44	577.6	307.43	5.65	715.2	114.98

Period	Male			Female		
	Average Daily Wage	Index of Daily Wages (Av 1930 - 34 = 100)	Average Monthly Wage	Average Daily Wage	Index of Daily Wages (Av 1930 - 34 = 100)	Average Monthly Wage
1946						
Mar	17.73	709.7	367.26	6.88	870.9	138.68
Apr	19.81	792.4	441.55	8.04	1,017.7	171.25
May	21.12	844.8	478.19	9.09	1,150.6	200.50
Jun	23.30	932.0	537.87	10.40	1,316.5	234.43
Jul	25.00	1,000.0	564.47	11.08	1,402.5	240.05
Aug	26.42	1,056.8	599.57	11.74	1,486.1	252.65

AVERAGE MONEY WAGES IN TRANSPORTATION
AND COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRIES a/
(yen)

1945 b/	5.31	260.3	-	2.32	220.9	-
1946						
Jan	10.21	500.5	262.75	5.39	513.3	144.96
Feb	12.49	612.3	312.59	6.34	603.8	163.47
Mar	14.20	696.0	350.54	7.16	681.9	179.50
Apr	-	-	-	7.18	683.8	185.83
May	17.04	835.3	432.48	7.97	759.0	209.30
Jun	18.86	924.5	488.84	8.63	821.9	223.91
Jul	20.04	982.4	522.13	10.26	977.1	266.67
Aug	22.65	1,110.0	601.74	10.46	996.2	274.25

a/ Includes all money payments except bonuses for period longer than three months.

b/ Average daily wage figure for the year based on average of eight months. Figures for July, August, October and November are not available.

SOURCE: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

AVERAGE MONEY WAGES IN MINING INDUSTRIES a/
(yen)

UNDERGROUND

Period	Male			Female		
	Average Daily Wage	Index of Daily Wages (Av 1930 - 34 = 100)	Average Monthly Wage	Average Daily Wage	Index of Daily Wages (Av 1930 - 34 = 100)	Average Monthly Wage
1945 a/	6.52	347.7	-	4.53	411.8	-
1946						
Jan	14.91	859.9	253.76	11.25	1,022.7	193.57
Feb	18.37	1,055.7	342.06	12.61	1,146.4	218.21
Mar	20.83	1,197.1	418.50	14.25	1,295.5	272.26
Apr	24.32	1,397.7	500.57	16.95	1,540.9	292.57
May	25.87	1,486.8	505.70	18.12	1,647.3	355.27
Jun	27.30	1,569.0	537.00	18.78	1,707.3	350.94
Jul	28.58	1,642.5	564.78	21.08	1,916.4	463.90
Aug	28.81	1,655.7	601.45	23.32	2,120.0	682.44

SURFACE

1945 b/	4.67	307.2	-	2.13	317.9	
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Period	Male			Female		
	Average Daily Wage	Index of Daily Wages (Av 1930 - 34 = 100)	Average Monthly Wage	Average Daily Wage	Index of Daily Wages (Av 1930 - 34 = 100)	Average Monthly Wage
1946						
Jan	9.65	634.9	199.90	4.53	676.1	95.06
Feb	12.16	800.0	254.10	5.74	856.7	121.29
Mar	13.80	907.9	312.29	6.87	1,025.4	154.43
Apr	15.82	1,040.8	386.26	8.41	1,255.2	195.21
May	18.00	1,184.2	408.73	9.49	1,416.4	215.35
Jun	18.93	1,245.4	421.60	9.74	1,453.7	218.59
Jul	18.93	1,314.5	424.53	10.17	1,517.9	225.97
Aug	20.80	1,368.4	493.11	10.80	1,611.9	247.57

a/ Includes all money payments except bonuses for periods longer than three months.

b/ Average daily wage figure for the year based on average for eight months. Figures for July, August, October and November are not available.

SOURCE: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

31. The immediate need for formulating an incentive-pay system for the coal mining industry was decided by the Economic Stabilization Board, which outlined government wage policy generally as favoring a wage consisting of an incentive component over and above an assured "livelihood" component. This was the first expression of government determination to reverse the postwar trend which subordinated base wages to a variety of special cost-of-living allowances unrelated to worker efficiency.

32. As a measure to reduce the impact of dismissals resulting from current economic reorganization the Cabinet on 2 October announced a government policy to encourage payment of minimum discharge allowances to persons affected. The policy provided that (1) discharge allowances were to have preferential claim on frozen company funds up to a maximum of ¥ 15,000 per person; (2) in the event that a reorganized company had insufficient funds to meet discharge payments, loans from the projected Reconstruction Finance Bank were to be authorized; (3) when borrowing was inadequate the Government would pay funds from the National Treasury up to a sum calculated at the rate of ¥ 1,000 per person to be discharged.

Hours of Work

33. To prevent further unemployment the Government announced a general policy of an eight-hour day for companies affected by the economic reorganization. The policy was to be extended to government workers as well, and all other employers were urged to establish a similar policy.

In conformity with this policy the Ministry of Transportation announced that from 15 October government railway workers would work a nine-hour day, including one hour of rest and one day off each week. These new hours were to apply to all workers except locomotive drivers, firemen and others on special services.

Safety Week

34. In an effort to reduce the extremely high accident rate "safety week" was observed beginning 1 October in factories, engineering works and mines. Emphasis was placed on union participation in company safety programs. The Ministry of Health and Welfare published 50,000 copies of a pamphlet suggesting methods for union participation.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

35. Unemployment continued at a high level in October.

36. As part of the general policy for companies affected by the current industrial reorganization the Government appealed to employers not to discharge workers thoughtlessly before other means of readjusting enterprises were applied.

Discrimination in discharges on the basis of nationality, creed, social position, number of dependents or membership in labor unions was forbidden. Employers were advised to consult with unions in drawing up dismissal plans.

37. To expedite the public works program the ministries concerned instituted a program of informing the prefectural officials on the details of public works regulations.

Vocational Training

38. The first report on the vocational training program disclosed that by 31 August some 200 courses were in operation in 209 vocational training establishments. Twenty-eight additional courses are scheduled.

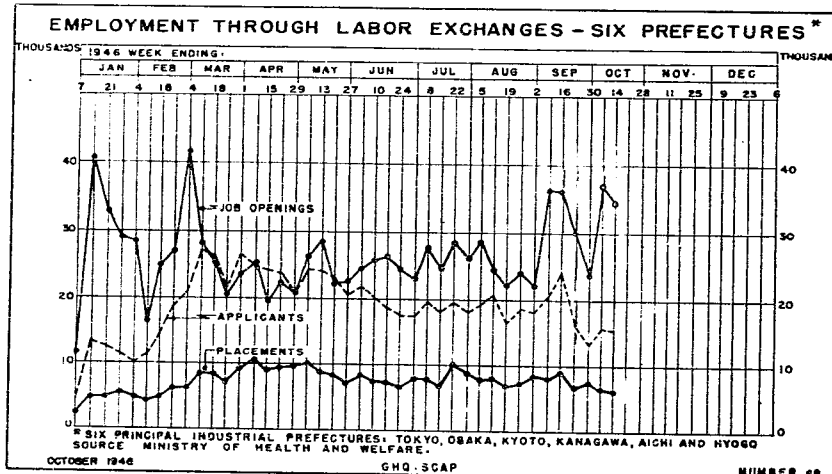
Of the first group of 6,000 students participating in the program at the end of August over half were studying carpentry and 15 percent were being trained as joiners, the two skills in which there is the most acute shortage.

Other courses trained handicraft workers, wooden vessel workers, machine repairers and blacksmiths, office workers, other construction workers and tailors of foreign-style and Japanese clothing.

39. Several conferences to further a series of "industry courses" in factories as proposed by the Ministry of Education to improve workers' technical skills were held by representatives of labor unions, employers and various ministries under the sponsorship of the Central Labor College.

Employment Exchange Activities

40. No substantial change occurred in the operation of the employment exchanges in the six major cities as the number of placements continued to decline slightly.



41. In order to adapt the employment exchanges to the demands of the public work program, funds were approved for adding 4,120 workers to the current staff of approximately 10,500 employees and for conducting a newspaper, radio and poster campaign to publicize job openings on public works projects in each employment exchange area.

The first in a series of conferences scheduled for major urban areas and surrounding prefectures to work out methods by which city unemployed might be used on projects in rural areas was held on 26 October for the Tokyo area.

Textile Recruitment

42. Excessive turnover continued to handicap the textile manpower program. Approximately 82 percent of the cotton spinning and weaving industry recruitment goals and 85 percent of the raw silk industry goals were met in the July to September period, but separations largely nullified these results.

The status of employment in seven sections of the textile industry exclusive of more than 230,000 workers in very small mills is shown in the following table.

RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY
(July-September)

Section	Recruitment Goals	Number Recruited	Percent of Goals Met	Number Leaving Jobs	Net Gain	Employed as of 30 June	Employed as of 30 September
Cotton spinning and weaving	28,086	22,947	82	16,489	6,458	66,380	72,838
Silk spinning and weaving	4,192	4,225	101	1,967	2,258	9,516	11,774
Woolen and worsted	8,492	5,976	70	3,954	2,022	21,747	23,769
Hard fiber	5,256	2,069	39	2,994	925	12,206	11,281
Rayon yarn and rayon staple	2,016	6,083	302	3,336	2,747	15,701	18,448
Rayon pulp	25	497	1,988	124	373	2,868	3,241
Raw silk	<u>21,000</u>	<u>17,240</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>7,489</u>	<u>10,451</u>	<u>55,580</u>	<u>66,031</u>
Total	69,067	59,737	86.5	36,353	23,384	183,998	207,382

SOURCE: Raw Silk Association of Japan and Textile Association.

43. In an attempt to reduce the number of separations and induce recruitment the Government announced that special rice rations would be granted textile workers as of 1 November and transportation and distribution of those extra rations would be given priority.

44. Low wages in comparison to other major industries, widespread substandard working and living conditions and the custom of recruiting workers from rural areas rather than from surplus-labor urban areas contributed to employment difficulties in the industry.

Indentured Labor

45. The arrest of 123 persons on charges ranging from unlawful detention of workers to violence and murder heralded renewed efforts by the Government to eradicate the system of indentured labor long in operation in Hokkaido.

Under the system labor "brokers" recruited workers in Tokyo, Osaka and other cities and shipped them to Hokkaido where they were allegedly forcibly kept in labor camps and worked under poor conditions. Wages were not paid to the workers but were used instead to defray recruitment expenses, charged to them as a debt.

Two thousand of the more than 15,000 workers so detained have been released.

The arrests were brought about by an investigation of a large number of recent deaths.

LABOR FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES

46. Instructions from the Government to prefectural authorities called attention to attempts made by some labor "bosses" to evade the government prohibition against the use of the labor "boss" system in employment of workers for the Occupation Forces.

ADMINISTRATION

47. Labor representation on national advisory councils was brought about on 18 October by the appointment of K. Matsuoka and H. Hara, president and secretary-general of the National Federation of Labor Unions respectively, to the Economic Stabilization Council, advisory body to the Economic Stabilization Board, and M. Takano, assistant secretary-general of the Federation, to the Price Council.

SECTION 9

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

C O N T E N T S

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TRADE POLICY AND PLANNING

1. Approval was given by Washington for revisions of the proposed Japanese export and import programs for the period 1 July to 31 December 1946.

2. The export program is subject to further recommendations. Last quarter shipments have been scheduled for communications equipment, textile machinery, rayon yarn, rayon fabric, silk fabrics, cotton fabrics, wool fabrics, wool yarn and linen.

3. Approval of the Japan import program was qualified by budgetary limitations and by the unavailability of many requested items such as rubber, tanning materials, agricultural insecticides and coal in the United States. The following import commodities are being received on schedule: petroleum products, borax ore, chlorine, resin and medical and dental supplies.

EXPORTS

4. The first postwar shipment of tengujo paper left Japan for the United States during September. This paper, used in duplicator stencils, is manufactured only in Japan.

5. Dried shark fins, abalone, sea anemone, trepang, beche-de-mer and sea cucumbers, all luxury food items, have been offered for export to Hongkong and the Philippines.

6. Because of Korea's critical need for salt, one shipload from China was diverted to Korea.

7. The following items have been exported from Japan since 1 January:

EXPORTS

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January-July</u>	<u>August a/</u>	<u>September b/</u>	<u>January-September b/</u>
<u>Australia</u>					
Silk, raw	bale	-	300	-	300
<u>China</u>					
Eggs, silkworm	sheet	300,000	-	-	300,000
Seedlings, mulberry	piece	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January- July</u>	<u>August a/</u>	<u>Septem- ber b/</u>	<u>January- Septem- ber b/</u>
<u>China (continued)</u>					
Ties, railroad	piece	144,852	-	-	144,852
Timber, mining	cu ft	2,616,745	512,844	233,775	3,363,364
Detonators, electric	piece	906,000	-	-	906,000
Dynamite	MT	160	-	-	160
Locomotive, mining	set	15	7	-	22
Motor, electric (for mining locomotive)	each	10	-	-	10
Yarn, rayon	lb	-	630,000	-	630,000
<u>Hongkong</u>					
Coal	MT	116,761	9,167	9,592	135,520
<u>United Kingdom</u>					
Antimony	MT	-	-	485	485
Seeds, larch	lb	100	-	-	100
<u>U. S. S. R.</u>					
Eggs, silkworm	sheet	50,400	-	-	50,400
<u>United States</u>					
Antimony	MT	765	-	-	765
Lead	MT	9,499	1,251	4,253	15,003
Rubber, crude	MT	6,409	2,715	876	10,000
Tin	MT	2,880	2,512	3,495	8,887
Agar-agar	lb	60,835	-	-	60,835
Camphor, refined	MT	-	-	15	15
Menthol, crystal	MT	-	-	12	12
Rabbit hair, angora	lb	5,600	-	1,760	7,360
Silk, raw	bale	47,538	9,924	9,541	67,003
Tea	lb	-	1,500,000	1,450,000	2,950,000
Electric light bulbs, Christmas	piece	-	-	1,545,200	1,545,200
Heaters, electric a/	each	2,000	-	-	2,000
Paper, tengujo	ream	-	-	5,700	5,700
Samples, handicraft	case	44	11	32	87
<u>Korea</u>					
Alcohol, industrial	gal	528	-	-	528
Aluminum sulfate	MT	907	445	33	1,385
Arsenic acid	MT	-	-	1	1
Asphalt	MT	-	10	-	10
Bromine	MT	-	-	10	10
Butyl acetate	MT	1	-	-	1
Calcium carbonate	MT	254	175	20	449
Chlorine, liquid	MT	12	-	-	12

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January- July</u>	<u>August a/</u>	<u>Septem- ber b/</u>	<u>January- Septem- ber b/</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>					
Cholera vaccine	cc	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
Gypsum	MT	579	-	-	579
Hydrochloric acid	lb	26,455	661	30,038	57,154
Ink, printing	lb	800	-	-	800
Magnesium carbonate	MT	30	-	-	30
Mercury	MT	-	5	-	5
Methanol	MT	-	-	4	4
Oil, peppermint	gal	-	45	-	45
Phosphorous pentachloride	MT	1	-	-	1
Pyrethrum flowers	MT	85	-	-	85
Soda sulfate (glauber salt)	MT	3	-	-	3
Sodium amide	kg	100	-	-	100
Sodium carbonate	MT	75	-	-	75
Sodium bicarbonate	MT	5	-	-	5
Sulfur	MT	548	1,928	-	2,476
Urea	MT	-	-	1	1
Bamboo	MT	2,018	973	-	2,991
Coal	MT	403,460	57,951	50,093	511,504
Iron pyrites	MT	-	5,910	4,019	9,929
Paper, cigarette	lb	396,879	196,770	-	593,649
Pitch	MT	8,426	-	301	8,727
Poles, telephone	piece	3,000	-	-	3,000
Salt	MT	4,000	-	3,500	7,500
Seedlings, mulberry	piece	910,000	-	-	910,000
Seeds, mulberry	lb	3,000	-	-	3,000
Seeds, vegetable	lb	72,200	-	-	72,200
Apparatus, electric	MT	10	-	-	10
Bicycle parts	case	938	-	-	938
Blanket, rubber	sheet	-	-	5	5
Communications equipment	meas ton	95	136	12	243
Cutter, cloth	case	3	-	-	3
Filaments, tungsten	piece	-	200,084	-	200,084
Film, X-ray	sheet	8,016	-	-	8,016
Fuse, blasting	km	2,000	-	-	2,000
Instruments, meteorological	kg	4,341	-	-	4,341
Knife blades, paper cutting	each	-	10	-	10
Needles, record cutting	piece	500	-	-	500
Phonograph recording discs	piece	-	-	300	300
Photographic supplies	pkg	12	-	-	12

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January- July</u>	<u>August a/</u>	<u>Septem- ber b/</u>	<u>January- Septem- ber b/</u>
<u>Korea (continued)</u>					
Spare parts, automotive	pkg	-	6,499	1,433	7,932
Tools, hand and machine	lb	3,440	189	-	3,629
Clothing, navy uniform and accessories	set/pc	71,100	8,460	-	79,560
Cloth, cotton	sq yd	981,796	-	-	981,796
Cloth, silk	sq yd	148,716	-	-	148,716
Serge, wool	sq yd	190,854	59,473	-	250,327
Yarn, cotton	lb	-	20,000	39,000	59,000
Car, motor	each	2	-	-	2
Locomotive, electric	each	1	1	1	3
Locomotive, gasoline	each	5	-	-	5
Locomotive, steam	each	3	-	3	6
Locomotive and tender	each	2	-	-	2
Locomotive parts					
Air brakes	piece	-	264	-	264
Boiler for steam locomotive	set	-	4	-	4
Frame, main	each	1	-	-	1
Motor, electric and accessories	set of 6 motors	1	-	-	1
Supplementary accessory	set	-	2	-	2
Fender frame	set	2	-	-	2
Fender truck	set	2	-	-	2
Tires, locomotive, steel	pair	292	-	-	292
Truck, leading	each	1	-	-	1
Truck, trailing	each	1	-	-	1
Tubes, boiler	lb	19,019	10,461	-	29,480
Valves	piece	-	15	-	15
Water tank	set	1	-	-	1
Wheels, driving	set	1	-	-	1
Wheels and axles	pair	80	-	-	80

a/ Revised to conform to official receipts.

b/ Based on preliminary reports.

c/ Includes batteries, headlights, electric lamps, line lamps, pilot lamps and switch system parts shown separately in previous reports.

IMPORTS

8. Glue, anti-foam liquid, waterproofing liquid and sodium silicate were imported from the United States for use in manufacturing plywood.

9. A shipment of 9,187 tons of potash was received from Germany by way of the United States.

10. Talc and zinc chloride received from Korea and the United States will be used in sizing cotton textiles.

11. Imports since 1 January are:

IMPORTS

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January- July</u>	<u>August a/</u>	<u>Septem- ber b/</u>	<u>January- Septem- ber b/</u>
<u>China</u>					
Bran, wheat	MT	5,180	4,190	1,000	10,370
Iron, pig	MT	1,950	-	-	1,950
Phosphate rock	MT	10,820	-	1,563	12,383
Salt	MT	125,602	20,810	23,069	169,481
<u>Hongkong</u>					
Biscuits	lb	221,268	-	-	221,268
Vegetables	lb	1,638,360	-	-	1,638,360
<u>Korea</u>					
Fish, fresh	lb	421,696	72,189	84,321	578,206
Fluorite	MT	-	-	386	386
Graphite	MT	-	1,800	-	1,800
Talc	MT	-	-	593	593
<u>United States</u>					
<u>Foodstuffs</u>					
Corn	lb	91,673,159	103,472,805	-	195,145,964
Flour	lb	72,979,160	92,838,280	36,720,320	202,537,760
Rice	lb	34,632,830	-	-	34,632,830
Salt	lb	6,568,468	-	-	6,568,468
Wheat	lb	404,553,856	225,979,656	36,617,280	667,150,792
Miscellaneous g/	lb	240,530,548	155,646,929	38,841,578	426,641,014
<u>Petroleum products</u>					
Oil, fuel d/	bb1	1,072,890	467,188	360,585	1,900,663
Oil, lubricating	gal	151,898	-	-	151,898
Wax, paraffin	MT	102	-	-	102
Cotton, raw	bale	185,385	187,512	111,551	484,448
Seeds, vegetable	lb	65,590	-	-	65,590
Medical supplies g/	MT	11	10	-	21
Supplies for rodent control g/	MT	1,453	635	-	2,089
Antifoam liquid	MT	-	-	3	3
Calcium arsenate	MT	-	-	192	192
Chlorine, liquid	MT	300	-	-	300
Dynamite	MT	24	-	-	24
Glue	MT	-	141	93	234
Phosphate rock f/	MT	21,309	13,059	4,420	38,788
Potash	MT	-	-	9,187	9,187
Sodium silicate	MT	-	-	39	39

<u>Country and Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January- July</u>	<u>August a/</u>	<u>Septem- ber b/</u>	<u>January- Septem- ber b/</u>
<u>United States (continued)</u>					
Starch	MT	-	5,306	-	5,306
Talc	MT	-	-	407	407
Waterproofing liquid	MT	-	-	6	6
Zinc chloride	MT	-	-	50	50
Scrap and waste					
Bars, mosquito (netting)	each	6,150	-	-	6,150
Cans	piece	11,631	-	-	11,631
Canvas and tentage	MT	265	-	-	265
Clothing and bedding	piece	12,085	-	-	12,085
Dunnage (lumber)	MBF	20,960	-	-	20,960
Lumber	MBF	240,000	-	-	240,000
Metal, sheet	MT	44	1	-	45
Nets, cargo	piece	28	206	-	234
Paper	MT	20	-	211	231
Rubber, camelback	lb	2,000	-	-	2,000

- a/ Revised to conform to official receipts.
- b/ Based on preliminary reports.
- c/ Includes beans, cereal, crackers, eggs, fish, fruit, fruit juice, meat, wheat, flour, salt, corn and other food items listed separately in the report.
- d/ Includes motor fuel, range fuel, kerosene, diesel oil and gas oil as well as regular fuel oil.
- e/ Quantities are rough estimates of weight of insect powder, soap, sprayer, drugs and a wide variety of other items official receipts for which are in units of vials, boxes, units, bottles, etc. Petroleum for rodent control has been included in petroleum products.
- f/ Includes phosphate rock obtained by the United States from Kita Daito and North Africa as well as that shipped from the continental United States.

SECTION 10
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

CONTENTS

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FOOD

Staple Foods

1. The Government announced an increase in the staple food ration effective 1 November.

STAPLE FOOD RATIONING SCHEDULE a/
Effective 1 November

<u>Age</u>	<u>Ration per Person per Day</u>			<u>Percent of Ration Population</u>
	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Go b/</u>	<u>Calories</u>	
1 - 2	160	1.2	562	
3 - 5	220	1.5	772	3.15
6 - 10	290	2.0	1,018	8.78
11 - 15	370	2.6	1,299	11.58
				11.54
16 - 25	380	2.7	1,334	10.69
26 - 60	355	2.5	1,246	46.67
61 -	<u>320</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>7.59</u>
Weighted average	333.5	2.35	1,171	100.00

a/ Distributed in form of rice or rice equivalents.

b/ Approximate. One go equals .33 pint.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The normal ration, in the 26-60 age group will increase from 2.1 go (297 grams, 1,042 calories) to 2.5 go (355 grams, 1,246 calories). With rationed fish, vegetables and soy bean paste, the official rations will provide 1,300 to 1,400 calories per person per day. This increase of approximately 20 percent greatly reduces the margin between the official ration and a subsistence diet.

2. Simultaneously the Government increased the official purchase price of rice from ¥ 300 to ¥ 550 per koku (5.12 bushels).

RICE PRICES
1 November
(yen/koku)

	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>New Price</u>
Paid to farmer	300	550
Government subsidy	50	100
Paid by Foodstuff Control Corporation	250	450
Price to consumer	287.50	500

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. In addition to higher prices the farmers get a bonus for early delivery of ¥ 30 to ¥ 100 depending on location and date of delivery. These have helped overcome preharvest shortages.

Another bonus of ¥ 150 is offered farmers for each koku of rice above quotas delivered before 31 March 1947.

4. The Government does not consider this price increase inflationary since (1) the family cost of living will actually be reduced because of decreased dependence on the black market, and (2) rice being a cornerstone of the economy, measures taken to restrict rice to legal channels will stabilize conditions. Workers will not have to take holidays to forage for food and they will not be pressed to strike for higher wages because of exorbitant black-market prices. The long promised supplementary rations for heavy labor can be made effective.

5. Government-controlled staple foodstuffs totaled 24.4 days' supply on 30 September. The quantity varied from 11.4 days' supply in Osaka Prefecture to 103.9 days' supply in Toyama as shown in the accompanying chart.

6. Government purchases of staple foods are shown in chart, page 184.

Release of Imported Food

7. October releases of imported food were lowest since June because the new harvest started coming in. The 1946 crop, though not large enough for the whole year, will furnish 100 percent of rationed food until June 1947. The rice crop will provide 65 percent of domestic food for human consumption during the next year.

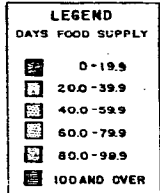
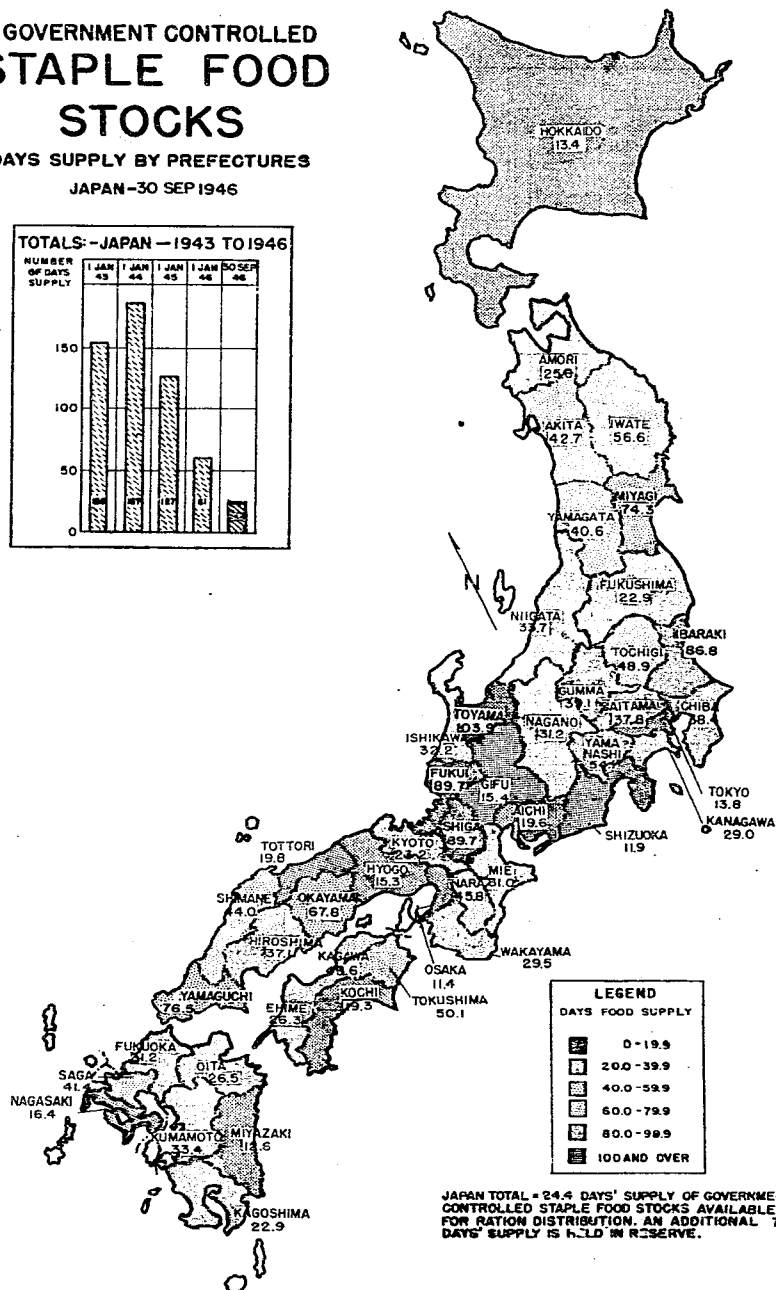
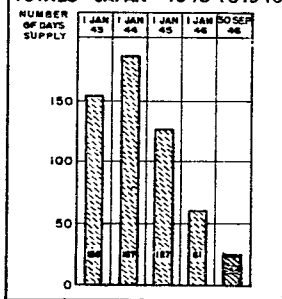
RELEASES OF IMPORTED FOOD ^{a/}
(metric tons)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Cereals, Beans</u>	<u>Canned Foods</u>	<u>Total Ac- tual Tonnage</u>	<u>Total in Rice Equivalents</u>	<u>Imported Food as Percent of Total Ration Distribution</u>
Apr	7,892	0	7,892	7,892	b/
May	8,845	0	8,845	8,845	3.5
Jun	46,343	1,923	48,266	47,305	9.8
Jul	157,435	17,273	174,708	166,072	34.2
Aug	163,371	49,943	213,314	181,430	33.5
Sep	114,360	67,300	181,660	135,880	27.2
Oct	46,854	5,627	52,481	47,414	8.9
Total	546,100	142,066	687,166	594,838	

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED STAPLE FOOD STOCKS

DAYS SUPPLY BY PREFECTURES
JAPAN - 30 SEP 1946

TOTALS - JAPAN - 1943 TO 1946



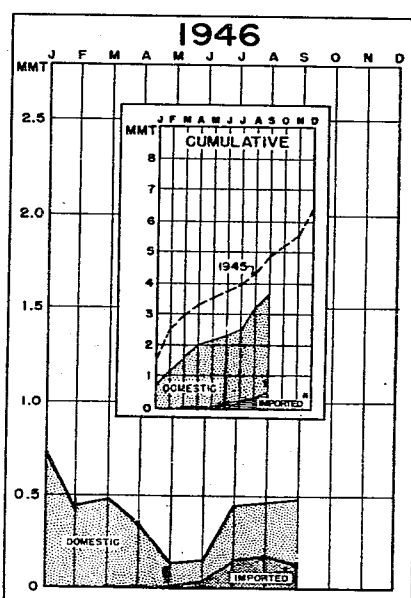
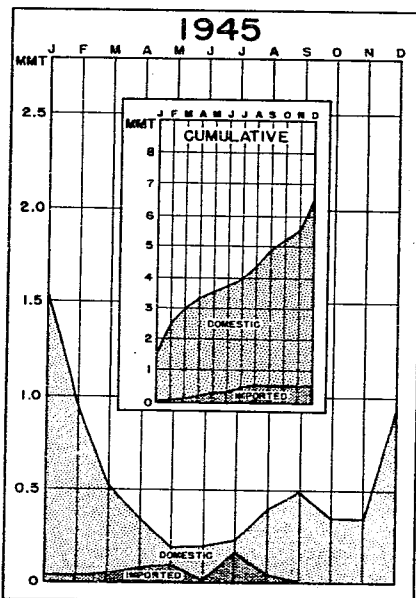
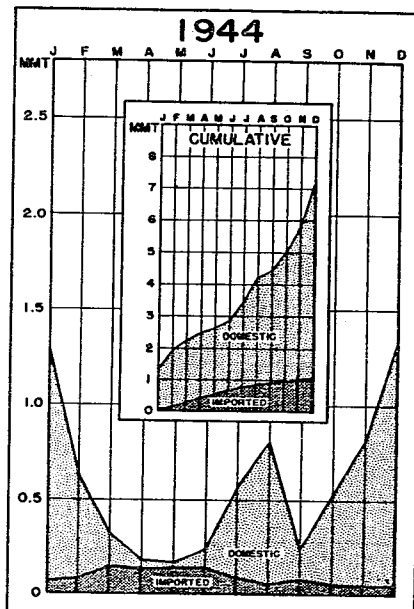
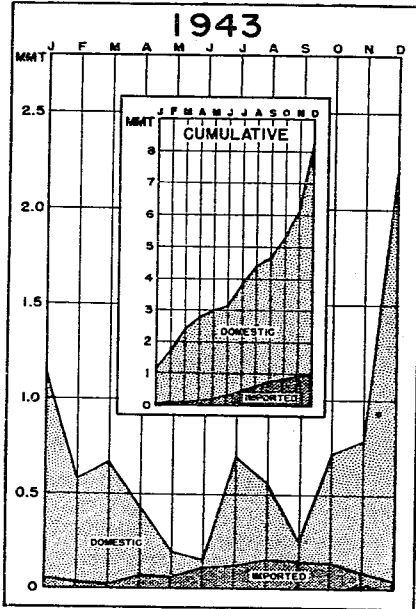
JAPAN TOTAL = 24.4 DAYS' SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED STAPLE FOOD STOCKS AVAILABLE FOR RATION DISTRIBUTION. AN ADDITIONAL 7.2 DAYS' SUPPLY IS HELD IN RESERVE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
OCTOBER 1946

GHD-SCAP

NUMBER 69

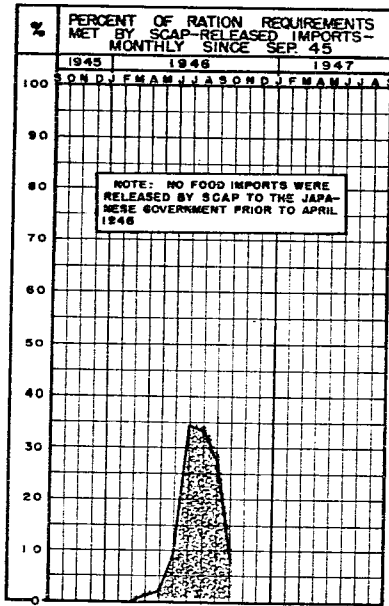
STAPLE FOOD PURCHASES BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MONTHLY 1943-1946



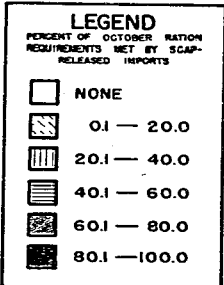
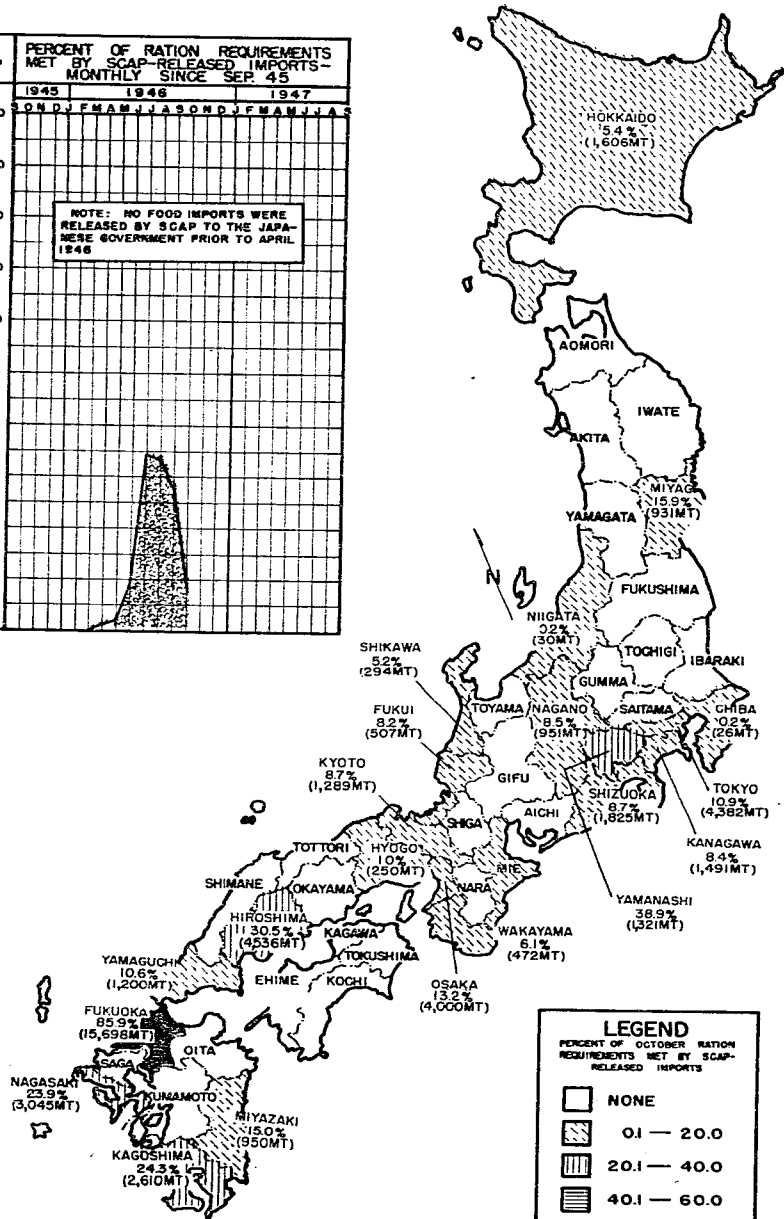
MMT= MILLION METRIC TONS * RELEASED TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR CIVILIAN DISTRIBUTION
 NOTE: ALL QUANTITIES HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF RICE. COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR CEREALS OTHER THAN RICE HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY COMPUTING THEIR NUTRITIONAL EQUIVALENT IN METRIC TONS OF RICE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
 OCTOBER 1946 GHQ-SCAP NUMBER 70

STAPLE FOOD IMPORTS

PERCENT OF OCTOBER RATION REQUIREMENTS MET BY SCAP-RELEASED IMPORTS



NOTE: NO FOOD IMPORTS WERE RELEASED BY SCAP TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO APRIL 1946



NOTE: FIGURES IN PARENTHESES REPRESENT SCAP-RELEASED IMPORTS IN METRIC TONS OF RICE EQUIVALENTS. SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

SHIPMENTS OF PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER
(metric tons)

	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Ordinary phosphatic (16%)	23	6,571	13,093
Medium phosphatic (12%)	2,097	1,993	2,136
Low phosphatic (8%)	1,083	968	2,216
Special synthetic (5%)	4,836	3,764	199

SOURCE: Japan Fertilizer Company.

18. On 16 October potassic fertilizer prices were reduced. The reduction was made possible by imports.

POTASSIC FERTILIZER PRICES
(yen/37.5 kilograms)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Percent Potassium Oxide</u>	<u>Old Price</u>	<u>New Price a/</u>
Potassium chloride	60	-	109.44
Potassium sulphate	46	-	87.55
Potassic fertilizer	40	-	72.96
Potassium bittern	7	33.71	12.76
Calcined potash	4	37.63	7.29

a/ Selling price of Japan Fertilizer Company. Retail price includes commission of ¥ 1.70.

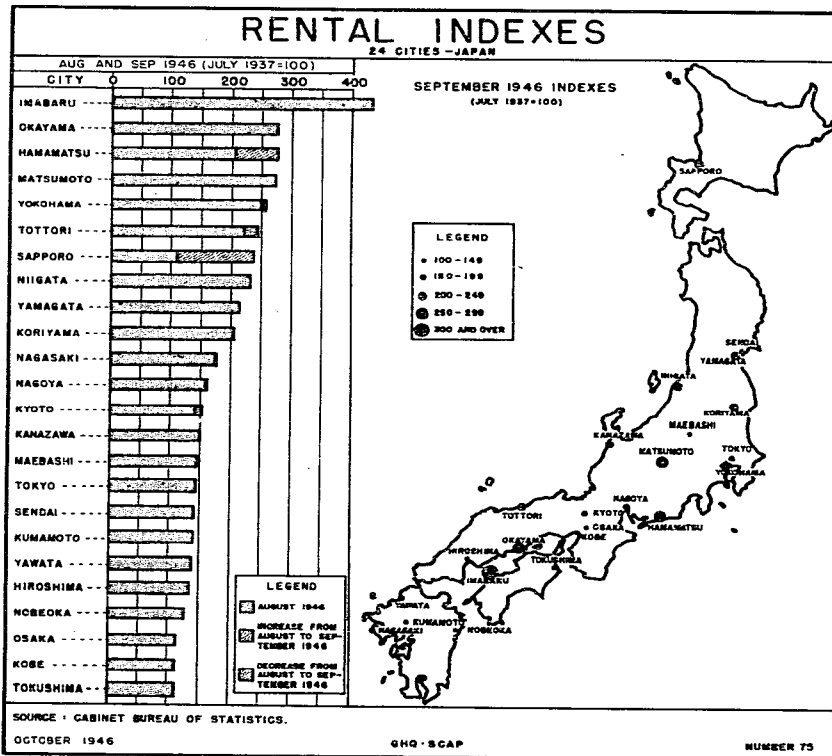
SOURCE: Price Board.

19. Imports between October and December will permit an additional ration of 9.4 kilograms per hectare of wheat, barley, naked barley and oats.

Soda

20. On 1 November the Government reduced soda products prices an average of 25 percent. Previously soda prices were 65 times those of 1936 while chemical prices generally were 30 times the 1936 level.

The rollback may allow subsequent reductions in prices of soda products, rayon and staple fiber, chemicals, paper and edible fats and oils.



23. Effective 1 October a new rental law continued the 4 August 1938 rent freeze. The new law also provided that all rents shall be registered and city-wide or prefecture-wide adjustments may be made by the Price Board. Prefectural governors may permit individual adjustments under strict limitations. They may permit rent raises after major improvements on the building or if a special relationship, such as father and son, previously existed between the landlord and tenant which resulted in an inordinately low rent. Governors may order rent reductions if the landlord fails to maintain services and conditions of the dwelling or if rent is not comparable to neighboring lands and houses. The first rent on a previously unrented house must be approved by the governor and becomes the legal ceiling.

TEXTILES

24. In textiles September clothing distribution was two thirds less than August, as shown in the accompanying chart.

CONSUMER GOODS

25. Legal price ceilings were unchanged in October. Black-market prices remained about the same except that luxury goods continued to rise.

Footwear

26. From September 1945 through September 1946, 4,535,000 pairs of leather boots and shoes were distributed, of which 3,200,000 came from the Japanese Army and 1,335,000 from the Leather Control Union through the prefectural governments.